Augustin Herrman

THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY AND BIOGRAPHY.

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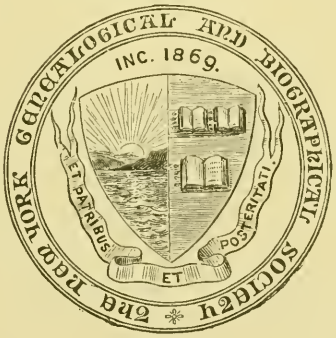

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THE NEW YORK

Genealogical and Biographical Record.

Vol. XXII. NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1891. No. 1.

AUGUSTINE HERRMAN.

Augustine Herrman was born in Prague in or about the year 1605. He was the son of Augustine Ephraim Herrman, an honored citizen, a merchant in the Kohlmarket, and his wife Beatrice, a daughter of the patrician family of Redal. Little is known of their earlier history. The elder Herrman, a Protestant, involved himself in political complications which led to his outlawry in 1618. His further history is unknown, but his wife and son were living in Amsterdam in 1648. Augustine Herrman appears to have enjoyed an excellent education. He was a Latin scholar and was well versed in literature. He spoke the languages of Germany, France, Spain, Holland and England. He was skilled also in drawing, mathematics and geometry. He appears to have been a youth of energy and enterprise. At an early age he entered the service of the Dutch West India Company. In the course of his duties, he visited Corsica, Sardinia and the Antilles. Herrman mentions in a letter to Governor Stuyvesant, in 1654, that he had begun the trade in tobacco in Virginia in 1629. From this trade the Dutch West India Company derived great benefit, which, indeed, it appears to have acknowledged in the same year by something very like a modern vote of thanks. About 1633 Herrman appears to have been in high favor with Van Twiller, the governor, or director, of New Netherlands, and to have accompanied, in some official capacity, the expedition sent by Van Twiller to the South or Delaware River, under the command of Arent Corssen. For the next ten years his life is involved in much obscurity; though, from what can be learned from tradition, it appears to have been active. It is believed that he visited Brazil and Surinam, and returned for a short time to Holland. The first positive information, however, about his movements is of his arrival in New Amsterdam from Curaçoa, in 1643, in the ship *Maecht van Enckhuyen*, under the command of Captain Laurens Cornelissen. There he established himself as agent for the great Amsterdam firm of Peter Gabry & Co. His place of business was next door to the factory of the West India Company. He built up a large and miscellaneous trade in groceries, ship's stores, furs, cotton, tobacco and even slaves. In Virginia his brother-in-law George Hack was his agent and correspondent. His sister Anna Hack at one time sent him the somewhat incongruous consignment of some boards, a horse and a negro. Herrman also acted as a banker, and occasionally as a lawyer. His efforts in the latter capacity, however, do not appear to have been crowned with much success, for his two clients both lost their suits. He was, nevertheless, a man of great energy and ability, and left no honorable means untried

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to earn a livelihood. He made large purchases of land, among others about 30,000 acres at what is now South Amboy, and an extensive tract in New Jersey opposite Staten Island. In 1650 he planted indigo in his Bowery, or country place, on Manhattan Island, and sent some of the crop to Holland, where it was highly approved. He acted also as agent for others in the purchase of land. At about the same time (1651) he bought land between the Raritan and Passaic Rivers for Adrian Van Werkhausen, a patrician of Amsterdam, who proposed founding a colony there. Soon afterward he bought, together with Adrian Vanderdonk, the Yonkers on the Hudson River. Certain maps printed in 1650 by Nicholas Jan Visscher were made by Herrman; and the first drawing of New Amsterdam, which is also his work, is found in the book which contains the maps.*

It is not necessary to enter into the controversies between the successive Dutch governors and the colonists further than to say, that, while the former were attempting to make their authority absolute, the latter insisted upon the great principles of representation and of taxation through their representatives. Herrman, who was one of the Council of Nine,† appears to have set his face against the arbitrary acts of Stuyvesant, for which he, together with Vanderdonk, was imprisoned. They were, however, soon released, and thenceforward became the leaders of the popular party. After the death of Vanderdonk in 1653, Herrman appears to have suffered very harsh treatment at the hands of Stuyvesant. His business was broken up, his houses and lands were seized, and he was forced to withdraw from the colony. This persecution, however, if it were such, does not appear to have been of long duration, for in the same year, 1653, he appears to have returned, to have satisfied his creditors, and to have settled his affairs. The disputes between the governor and the people, however, were by no means at an end; and Herrman, who was the champion of the colonists, seems to have enjoyed their unbounded confidence. He was a man of resolution, of energy, of observation and experience. His eloquence gained the attention of the people, and his abilities commanded their respect. Although no friend of Stuyvesant, he appears to have been treated with respect and confidence by the Director, for he was one of the commissioners who were sent by him to New England and Virginia in 1653 and 1654 to settle the relations between the New Netherlands and the English colonies. Herrman returned to New Amsterdam in the early part of the latter year, and resumed his business, which he carried on with great success, and soon became one of the richest men in the colony. In January, 1659, Herrman, who had always been fond of travelling, undertook a long voyage to Curaçoa, Martinique, St. Christopher's and Buenos Ayres. He shortened his trip, however, and combined business with pleasure. He landed at Curaçoa about the 30th of April and left there about the 16th of May. He visited St. Christopher's, where he took on board a cargo of sugar and cotton. This he

* Beschrijninge van Nieuw Nederlantghelyck hettegen noordige in Stadt is 82, 1655. Second edition, 1656.

† The Council of Nine consisted of three merchants, as many honorable citizens, and three farmers. Its functions do not seem to have been very clearly defined. It seems to have advised the Director General, to have taken the general supervision of the affairs of the colony, and to have imposed taxes. The members of the first class, appointed by Stuyvesant, were Herrman, Van Hardenberg and Loockersman. The nine men were selected from eighteen chosen by the people.

carried to the Delaware, where he exchanged some of his goods for furs. He returned to New Amsterdam in June, 1659, bringing a valuable cargo of sugar, cotton, horses and furs.

In the same year he was sent as ambassador to Maryland, where he argued with great ability the rights of the Hollanders to their settlements on the South or Delaware River, in opposition to the claims of Lord Baltimore and the colonists of Maryland. The history of these negotiations, the final result of which was the establishment of the independence of Delaware, is given by Brodhead in his "History of New York." In 1660 and 1661 Herrman received from Lord Baltimore liberal grants of land, in all about thirty thousand acres, in Cecil and Newcastle Counties. To this territory, which was erected into a manor, and which Herrman called Bohemia Manor, a name which it keeps to this day, he moved with his family. His wife was Jane Varleth of New Amsterdam, a daughter of Caspar and Judith Varleth. His children were Ephraim, George, Casparus, Anna Margaretta, Judith and Francina. Herrman lived in great state and dignity at Bohemia Manor until his death in 1686. He was succeeded by his eldest son Ephraim as lord of Bohemia Manor. His family is now extinct in the male line; and the noble estate, which continued unimpaired for more than a hundred years, is now divided into many smaller ones which are held by the descendants of Herrman's daughters.

THE DE WITT FAMILY OF ULSTER COUNTY, NEW YORK.

By Thomas G. Evans.

(Continued from Vol. XXI., p. 190, of The Record.)

Family 45.

Children of Charles[4] De Witt (120) *and Blandina Du Bois.*

309. i. John C. b. Oct. 22, 1755; d. circ. 1832, at Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.: m. Nov. 15, 1778, Cornelia Cantine (b. March 29, 1757; d. April 23, 1814), daughter of Matthew Cantine and Catharine Nottingham.

310. ii. Margaret[5], b. July 2, 1758; m. April 10, 1783, Johannes Bruyn (b. 1751; d. Feb. 10, 1814), son of Jacobus Bruyn and Jeannie Graham.

311. iii. Mary[5] b. Sept. 28, 1760; d. July 18, 1798; m. April 10, 1783, Jacobus Hasbrouck (bp. Sept. 28, 1753; d. July 4, 1819), son of Abraham Hasbrouck and Catharine Bruyn.

312. iv. Gerrit[5] b. Aug. 8, 1762: d. Feb. 5, 1846; m. Nov. 18, 1786, Catharine Ten Eyck (b. Oct. 27, 1765; d. April 3, 1840), daughter of Matthew Ten Eyck and Cornelia Wynkoop.

313. v. Ann[5] b. Nov. 11, 1764 : m. Feb. 16, 1786, Peter Tappen, jr. (bp. Nov. 4, 1764), son of Christopher Tappen and Annetje Wynkoop.

Family 46.

Children of Andries[4] De Witt (121) *and Blandina Ten Eyck.*

314. i. Jenneke[5] bp. Jan. 11, 1755 ; d. Oct. 2, 1823 ; m. Jacobus Bruyn (bp. May 24, 1749), son of Jacobus Bruyn and Jeannie Graham.

315. ii. John[5] b. Aug. 28, 1758 ; d. March 16, 1836 ; m. (1) at Schenectady, N. Y., March 12, 1781. Rachel Wemple (b. March 10, 1761, d. Feb. 21, 1807), daughter of Abraham Wemple and Helen Vanderburgh ; m (2) Dec. 4, 1809, Elizabeth Krom (d. Oct. 18, 1855).

316. iii. Maria[5] bp. June 26, 1761 ; m. March 7, 1787, Moses I. Depuy (bp. Nov. 16, 1766), son of John Depuy and Annatje Van Wagenen.

317. iv. Abraham Ten Eyck[5] b. April 9, 1764 ; d. May 13, 1849 ; m. (1) Leah Wynkoop (b. April 1766 ; d. June 20, 1829), daughter of Cornelius Wynkoop and Leah Dubois; m. (2) Dec. 24, 1829, Sarah Depuy (b. Aug. 29, 1779 ; d. Nov. 18, 1862), daughter of Joseph Depuy and Mary Depuy. Was a physician.

318. v. Charles[5] bp. Jan., 1776 ; m. Nov. 25, 1798, Sarah M. Delamater (bp. May 11, 1783), daughter of Jacob Delamater and Sarah Delamater.

Family 47.

Children of Andries[4] De Witt (123) *and Maria Depuy.*

319. i. Cathryntje[5] bp Nov., 1755 ; m. Daniel Deyo.

320. ii. William[5] bp. Aug. 17, 1757.

321. iii. Jacobus[5] b. circ. 1759 ; m. June 19, 1786, Dinah Newkerk.

322. iv. Cornelius Depuy[5] b. circ. 1761 ; m. Nov. 23, 1786, Margaret Cantine (b. Jan. 26, 1768), daughter of Petrus Cantine and Magdalena Lefever.

323. v. Andries A.[5] bp. April 1, 1764 ; d. July 29, 1835, at Albany, N. Y.: m. Maria Gasherie (bp. April 19, 1767), daughter of Louis Gasherie and Geertje Decker.

324. vi. Abraham[5] bp. May 11, 1766.

325. vii. Henry[5] b. Feb. 6, 1768 ; d. Oct. 29, 1808 ; m. Aug. 27, 1793, Dorothy Heermance (b. Feb. 4, 1770 ; d. Feb. 22, 1852, at Albany), daughter of Jacob Heermance and Catharine Vosburgh.

326. viii. Maria[5] b. Aug. 5, 1770 : d. previous to 1808.

327. ix. Moses[5] bp. June 25, 1772 ; m. Elizabeth Deyo (b. Dec. 28, 1778), daughter of Daniel Deyo and Margaret Lefever.

328. x. Eli[5] bp. Feb. 18, 1774 ; d. Dec. 27, 1850 ; m. Sept. 18, 1800, Eleanor Newkerk (b. Nov. 22, 1777 ; d. Nov. 8,

1826), daughter of Garret C. Newkerk and Leah Newkerk.

329. xi. Levi[5] bp. April 21, 1776 ; d. 1813, at Albany, N. Y. ; m. Maria Oakley, who died at Newark, N. J., in 1865.

330. xii. Ephraim[5] b. Dec. 28, 1777 ; d. Jan. 19, 1842, at Jersey City ; m. (1) Dirckje Van Loon (b. Oct. 8, 1783 ; d. July 8, 1810), daughter of Jacob Van Loon and Catalyntje Schuyler ; m. (2) Ann Walsh.

331. xiii. Thomas[5] b. Sept. 4, 1781.

Family 48.

Children of Garton[4] De Witt (126) *and Phœbe Waterman.*

332. i. Levi[5] bp. Aug. 1765.

333. ii. John[5] b. Jan. 15, 1768.

334. iii. Maria[5] b. March 17, 1770.

335. iv. Sarah[5] bp. June 28, 1772.

Family 49.

Children of Levi[4] De Witt (131) *and Wyntje Schoonmaker.*

336. i. Frederick[5] b. Nov. 30, 1781 ; d. Oct. 7, 1865 ; m. March 29, 1802, Catharine Jansen (b. March 25, 1784 ; d. May 12, 1860), daughter of Benjamin Jansen and Elizabeth Bosch.

337. ii. Andries Roosa[5].

338. iii. Thomas[5].

Family 50.

Children of Henricus[4] DeWitt (181) *and Margaret Schoonmaker.*

339. i. John Henry[6] b. Dec. 11, 1786 ; d. May 24, 1827 ; m. Sept. 20, 1810, Cornelia Wynkoop (b. Feb. 7, 1791 ; d. Jan. 15, 1869), daughter of Evert C. Wynkoop and Rachel Hardenburgh.

340. ii. Petrus[5] b. May 18, 1789 ; d. previous to 1837.

341. iii. Anne[5] b. Aug. 31, 1792 ; m. 1809, at Fishkill, N. Y., Herman Rosecrans.

342. iv. Jemima[5] b. Sept. 22, 1795 ; d. previous to 1837.

343. v. Jacob[5] b. May 29, 1798.

344. vi. Jane[5] m. Jacob E. Hoornbeck.

Child by his second wife, Elizabeth Connel.

345. vii. John Henry[6] b. May 15, 1827.

Family 51.

Children of Evert[4] DeWitt (200) *and Gertrude Persen.*

346. i. Lucas[5] b. Oct. 2, 1756 ; m. Sept., 1780, Elizabeth Van Loon (b. March 4, 1756), daughter of Jacobus Van Loon and Catharine Van Loon.

347. ii. Abraham[5] b. Dec. 26, 1757 ; d. in infancy.

348. iii. JAN[5] b. Jan. 15, 1759.
349. iv. HENRICUS[5] bp. Dec. 27, 1760 ; d. April 13, 1830 ; m. Nov. 19, 1796, Catharine Dumond (bp. April 20, 1767 ; d. Feb. 14, 1855), daughter of David Dumond and Elizabeth Van Orden.
350. v. ABRAHAM[5] bp. Jan. 22, 1763.
351. vi. CATHARINE[5] bp. June 25, 1765.
352. vii. JACOB[5] b. Oct. 22, 1768.
353. viii. PETRUS[5] b. March 24, 1770.

FAMILY 52.

Children of Lucas[4] De Witt (203) *and Deborah Persen.*

354. i. JACOBUS[5] bp. March 29, 1764 ; m. Catharine Edwards.
355. ii. CATHARINE[5] bp. Jan. 28, 1766 ; d. June, 1820 ; m. Jeremiah Young.
356. iii. JOHN[5] b. Aug. 3, 1768 ; m. Hannah Egbertson (bp. Oct. 24, 1784). daughter of Cornelius Egbertson.
357. iv. PETER[5] m. Jan. 25, 1795, Jane Persen (bp. June 1, 1777), daughter of Jacobus Persen and Eva Queen.
358. v. DEBORAH[5] m. William West.
359. vi. ABRAHAM[5] bp. April 25, 1777 ; d. in infancy.
360. vii. ABRAHAM[5] bp. Aug. 27, 1780.

THE DEXTER FAMILY.

THE DEXTERS of Massachusetts, Albany and New York are descendants of one Richard Dexter, who came to America about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in New England, where his immediate posterity were the leading citizens of Dedham, Mass., following the ministry for a vocation, and taking the lead in all social matters. The family afterward scattered—one branch settling in Boston, another in New York, and still another in Albany, N. Y.; the head of the first being now F. Gordon Dexter, Esq., that of the latter having been the late George Dexter, Esq., whose three daughters (the Misses Dexter of Albany and Mrs. W. H. Bradford of New York City) are the sole representatives of this branch. Richard Dexter the pioneer, with his wife Bridget, came from Ireland, where his fathers had lived for upward of four hundred years, descendants of Richard de Exeter, governor of Ireland in the thirteenth century, whose posterity corrupted the name and merged it into D'Exeter and Dexter. The ancestors of Richard the Governor are supposed to have emigrated from France soon after the Crusades—in which they had taken an active part, the coat-of-arms which the family now use bearing on its shield golden coins in token of a sum of money given by them to aid the carrying on of these wars—and to have settled permanently in Ireland, where they occupied high positions and intermarried with Irish ladies of distinction. Without doubt, the Dexter family is both old and good, one of the best of the proud New England families, who think as much of their lineage as do the recognized nobility of the mother land.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Baptisms.

(Continued from Vol. XXI., p. 158, of The Record.)

A° 1731.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Nov: 28.	Joseph Waldron, Aafje Hellakes.	Trÿntje.	Henricús Boelen, Antje Waldron.
	John Galowaÿ, Annaatje Lamb.	Elisabet.	Roelof Van Mepelen, Janneije Lamb, s. h. v.
Dec: 5.	Walter Hÿer, Jenneke Van Vorst.	Cornelis.	Jan Hÿer, Sara Bosch, h. v. v. Gerrit Hÿer.
	Pieter Broúwer, Elisabet Qúakkenbosch.	Annaatje.	Johannes Van Norden, Lea Qúakkenbosch jonge docht^r.
8.	David Abeel, Maria Dúÿkink.	Cathalina.	Christoffel Bancker, Anna Elisabet Staats Wed^e Van Philip Schúÿler.
19.	Jacobús Qúik, Maria Smith.	Cornelis.	Jacobús Qúik jong^m. Pieternella Van de Water.
	Francis Neger, Elisabet Bicker Negerin.	Johannes.	Willem Bicker, Hanna, Tjek Van de Boúwerÿ.
	Nicolaas Swaan, Hendrikje Sickels.	Jannetje.	Abraham De Lanoÿ, Jannetje Romme, sÿn h. v.
	Isaac Somerendÿk, Sara Van Norden.	Isaac.	Frederik Van Cortland, Francÿntje Yaÿ, sÿn h. v.
25.	Cornelis Folleman, Maria Wessels.	Cornelis.	Henricús Breestede, Geertje Wessels, sÿn h. v.
26.	Thomas Montagne, Rebecca Brÿn,	Thomas.	Abraham Paling, Elisabet Potter.
	John Le Montes, Aaltje Van Norden.	Rachel.	Coenraat Ten Eÿck Tobias, z. Catharina Ten Eÿck, h. v., Van Wÿnand Van Zant.
A°. 1732.			
Jan: 1.	Willem Fisjer, Elisabet Smith.	Antje.	Johannes Peek, Maria Smith.
	Jacobús Montagne, Maria Pell.	Aaltje.	Samúel Pell, Elisabet Phenix.
9.	Philip Minthorn; Annaatje Roll.	Margrietje.	Johannes Van Deúrssen, Geertje Minthorne, sÿn h. v.
16.	Hendrik Ten Broek, Marritje Blank.	Leÿntje.	Gÿsbert Van Deúrsen, Annetje Ten Broek, s. h. v.
	Casparús Blank, Marritje Andriesse.	Angenietje.	Johannes Blank, Angenietje Blank, jong d^r.

A° 1732.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Jan : 23.	Abraham Marschalk, Maria Sebering.	Andries.	Isaac Sebering, Catharina Van Wŷk, s. h. v.
	Gŷsbert Uittenbogart, Catharina Paling.	Elisabet.	Joost Palding, Elisabet Welsch.
[514.]			
26.	Adriaan Hoogland, Engeltje Van de Water.	Jannetje.	Johannes Broúwer, Rachel Blank.
30.	Ahasúerús Turk, Hillegond Kúŷper.	Aaltje.	Johannes Túrk, Aaltje Túrk, jong : dr.
Febr : 6.	Hendrik Cúŷler, Maria Jacobs.	Tileman.	Thomas Baŷeúx, Júnr, Sara Cúŷler, sŷn h. v.
	Johannes Hoppe, Maria Van Norden.	Wessel.	Jacob Van Norden, Christina Sabrisco.
9.	Reŷnier Búrger, Dina Van Gelder.	Johannes.	Carsten Búrger, Tanneke Van Gelder, j. dr.
13.	Simon Van Seŷs, Geertruŷ Pell.	Catharina.	Johannes Tieboút, Maria Blŷdenbúrg.
	Henricús Bensen, Catharina Van Laar.	Gerrit.	Harmen Bensen, Aaltje Bikkers, sŷn h. v.
	Jan Smith, Dina Beelŷ.	Abraham.	Abraham Van Vlek, Sara Kip, h. v. Van Joh : Vander Heú .
	Rodger French, Margrietje Low.	Thomas.	Cornelis Low, Margrietje Van Bussúm, s. h. v.
16.	Barent Bos, Aalje de Voie.	Ytje.	Petrús Bos, Anna Sŷlvester, jonge dr.
20.	Steenwŷk de Riemer, Catharina Roosevelt.	Isaac.	Jan Sjoet Júnior, Margrietje de Riemer, s. h. v.
	Jacob Rŷke, Catharina Pomre.	Lŷdia.	Hazúel van Keúren, Marritje Rŷke, sŷn h. v.
	Johannes Sŷmense, Zúster Corsen.	Elisabet.	Joseph de Voe, Súsanna Drúliet.
25.	Pieter Wessels, Cornelia de Hart.	Pieter.	Baltús de Hart, Annaatje Wessels, jonge dr.
27.	Johannes Roorbag, Sophia Graú.	Gerrit.	John Pieter Zenger, Anna Catharina Moúlin, s. h. v.
Maart 3.	Hendrik Rŷke, Elisabet Peek.	Elisabet.	Adriaan Coning, Rachel Peek, s. h. v.
5.	Nicolaas Goúverneúr, Geertrúŷd Rŷnders.	Hester.	Abraham Goúverneúr, Hester Leŷsler Wde Van Barend Rŷnders.
	Henrŷ Filkens, Elisabet Smith.	Henrŷ.	Frans Filkens, Annaatje Smith, h. v. Van Jan Ten Broek.

A° 1732.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Maart 8.	Pieter De Groof, Rebecca Goederis.	Pieter.	Johannes Hoogland, Maria Goederis, h. v. Van Willem Conningham.
	Wilhelmús Beekman, Catharina De Lanoÿ.	Jacobús.	Willem Walton, Magdalena Beekman, jong dr.
12.	Johannes Van Gelder, Sara Van Deúrsen.	Teúntje.	Harmanús Van Gelder, Teúntje Idessen, sÿn h. v.
19.	David Maúndeviel, Jannetje Woertendÿk.	Johannes.	Jacobús Henion, Maria Túkker.
	Isaac de La Metre, Belitje Waldron.	Abraham.	Barent Barheit, Rebecca Oothoút, sÿn h. v.
22.	Nicolaas Baÿard, Elisabet Rÿnders.	Samúel.	Stephanús Baÿard, Margareta Van Cortland, h. v. Van Samúel Baÿard.
26.	Ahasúerús Elzeworth, Maria Van Gelder.	Ahasúerús.	Cornelis Van Gelder, Sara Elzeworth, jonge dr.
[515.]			
April 2.	Johannes Búrger, Jannetje Broúwer.	Cornelia.	Abraham Broúwer, Maria Broúwer, wede.
	Pieter Van Norden, Antje Willemse.	Cornelis.	Johannes Webber, Annaatje Van Norden, h. v. Van Johannes Webber.
9.	Benjamin Wÿnkoop, Jr, Eúnice Búrr.	Benjamin.	Benjamin Wÿnkoop, Femmetje Van der Heúl, s. h. v.
	Henrÿ Braisjer, Abigael Parcel.	Aaltje.	Isaac Braisjer, Geertje Parcel.
10.	Frederik Van Cortland, Francina Yaÿ.	Eva.	Jacobús Van Cortland, Anna Van Cortland, jong dr.
16.	Johannes Van Seÿs, Engeltje Appel.	Johannes.	Johannes Dailÿ, Júdith Ver Weÿ wede Van Johs Ver Weÿ.
	Jacobús Renaúdet, Belitje Hoogland.	Maria.	Abraham Van Wÿk, Maria Crommelÿn.
	Walter de Graúw, Maria Lamare.	Dorothea.	Hendrik Bogert, Cornelia de Graúw, sÿn h. v.
19.	Pieter Kemble, Geertrúÿd Baÿard.	Samúel.	Samúal Baÿard, Margareta Van Cortland, s. h. v.
	Mattheús Deúrsen, Margrietje Poúlse.	Jacob.	Hendrik Poúlsen, Lena Van Deúrsen.
30.	Wert Pels, Catharina de Graúw.	Catlÿntje.	Simson Pels, Marÿtje Bensen, sÿn h. v.

A° 1732.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
April 30.	John M^k Evers, Catharina Van Horne.	Catharina.	Abraham Van Horne, Jans z. Catharina Meÿer, h. v. Van Jan Van Horne.
Maÿ 7.	Abraham Palding, Maria Cosÿns.	Gerrit.	Teúnis Qúik, Vroútje, sÿn h. v.
10.	Abraham Vredenbúrg, Dorothee Caljer.	Johannes.	Frederik Blom, Apolonia Vredenbúrg, s. h. v.
14.	Lúcas Braisjer, Júdith Gachere.	Júdith.	Nicolaas Antony, Rebecca Pieters, sÿn h. v.
	Abraham Van Horne Jans z. Catharina Rútgers.	Catharina.	Harmanús Rútgers, Catharina Meÿer h. v. Van Jan Van Horne.
18.	Jesse De Foreest, Teúntje Tietsoort.	Margrietje.	Henricús De Foreest, Selÿntje de Foreest.
	Johannes Roome, Súsanna Chevalje.	Rachel.	Barent Bos, Rachel Chevalje, jong d^r.
28.	Resolveert Waldron, Metje Qúakkenbos.	Johannes.	Johannes Waldron, Cornelia Lent Wed^e.
29.	Jan Hÿer, Margrietje ——	Jenneke.	Baltús Hÿer, Angenietje Lÿnsen Wed^e Van Robert Theobalds.
Júny 11.	Gÿsbert Uittenbogert, Catharina Húnter.	Isaac.	Isaac Braisjer, Elisabet Eckesen.
	Jacobús Van Norden, Christÿntje Sabrisco.	Wessel.	Johannes Van Norden, Ariaantje Webbers, s. h. v.
14.	Patrik Jakson, Annaatje Van der Spiegel.	Willem.	Cornelis Wÿnkoop, Annaatje Jakson, jong d^r.
18.	Johan Frans Walter, Marÿ Liesbeth.	Elisabet.	Pieter Corselius, Elisabet Herps.
[516.]			
21.	Jan Olivier, Antje Blom.	Maria.	Jesse Montagne, Gerritje Jeats, sÿn h. v.
	Mansfield Túkker, Marike Hardenbroek.	George.	Gerardús Hardenbroek, Catharina Hardenbroek h. v. Van Jacobús Roosevelt.
29.	Jacob Miller, Catlÿntje Kip.	Cathalina.	Jacobús Livingston, Maria Kierstede, sÿn h. v.
	Isaac Chardovine, Antje Caar.	Annetje.	Willem Caar, Elisabet Caar, jonge d^r.
	Christoffel Bancker, Elisabet Hoogland.	Christoffel.	Petrús Rútgers, Jannetje Bancker, h. v. Van Harmanus Schúÿler.
Júly 12.	Henrÿ Lawrence, Hester Lÿnsen.	Elisabet.	Abraham Lÿnsen, Elisabet Lÿnsen.

A° 1732.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Júly 16.	Samúel Ten Eÿck, Maria Gornÿ.	Maria.	Johannes Romme, Elisabeth Ten Eÿck, s. h. v.
	Abraham Púltrow, Maria Vreeland.	Catharina.	Victoor Bicker, Annaatje Cregier, s. h. v.
19.	Johannes Meÿer, Elisabet Pell.	Annaatje.	Nicolaas Kermer, Annaatje Pell.
	Jan Goelet, Jannetje Cannon.	Jannetje.	Pieter Cannon, Catharina Cannon.
	Pieter Cannon, Willemÿntje Schermerhoorn.	Aarnoút.	Aarnoút Schermerhoorn, Maria Beekman, sÿn h. v.
23.	Johan Júrry Bakkes, Elisabet Wÿs.	Margrietje.	Pieter Bakkes, Margrietje Kemmer.
	Engelbert Waldorf, Geertrúÿd Jongbloed.	Marica.	Hendrik Bernardús Haanrad, Veronica Crollius.
	John Taljúw, Maria Van Gelder.	Abraham.	Abraham Van Gelder, Neeltje Onkelbag, h. v. Van Johs Van Gelder.
30.	Francois Marschalk, Anne Leÿnsen.	Elisabet.	Abraham Leÿnsen, Angenietje Leÿnsen, Wede Van Robert Theobalds.
Aug: 5.	Johannes Poúlse, Trÿntje Van Deúrsen.	Hendrik.	Hendrik Poúlse, Aaltje Van Deúrsen.
	Hendrik Van de Water, Anna Schilman.	Pieternella.	Jacobús Qúik, Pieternella Van de Water.
	Johannes Daily, Margrietje Van Sÿs.	Júdith.	Heere Ellis, Engeltje Appel.
	James Túkker, Marÿtje Woertendÿk.	Cornelis.	Johannes Peers, Elisabet Woertendÿk.
8.	Samúel Pell, Súsanna Rúsje.	Thomas.	Jacobús Montagne, Maria Pell, sÿn h. v.
13.	Johannes Vreedenbúrg, Jannetje Woederd.	Eva.	Willem Vredenbúrg, Jannetje Van der Beek.
	Pieter Van Dÿk, Cornelis Varik.	Maria.	Edward Willith, Rachel Van Dÿk, jonge dr.
[517.]			
27.	Willem Gilbert, Maria Van Zant.	Annaatje.	Frederik Fÿn, Margrietje Fÿn, jonge dr.
	Abraham Ten Eÿck, Jesÿntje Borkels.	Daniel.	Johannes Van Vorst, Elisabet Borkels.
	Cornelis Túrk, Catharina Van Tilbúrg.	Margrieta. Catharina. twee lingen.	Albertús Tiebout, Elisabet Bogert, Jan Bogert, Antje Peek, sÿn h. v.

A° 1732.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Sept : 1.	Johannes Cavelier, Cathalÿntje Andries.	Egbertje. Petrús. twee lingen.	Pieter Bandt, Cornelia Bos, Pieter Benthúÿsen, Margrietje Andriese.
	Adriaan Bancker, Elisabet Van Taarling.	Neeltje.	Christoffel Bancker, Elisabeth Hoogland, s. h. v.
	George Lamb, Hendrikje Meÿer.	Martinús.	Johannes Lamb, Jannetje Lamb, h. v. Van Roelof Van Mepelen.
	Allard Antonÿ, Súsanna Laúrier.	Johannes.	Nicolaas Antonÿ, Júdith Braidsjer.
3.	Jan Ariaanse, Tanneke Waldron.	Maria.	Abraham Alsteÿn, Marritje, sÿn h. v.
	John Waldron, Elisabet Breestede.	Cornelia.	Gerardús Waldron, Rebecca Onkelbag.
6.	Thomas Dwiet, Catlÿntje Biddúe.	Joseph.	Nicolaas Stokholm, Elisabet Biddúe.
10.	Cornelis Bogert, Cornelia Ver Dúÿn.	Hendrik.	Hendrik Bogert, Sara Elzeworth.
	Jan Blom, Rebecca Corsen.	Jacob.	Jacob Corsen, Margrietje Blom, h. v. v., Petrus Kip.
13.	Matthÿs Oúdt, Marÿ Filibeen.	Elsje.	Johan W^m^. Crieger, Elsje Christien, sÿn h. v.
17.	Albertús Tieboút, Cornelia Bogert.	Theúnis.	Theúnis Tieboút, Marÿtje Van de Water, s. h. v.
24.	Richard Van Dam, Cornelia Beekman.	Nicolaas.	Wilhelmús Beekman, Catharina de Lanoÿ, sÿn h. v.
27.	Isaac Caljow, Angenietje Boljew.	Elisabet.	Abraham Leÿnsen, Charrite Makpees.
	Frans Pieterse, Rachel Eekes.	Jan.	Johannes Maúndeviel, Antje Pieters.
Octob : 1.	Marten Bant, Jenneke Búÿs.	Willemÿntje.	Pieter Bandt, Marritje Hoppe.
	Francis Child, Cornelia Viele.	Cornelia.	Herman Winckler, Geertrúÿde —— sÿn h. v.
4.	Willem Vredenbúrg, Catharina Schott.	Jannetje.	Joost Van Seÿsen, Júdith Van Seÿsen, wed^e^.
8.	Harman Rútgers Júnior, Elisabet Bensen.	Harmanús.	Harmanús Rútgers, Catharina de Meÿer, s. h. v.
	Hendrik Rútgers Catharina De Peÿster.	Catharina.	Harmanús Rútgers, Catharina de Meÿer.
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	Johannes Abramse, Elisabet Bosch.	Súsanna.	William Smith, Anna Bosch, jonge d^r^.
15.	Isaac Boke, Bregje Romme.	Johannes.	Aarnoút Romme, Jacomÿntje Hassink.

A° 1732.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Octob :	Steven Bayard, Alida Vetch.	Stephanús.	Philip Van Kortland, Geertrúŷd Baŷard, h. v. Van Pieter Kemble.
	Abraham Kip, Sara Fish.	Jesse.	Pieter Van Ranst, Sara Kierstede, sŷn h. v.
	Philippús Goelet, Catharina Boelen.	Isaac.	Hendricús Boelen, Catharina Waldron, wed^{e}, Van Is. Boelen.
	Hendrik Bras, Margrietje Helling.	Hendrik.	Hendricús Meŷer, Geertrúŷd Romme, s. h. v.
18.	Johannes Deenemarken, Rachel Beekman.	Maria.	Júrian Witveld, Maria Witveld, h. v. Van Thomas Goodled.
	George Elzeworth, Jannetje Miserol.	Jan.	Willem Elzeworth, Jannetje Elzeworth, jong. d^{r}.
	John James, Maria Pitt.	John.	Jacob Pitt, Súsanna Andriese.
	Nicolaas Van Taarling, Elisabet Richard, obeit.	Maria.	Floris Van Taarling, Elisabet Garling, h. v. Van Paúlús Richard.
	Johan Daniel Smith, Marie Elisabet Hetter.	Willem.	Willem Crollius, Maria Bömper.
22.	Petrús Montagne, Jannetje Dŷer.	Rebecca.	Thomas Montagne, Rebecca Briant, sŷn h. v.
	Petrús De Milt, Femmetje Valentŷn.	Isaac.	Antonŷ de Milt, Maria Schamp, sŷn h. v.
	Petrús Rútgers, Helena Hoogland.	Harmanús.	Charles Crooke, Elisabet Hoogland, h. v. Van Christ : Bancker.
	Laúrens Lammerse, Jannetje Magdanel.	Johannes.	Johannes Sŷmonse, Jannetje Magdanel.
29.	Wilhelmús Beekman, Martha Matt.	Aaltje.	Johannes Deenemarken, Rachel Lawrence.
	Simon Cregier, Anna Van Oort.	Johannes.	William Whith Júnior, Maria Broún, sŷn h. v.
Nov : 1.	Wŷnant Van Zandt, Catharina Ten Eŷck.	Tobias.	Coenraat Ten Eŷck, Tobias z., Elisabet Ten Eŷck, jonge d^{r}.
5.	Pieter Vliereboom, Jannetje Van de Voort.	Geertrúŷd.	Servaas Vliereboom, Maria Schamp.
	Johannes Van Búúren, Maria Meŷer.	Beekman.	Hendricús Beekman, Maria Van Búúren, jong. d^{r}.
13.	Johannes Ten Eŷck, Antje Drinkwater.	Johannes.	Daniel Donskom, Margrietje Gilbert.

A° 1732.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Nov: 29.	Samson Pels, Maria Bensing.	Maria.	Evert Pels, Catharina Bensing, wed[e] Van Lúcas Sjoert.
	Willem Vredenbúrg, Willemÿntje Nak.	Angenietje.	Johannes Vredenbúrg, Catharina Nak, h. v. Van Teúnis de Clerk.
[519.]	Abraham Van Wÿk, Catharina Provoost.	Elisabet.	Christoffel Bancker, Elisabet Hoogland, s. h. v.
Dec: 3.	Johannes Vreland, Aaltje Van Dÿk.	Johannes.	Icabod Loútet, Elisabet Van Dÿk, s. h. v.
	Andries Barheit, Rachel Holst.	Rachel.	Jan Stevens, Eÿtje Stevens.
10.	Pieter Para Van Zant, Sarah Willemse.	Maria.	Frederik Willemse, Maria Waldron, z. h. v.
17.	Cornelis Kortregt, Hester Canon.	Cornelis.	Evert Bÿvank, Maria Canon, z. h. v.
	David Gaden, Elizabeth Wol.	Elizabeth.	Mattheús Wol, Maria Wol.
20.	Abraham Keteltas, Jannneke de Honeúr.	Abraham.	Gerrit Keteltas, Maria Klok.
31.	Jan Vos, Willemÿntje Broúwer.	Anna.	David Gaden, Elizabeth Wol, z. h. v.
	Isaac de Mildt, Machteldje Van de Voort.	Maria.	Antonÿ de Mildt, Maria Schamp.
	Willem Hoppe, Elizabeth Van Orden.	Wessel.	Johannes Van Orden, Adriaantje Webbers.
A 1733.			
Jan: 7.	J. Pieter Zenger, Catharina Maúlin.	Frederÿk.	Frederÿk Bekker, Maria Maúlin.
	Pieter Lanmerse, Maria Bennet.	Maria.	Jacob Pit, Aafje Lammerse.
10.	Jacob Pit, Aaltje Oosterloom.	Willem.	Pieter Lammerse, Maria Bennet.
14.	Jan Peek, Hesther Dÿkman.	Jan.	Thomas Ellin, Cathelÿntje Dÿkman.
	Abraham de Peÿster, Margareta van Cortlant.	Eva.	Adolph Philipse, Annatje Van Cortlandt.
	J. Willem Oltgeldt, A. Maria Erenstÿn.	Anna Maria.	Antoniús Caspar, A Maria Hooftmanin.
	Hendricús Brestede, Geertje Wesselze.	Annatje.	Folkert Oothoúwdt, Maria Brestede.
17.	Willem de Peÿster, Margarita Rozeveldt.	Heÿlte.	Jan Rozeveldt, Heiltje Olferts

PRUYN FAMILY—AMERICAN BRANCH.

By John V. L. Pruyn.

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387.

(387) Oliver Thatford[6] Pruyn (*William*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), of South Fredericksburgh, Ontario, born there Nov. 18, 1816; studied at the Grammar school, Bath; subsequently took up farming, in which he is still engaged; is a member of the Church of England and in 1864 was appointed, by the Crown, Sheriff of the county of Lennox and Addington and has held the position ever since.

He was m. at Adolphustown by the Rev. Job Deacon, Jan. 31, 1842, to Elizabeth Rickerson Dorland; b. there July 8, 1819, dau. of Thomas I. Dorland and Elizabeth Trumpour of Adolphustown; and has issue by this marriage:

431 Mary Elizabeth, b. July 30, 1844, at South Fredericksburgh, bp. at St. Paul's, Oct. 6, 1844; d. there March 17 (bur. at St. Paul's, March 18), 1845.

432 Jemima Jane, b. Nov. 9, 1846, at South Fredericksburgh, bp. at St. Paul's, Aug. 8, 1847; d. there Jan. 3, 1850, bur. at St. Paul's.

433 Thomas Dorland, m. Mary Amelia Campbell.

388.

(388) Matthew William[6] Pruyn of Napanee, Ontario, Canada (*William*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), born Oct. 22, 1819, at Fredericksburgh, Ontario; received his education in the common schools at Fredericksburgh and since then has always been in mercantile life. From 1836 to 1840 he lived at Woodstock, Ontario, and from 1840 to 1862 at Brantford where for two years he was a member of the Town Council, and in 1858 was Mayor. Upon leaving Brantford in 1862 he travelled in the western part of America and upon the Pacific slope, before the days of the railroad in those sections, returning by way of Panama in 1864 and settling in his native county (Lennox), where he has since been a merchant at Napanee. From 1864 to 1871 he was Deputy Sheriff of the county of Lennox and Addington. In 1884 he stood for member of the Dominion House of Commons as successor to Sir John McDonald, of whom he is an ardent supporter, but was defeated by four votes. He protested the election and his opponent was unseated. Mr. Pruyn stood again for Member of Parliament in 1885, and was elected by a majority of fifty-eight votes.

He married Dec. 13, 1843, Mary Margaret Kerby, b. June 26, 1823, dau. of William Kerby and Margaret Smith of Brantford, Ontario, and has issue:

434 John Ross, b. at Brantford, Sept. 13, 1845; for several years in mercantile life and identified with railroad interests; has been Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; resides at Montreal; married Oct. 13, 1870,

Alice Wily, b. Oct. 20, 1845, dau. of Lieut. Col. Thomas Wily, at one time Director of Stores, Militia Dep't, Ottawa, and Harriet Cunningham. No issue :

435 William Kerby, m. Annie Elizabeth Grange.

390.

George Ham, b. April 19, 1812, son of John Ham and Esther Bradshaw of Fredericksburgh, Lennox Co., Ontario, married. March 22, 1840 (390) Eleanor[6] Pruyn (*William*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), b. July 15, 1823, near Bath, Ontario, bp. by Rev. Job Deacon, Aug. 23, 1823, at Adolphustown.

Mr. Ham resides at Conway, Ontario ; is a farmer ; member of the Church of England ; has been Councillor and Reeve, several times, of the Electoral Division of South Fredericksburgh, Ont., and has had issue by this marriage.

William Thatford, b. June 28, 1842, near Bath, Ontario ; m. at St. Paul's Church, Fredericksburgh, Ont., Oct. 23, 1873, *Eliza Neilson*, dau. of Thomas Neilson and Elizabeth Downey of South Fredericksburgh, Ont., and has issue :

i. George Thomas Ham, b. Sept. 2, 1874, at Conway.

ii. William James Ham, b. May 5, 1878, at Conway.

Martha, b. Nov. 7, 1844, near Bath, Ont., m. at Conway, Ont., March 23, 1869, *Elias Price*, studied at Bath Academy and at Military School, Kingston, son of Elias Price and Anne Robinson of Bath, Ontario, and has issue :

i. Reginald Grant Price, b. July 24, 1872, at Adolphustown, Ont.

Mary, b. June 23, 1847, near Bath, Ontario, m. Sept. 29, 1873, at Conway, Ont., *John George McTavish Ross*, of Montreal, chemist, educated in Scotland ; died January 30, 1889, son of George Ross, member of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mary McTavish, and has had issue :

i. Donald McTavish Ross, b. Dec., 26, 1874, at Bath, Ont. ; d. there May 21, 1875.

ii. Roderick McKenzie Ross, b. Aug. 30, 1876, at Bath, Ont. ; d. there Sept. 16, 1876.

Jemima, b. at Conway, Ont., Nov. 12, 1849 ; d. Jan. 12, 1852.

Jane Elizabeth, b. at Conway, Ont., Feb. 3, 1854 ; still living there ; has kindly furnished the information relating to this family.

392.

(392) Abraham Steel[6] Pruyn (*Simon*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), b. in Marysburgh, Prince Edward Co., Ontario, Dec. 16, 1826 ; died at Erie, Pa., March 11, 1869 ; received a public school education and entered upon a course of medical studies but did not pursue them. He was a member of the First Baptist Church at Erie and was captain of a vessel upon the lakes.

He m. Dec. 24, 1854, Harriet Margaret Nowland, b. May 7, 1837, at New Boston, Wayne Co., Michigan, dau. of William Nowland and Elizabeth Rumsey, and had issue :

436 Charles Whitney, m. Susan Ryder.

437 Mary Elizabeth, b. Feb. 8, 1858; d. Aug. 23, 1858.
438 May, b. May 1, 1860; m. Frederick Simon.
439 Harriet Margaret, b. July 29, 1863; m. Ferdinand Knobloch.
440 Rhoda Jane, b. Nov. 29, 1866; m. her cousin William Nowland.
441 Sarah Louise, b. Jan. 21, 1869; m. James Vernon.
Mrs. Pruyn married secondly Horace M. Parker of Erie.

394.

(395) Matthew[6] Pruyn (*Simon*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), b. in Marysburgh, Prince Edward Co., Ontario, Nov. 9, 1832; studied in the public schools at Painesville, Ohio; has held the position of Constable; is a member of the Presbyterian church, and resides at Erie, Pa. He m. Aug. 10, 1863, at Brownstown, Wayne Co., Michigan, Angeline Bondy, b. in Windsor, Canada, dau. of August Bondy (died at Brownstown, Jan. 27, 1854), and Julia Borrow (died at Brownstown Jan. 11, 1867). By this marriage Mr. Pruyn has issue:

442 Mary Margaret, b. at Brownstown, April 16, 1865; m. Charles Hampe.
443 Lucy Ann, b. at Brownstown, Jan. 23, 1867; m. Charles E. Williams.
444 Florence, b. at Brownstown, April 19, 1868; d. at Erie, Nov. 12, 1870.
445 Catharine, b. at Erie, March 9, 1870.
446 Daniel De Forest, b. at Erie, Feb. 17, 1878.

397.

(398) De Forest[6] Pruyn (*Simon*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), b. Jan. 30, 1841, at Fairport, Ohio; studied in the public schools at Painesville, Ohio; is a member of the Presbyterian church and a captain on the lakes; resides at Erie, Pa. He married April 6, 1877, at Benson, Swift Co., Minnesota, Mary M. Yeakel, b. at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, about 1859, dau. of Conrad and Margaret Yeakel of Klickitat Valley, State of Washington. By this marriage there is issue:

447 George Matthew, b. before 1879, near Appleton, Swift Co., Minnesota.
448 Ira Burke, b. at same place, Sept. 15, 1880.

401.

(401) William Francis[6] Pruyn (*Matthew*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), born Aug. 18, 1837, in Belleville, Canada, lived for ten years in the town of Clayton, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; has been a soldier, sailor, and farmer, and now resides at Pipestone, Berrien Co., Michigan; married at Batavia, Illinois, Amelia Busha, or Bushey, daughter of Charles Busha, or Bushey, and Mary La Mont of St. Clair, Michigan, and has had issue:

449 William, b. at Neenah, Wisconsin, April 5, 1858.
450 Jane, b. at Vinland, Wisconsin, March 28, 1860.
451 Rosa, b. at Vinland, July 29, 1862.
452 Arthur Grant, b. at Winneconne, Wisconsin, May 28, 1865.
453 Francis, b. at Benton Harbor, Mich., May 25, 1868.
454 Susan, b. at Benton Harbor, March 20, 1872.

455 Charles, b. at Benton Harbor, Oct. 19, 1875.
456 Alice, b. at Benton Harbor, March 4, 1877.
457 Horace, b. at Benton Harbor, July 9, 1881.
458 Margaret, b. at Benton Harbor, Jan. 1, 1883; d. at Pipestone, April 9, 1889.
459 Morris, b. at Pipestone, Mich., Sept. 3, 1885.
460 Laura, b. at Pipestone, Sept. 30, 1887.
461 Lena, b. at Pipestone, Aug. 3, 1889.

404.

(404) Theodore Franklin[6] Pruyn (*Matthew*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), b. in Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 2, 1842; married July 4, 1860, Mariette Pickle, at Fremont, Waupaca Co., Wisconsin, dau. of John H. Pickle and Maria Eliza Davenport. Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn are members of the Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints and live near Davis City, Iowa. They have had issue:

462 Ravenna, b. Aug. 18, 1861; m. May 2, 1881, Thomas O'Connell.
463 Edith, b. Oct. 30, 1862; m. Sept. 12, 1883, Alonzo Petrey.
464 Emma, b. Oct. 18, 1864, at Winneconne, Wisconsin; m. Jan. 10, 1886, Zatta (?) Hagen.
465 Willard, b. Feb. 9, 1866; d. Feb. 23, 1866, at Winneconne.
466 Mella, b. Feb. 14, 1867: d. July 3, 1867, at Winneconne.
467 Norman, b. June 9, 1868, at Winneconne.
468 John Matthew, b. Feb. 4, 1869, at Winneconne.
469 Jesse, b. Nov. 28, 1871, at Black Creek, Wisconsin.
470 Hurty (?), b. Aug. 10, 1873, at Black Creek; d. May 30, 1879.
471 Harry, b. Nov. 3, 1875, at Black Creek; d. July 12, 1879.
472 Sidney, b. Aug. 5, 1879, at Black Creek.
473 Eliza, b. Nov. 10, 1881, in Iowa.
474 Silva. b. Sept. 8, 1883; d. Nov. 10, 1888.
475 Gilbert, b. June 16, 1886.
476 Iowa (a son), b. April 4, 1887.

408.

(408) Peter Van Schaack[7] Pruyn (*John Matthias*[6], *Francis*[5], *John*[4], *Francis*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), physician, b. at Kinderhook, Nov. 19, 1841; studied at the District School and at the Kinderhook Academy; entered Union College, 1858, member of the $\Delta \Phi$ Society, grad A.B., 1860, as member of the $\Phi B K$ Society, and Salutatorian of his class, very high honors; grad. M.D., at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1863. In 1871 he studied medicine in Vienna, Austria. He lives at Kinderhook, and is a leading citizen of the place; is a deacon in the Dutch Reformed Church; trustee, 1878, of the Kinderhook Academy, and is now President of the Board of Trustees, a director in the National Union Bank of Kinderhook, Health officer of the village. In 1886 he was chosen vice-president for Kinderhook of the Holland Society, which position he still holds. He is a member of the New York State Medical Society, and as a physician stands very high. He married at Kinderhook, Oct. 3, 1877, Mary Barnard Tobey, b. Feb.

28, 1849, at Kinderhook, dau. of William Henry Tobey and Caroline Wild, his second wife.

William Henry Tobey, the father of Mrs. Pruyn, was born in Hudson, Columbia Co., N.Y., Jan. 1, 1799. He studied at Union, class of 1815, entering at the age of fourteen, and at Williams. He studied law at Kinderhook with James Van der Poel, and was admitted to the Bar in 1820. He began the practice of his profession in Lebanon, N.Y., but removed to Kinderhook. He was member of Assembly, 1837, Surrogate of Columbia Co., 1841–45, State Senator, 1861–63, and held important local positions at Kinderhook, among them director of the National Union Bank from 1853 till his death, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Kinderhook Academy. He died May 15, 1878. His first wife was Miss Louisa Platt.

By his marriage with Miss Tobey, Peter Van Schaack Pruyn has issue :

477 John Bayard, b. at Kinderhook, Oct. 14, 1882.

478 Julia Carville, b. at Kinderhook, Dec. 25, 1884.

411.

(411) Henry[7] Pruyn (*John*[6], *John I.*[5], *John*[4], *Francis*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), of Niles, Michigan, b. June 29, 1829, at Stuyvesant, Columbia Co., N.Y.; m. May 22, 1850, Margaret Anna Harder, dau. of William Nicholas Harder and Jane Elizabeth Horton, of Kinderhook, N.Y.; and has had issue :

479 John, b. March 23, 1851.

480 Eva Phillip, b. May 13, 1853 ; d. Oct. 1, 1884.

481 Louise Fairfield, b. Sept. 2, 1855.

482 Catherine Maria, b. Nov. 3, 1857.

483 Jennie Harder, b. Aug. 5, 1860.

484 Sarah Frances, b. May 1, 1864 ; d. Sept. 24, 1865.

485 Lydia Bain, b. April 3, 1867 ; d. March 13, 1873.

414.

(414) David John[7] Pruyn (*Abraham*[6], *John I.*[5], *John*[4], *Francis*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), of "Uplands," Picton, Prince Edward County, Ontario, Canada, was born April 4, 1846, at Picton, where he was baptized Sept. 13, 1846, by the Rev. Wm. Macaulay at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene (David Lockwood *Fairfield*, Judge of the County Court ; David Barker *Stevenson ;* Emily Spencer *Fairfield*). He was educated at Picton and at the Toronto University, receiving the degrees of B.A. and M.A. He subsequently studied law, was a member of the Church of England, and was Warden at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Picton. He m. there Nov. 27, 1867, Georgina Ellen Ann Pope, b. at Kingston, Ont., Sept. 16, 1846, dau. of Rev. John Pope, chaplain to the forces at Fort Henry, Kingston, and Maria Augusta Smith, who came from England.

He died in Rome, Italy, April 2, 1876, and was buried July 15, 1876, in Glenwood Cemetery, Picton. He had issue by this marriage :

486 David Bertram, b. Jan. 13, 1872, at Picton ; bp. there July 14, 1872 (Clara Louisa Maria Fairfield *Ross*, grandmother, David Lockwood *Fairfield*).

487 Louisa Georgina Pope, b. March 8, 1874, at Picton ; bp. and d. May 1, 1874.

488 Emily Georgina, b. Aug. 27, 1875, at Picton ; bp. Oct. 24, 1875.

422.

(422) Robert Thomas[7] Pruyn (*Bartholomew*[6], *John I.*[5], *John*[4], *Francis*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), b. at Kinderhook, April 8, 1852 ; resides at Great Barrington, Mass.; married 1882 at Peekskill, N. Y., Helen Joseph, b. at Hyde Park, N. Y., March 26, 1856, dau. of Stephen B. Joseph and Margaret De Groff of Peekskill, and has issue :

489 Elizabeth Marion, b. March 13, 1886, at Great Barrington.

423.

(423) John Isaac[7] Pruyn (*Bartholomew*[6], *John I.*[5], *John*[4], *Francis*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1],) b. at Kinderhook, Dec. 29, 1853 ; studied at the Kinderhook Academy ; now resides at Yonkers, N. Y., where he is a merchant, member of the Dutch Reformed Church, and captain of the Fourth Separate Company, National Guard, S. N. Y.; married, May 19, 1875, Mary Scott, b. Nov. 16, 1854, in New York, dau. of John Charles Scott and Hannah Ann Reeder of New Brunswick, New Jersey ; and has issue, all born at Yonkers :

490 John Williard, b. Sept. 9, 1876.

491 Robert Scott, b. Aug. 9, 1880.

492 Alma T., b. Oct. 3, 1889.

433.

(433) Thomas Dorland[7] Pruyn, of Napanee, Ontario, Canada, (*Oliver Thatford*[6], *William*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]) ; is a member of the Church of England ; was educated at the Grammar School at Bath, Ontario, and at the University at Toronto ; was appointed in March, 1872, Deputy Sheriff of Lennox and Addington—a position he still holds. He married at Napanee, Sept. 14, 1869, Mary Amelia Campbell, b. Feb. 20, 1850, at North Fredericksburg, Ontario, dau. of Alexander Campbell and Amelia Brown of Napanee. He has had issue by this marriage :

493 Alexander Thatford, b. Sept. 8, 1871.

494 Edith Campbell, b. Sept. 12, 1874 ; d. April 23, 1875.

435.

(435) William Kerby[7] Pruyn, of Napanee, Ontario (*Matthew William*[6], *William*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), b. Feb. 9, 1853 ; he is in business with his father ; he m., Aug. 30, 1880, Annie Elizabeth Grange, b. June 23, 1861, dau. of John Thomas Grange, late member of the Provincial Parliament, and Jane Ann Scales of Napanee. He has issue by this marriage :

495 William Grange, b. Feb. 20, 1882.

496 Alice Grange, b. June 10, 1885.

497 Harold Grange, b. Sept. 25, 1889.

436.

(436) Charles Whitney[7] Pruyn (*Abraham*[6], *Simon*[5], *Matthew*[4], *Harmen*[3], *Arent*[2], *Frans Jansen*[1]), lake captain of Cleveland, Ohio, b. at Gibraltar,

A. Dickerson

Wayne Co., Michigan, Dec. 16, 1855; m. at Cleveland, Aug. 5, 1884, Susan Ryder, b. Dec. 11, 1861, near Hastings, Richland Co., Ohio, dau. of George Washington Ryder and Elizabeth Jane Charles, and has had issue:

498 Simon Abraham, b. July 9, 1885, at Cleveland, Ohio; d. there April 4, 1888.

499 Harriet Elizabeth, b. March 4, 1888, at Cleveland.

MAHLON DICKERSON OF NEW JERSEY, INDUSTRIAL PIONEER AND OLD TIME PATRIOT.

By Josiah C. Pumpelly.

The nineteenth century is fast waning, and we are forgetting the men who laid the foundations if they did not make its history. Our Civil War seems to have closed a former volume, and to open new pages for our inspection. This may be no more than we should expect, yet we have good reason to regret that the former heroes of our nation should pass so soon into an unmerited oblivion. There is no happy career for a man or a people that shall be unmindful of its predecessors, or of those to whom the present greatness and prosperity are due. It is the province of the annalist, the biographer and the historian, to revive the old memories, to bring the deeds and personalities of former years to our cognizance, and to preserve them for future regard and contemplation.

Among the men whom the citizens of New Jersey, as well as of the entire nation, should delight to honor, Mahlon Dickerson must always be awarded a high rank. Though never brilliant as an orator, he excelled in the other qualities of a public man. He was broad of conception, comprehensive, of sound judgment, and energetic in execution. In short, he possessed in an admirable degree the endowments of the statesman, and he exemplified them through a long and honorable career. When we call to mind the great names that New Jersey has enrolled in the archives of the Republic, it is no small testimony to declare that Mahlon Dickerson was worthy of a place in the number.

His ancestry appears to have been of the genuine Puritan stock. In the register of the Massachusetts Genealogical Society, we find a record bearing date May 10, 1637, enumerating emigrants from Yarmouth in England and reciting as follows:

"The examination of Beniemen Cooper of Bramton, husbandman aged 50 years, * * * * his sister aged 48 years, and two servants, John Kilin and ffileman Dickerson, are all desirous to passe to New England to inhabitt."

This "ffileman Dickerson" did "passe to New England" that same year. John Young, the minister of the little party, was the leader. They came in the ship "Mary Ann of Yarmouth," of which M. Goose was master. In the record of the Genealogical Society Philemon Dickerson is twice mentioned, once as having married Mary the daughter of Mr. Payne, and again as "the son-in-law of widow Paine." The emigrants arrived safely at Salem, Massachusetts Bay, and were duly received

as members of the colony. Land was granted them according to custom, Dickerson's homestead being twenty acres. This constituted him a "freeman." He of course had to be a church-member to be a full citizen.

A little while afterward came a person from Long Island holding out flattering inducements for emigration. The errand was distasteful to the leaders of the colony at Salem, but it seems to have succeeded with some of the inhabitants. Our Puritan forefathers certainly brought with them to the New World an ardent passion for owning large tracts of land. The later colonists at Salem, many of them, resolved to go to Long Island. Mr. Young went with them.

Philemon Dickerson was of the number. They emigrated in 1643, purchased land from the natives, and founded the town of Southold. "Goodman Dickerson" was not long in becoming a prominent man among the settlers. He was owner of a handsome house in the village, and several farms in other parts of the town. He was a tanner, and his calling appears to have been lucrative.

He lived about thirty years at Southold. His will, bearing date June 20, 1665, was recorded May 8, 1672. Mr. John Young, his pastor and life-long friend, was a subscribing witness. It mentions three sons, calling two of them, Thomas and Peter, by name; and also "too dafters" to whom he makes bequests to be paid them "when the com of the age of one and twenty." He gave the bulk of his estate to his wife during her life or widowhood, after which it was to be disposed to his children. He made his wife Mary sole executrix. At the time of his death he was seventy-four years of age.

Peter Dickerson succeeded to his father, and being diligent in business, and of a thrifty turn of mind, increased the property. The Dickerson family remained in Southold till 1741, almost a hundred years. They belonged to the First Congregational Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. Epher Whitaker, graphically describes them as "all and always respectable, but not specially eminent."

Peter, the son of Thomas Dickerson, nephew of the first Peter, seems to have given sign of the talent and breadth of view which afterward characterized his family. Leaving Southold in 1741, he removed with his three brothers to Morris County, New Jersey, where he became an extensive land-owner. He early took part in the political controversies of the time, and was active in arousing and organizing opposition to the encroachments of the British crown and colonial government. His house was the rallying-place for the patriots, and he was recognized early as a leader. On the 9th of January, 1775, he was appointed a "Committee of Observation" for Morris County; and on the 1st of May ensuing he was chosen a delegate to the Provincial Congress. On the 7th of February, 1776, he was commissioned as captain in the 3d Battalion, 1st Establishment of New Jersey, and at his own expense equipped his company for active service.

His more distinguished grandson, Mahlon Dickerson, was born at Hanover Neck, New Jersey, April 17, 1770, when those controversies were at their height, before actual conflict. He was the eldest of five children, who all excelled in similar respects. He was fitted for college in Morristown, as we learn from the following memorandum in Mr. Joseph Lewis's diary:

"Monday Nov. 27, 1786, Jonathan Dickerson's son (Mahlon) began to board at 7s a week." He graduated at Princeton in 1789, after which he engaged in the study of the law, and was licensed as an attorney in 1793. The next year he served in Captain Kinney's cavalry in the expedition to suppress the "Whiskey Rebellion" in Western Pennsylvania. After this he and his brothers removed to Philadelphia, where he continued his legal studies in the office of Mr. James Miller, and was admitted to the bar in 1797. In those times a man practised law in the lower tribunals years before admission to the higher courts.

He soon began a political career, and was elected a member of the City Council. In 1802 he was appointed, together with A. J. Dallas, John Sergeant, and Joseph Clay—all leading supporters of Mr. Jefferson—Commissioner in Bankruptcy. In 1805 he became Adjutant-General of the State. About this time he received advantageous offers to remove to New Orleans, in the newly acquired Orleans territory. Personal and family reasons, it is said, induced him to decline. Perhaps these are explained by the following extract from a letter to his sister, dated January 1, 1805:

"If I can but get a wife in the course of the winter to please me, I shall rejoice I did not leave the place. There is a lady in this city I have serious thoughts of making love to; but she knows nothing of the matter, and I suspect never will. However, with the blessing of God, I hope another year will not find me an old bachelor."

Whether from the traditional "faint heart" or the preëngaged affections of the one on whom he had fixed his wishes, the fond plan of this "old bachelor" of thirty-five years seems to have gone "aglee." Mahlon Dickerson never married. He was always gentle and courteous to women, as well as tender and affectionate to children; but no wife ever shared his home.

He resigned the Adjutant-Generalship in 1808 to accept the position of recorder of Philadelphia. In 1810 his father, who, in partnership with a Mr. Le Fever, owned the Succasanna iron mines, died, leaving his extensive estate to be settled and carried on. Mahlon purchased the claims of the other heirs, and transferred his residence to Succasanna. He had no love for the profession of the law, and now cheerfully abandoned it. He continued to manage the works with energy and diligence, and they became very profitable.

He maintained his lively interest in public affairs, and became a political leader in the State. He was elected to the Legislature in 1811 and again in 1812.* The year after he succeeded the Hon. W. S. Pennington as associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In 1814 his

*The New Jersey Legislature having granted to Messrs. Aaron, Ogden, and Daniel Dod the exclusive privileges previously held by John Fitch for navigating steamboats on the waters of New Jersey, a correspondence ensued between Fulton and Dickerson, the latter being on the legislative committee to report upon the matter. Under date of January 8, 1814, Mahlon Dickerson writes to Mr. Fulton at length, concluding as follows: "I think you will find no disposition in our legislature to protect any of our citizens in the use of your improvement without your permission; for generally they think, as I sincerely do, that but for your talents and perseverance, the science of steamboat navigation would still have remained where it was ten years ago, buried under a heap of obloquy and ridicule. It is very evident that the difference between your boat and that of Mr. Fitch is the difference between a successful and an abortive experiment, which is all the difference in the world."

name was proposed for United States senator, but withdrawn; and in October, 1815, he was elected Governor by the two houses of Legislature, in joint meeting, which was the former mode of electing that officer. Mr. Dickerson received the unanimous vote. At that time the Governor was, by virtue of his office, Chancellor of the State. He was chosen again in 1816, but resigned the year following, having being elected to the Senate of the United States.

In this position he exhibited the same devotion to public business which he displayed in private affairs. From the day he took his seat in the Senate till he retired from it in 1833, a period of sixteen years, he was but three times absent from his place. He was reëlected to a second term with little opposition in November, 1822. This was during "the era of good feeling," in which acrimonious partisan politics seemed to have died out. But in 1828 all this had been changed, and a political campaign of most intense bitterness was carried on through the country. Old Federalists, rather than support Mr. Adams, joined the new Democratic party. Neighbors were estranged, and even the new President took office in 1829, exasperated to the highest pitch against his opponents.

The Legislature of New Jersey had been carried at the election by the party opposed to the incoming administration. The senator elected two years before had resigned his seat, and the term of Mr. Dickerson was about to expire. Successors to both were to be chosen. The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, then Secretary of the Navy, and a Dr. Ewing were rival candidates for the short term. The excitement ran high, and each candidate counted confidently upon aid from the Jackson men. Ten ballots were had without a choice, when a Mr. Potts offered a resolution declaring Mr. Southard ineligible on the ground, that, being a cabinet officer, he was not a resident of the State. The Jackson men united with the supporters of Dr. Ewing and secured its adoption. The friends of Mr. Southard, in a rage, gave votes enough for Mr. Dickerson to elect him for the four years' term. The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen was chosen to the other seat.

The scheme was next set on foot to make Mr. Dickerson the Democratic-Republican candidate for Vice-President. He was regarded as a representative man, both as a patriot and a politician. He had uniformly ranked among the foremost members of the Jeffersonian school, and was perhaps the most efficient man in New Jersey in the struggles of the Democratic party, in promoting its success. He had been honored by his own State by the stations of judge, governor, and United States senator. He had filled these places acceptably.

A leading Democrat of Ohio thus summarized his career:

"As chairman of the Committee of Manufactures in the Senate, his whole energies and the most untiring devotion of his abilities have been directed to the cause of national industry—not blindly, not with the subservient views of stimulating an excitement or promoting partisan objects; but with an enlarged national patriotism looking to the permanent prospects of the country, independent of the temporary fluctuations of popular opinion.

"To him likewise is the praise due of originating the plan for the division of the surplus revenue among the States in the ratio of their representation. This subject he introduced into the Senate several winters ago, and advocated against the giants of both South Carolina and

Virginia. The President, in adopting his views in his last message in relation to this question, certainly paid him the highest compliment."

Other counsels ruled in the new Democratic party. Some of the official acts of Martin Van Buren had made him obnoxious to leading senators, and they defeated his confirmation as minister to England. He then became the candidate for Vice-President, and Mr. Dickerson retired to private life.

He had during the sixteen years of service as senator been an energetic supporter of the protective policy, and his speeches were generally in its support. He was a close student of the subject; and if not as brilliant or eloquent as others, he was not behind them in influence. Free trade he denounced as "a system as visionary and impracticable as the everlasting and universal pacification of the world."

He did not remain long in seclusion. He was popular at home, and it was the boast that he held more public positions than any other citizen in the township of Randolph. He was elected again to the Legislature in 1833, and after the close of the session was nominated and confirmed, May 20, 1834, as minister to Russia. He declined the place, however, because, it is said, he desired to remain at home to help Mr. Van Buren's aspirations for the Presidency. He was then appointed Secretary of the Navy, taking office June 30.

Few events occur to make the term of office of a cabinet minister memorable. Mr. Dickerson more than others was a man of affairs; and such men, while they render the institutions of a country stable and permanent, do not often have the opportunity to "make history." Yet a few occurrences served to make his term of office eventful.

On the 2d of July, 1834, the figure-head of the frigate *Constitution* was cut off by one S. W. Drury. It was purely an exhibition of political spite. At that time the official conduct of General Jackson was subject to bitter animadversion. He had, in open disregard of law, removed the public moneys on deposit in the United States Bank; and the Senate, unable otherwise to hold him to account, adopted the famous resolutions of censure, which were expunged years afterward when the Democrats obtained the majority. The *Constitution*, more familiarly known among sailors by the name of "Old Ironsides," had been built over at the Navy Yard, and the bust of the President placed on her as the figure-head. This was distasteful to many, as she was manned by New England sailors, with whom he was not a favorite. For some cause or other the officials were remiss in effort to restore the mutilated symbol. Secretary Dickerson finally set himself about the matter and held an animated correspondence with Commodore J. D. Elliott. Setting aside all subterfuge, he addressed a letter dated March 13, 1835, directing the work to be done at once. This was effectual, and the *Constitution* was quickly ready to sail upon a cruise.

Another occurrence was more sensational. On the 13th of January, 1835, as the President was walking in a procession, a crazy man named Lawrence, the prototype of the later Guiteau, attempted to kill him. Mr. Dickerson was walking with him and shared the danger. The man was arrested, and Mr. Dickerson was a witness at the trial.

Life at Washington began to tell sadly upon his health. His letters gave account of severe illness, which was aggravated by severer treatment. The third week in October, 1836, he was compelled to leave the office

and go to his boarding-house. Here the physician, he remarks, "relieved me of sixteen ounces of my blood, and filled my stomach with medicine of all sorts—such as calomel, antimony, tartar, etc. For four days I was horribly sick."

His brother, being at this time Governor of New Jersey, asked his advice in regard to the Electoral College. The Hon. John Travers, a representative in Congress, had been chosen an elector. He told him of his own action when Governor in 1816, when at the meeting of the electors he attended and appointed an elector who voted in place of an absentee. He advised a similar course in this instance.

He did not recover his former health. As soon as he learned the certainty of Mr. Van Buren's election, he gave notice to him that he must appoint a new Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Van Buren at once looked over the diplomatic roll for the customary foreign appointment, but without satisfaction. He informed Mr. Dickerson that it would not be practicable to give him the mission to Russia. General Eaton, who was in Spain, would probably return in less than two years, and if he would wait he could have that place; or, if diplomatic relations could be established with Naples, he should go there. But the only place that could be given immediately was an appointment as Chargé d'Affaires to Belgium. Mr. Van Buren assured Mr. Dickerson that he would find Brussels a delightful residence, both on account of its climate and its situation in the heart of Europe.

Mr. Dickerson was not willing to accept. He explains his motive as punctilious. "If I refuse this, it will be merely as a matter of pride and repugnance to taking a diplomatic appointment of a second grade."

He did not remain long in office. The sweeping financial disaster of 1837 endangered his private fortune, and his health threatened to give way utterly. He resigned in 1838. Says he:

"I continued in the Navy Department until my health was nearly destroyed. Duties had accumulated upon me which were unusual, and which no former Secretary was obliged to perform. My health immediately improved on my leaving Washington, but was not entirely rëestablished under a year. On leaving my office I would have made a short visit to Europe, but, having been absent from home for four years, my property required my immediate attention for at least two or three years; and, although I should have retired from business, yet I felt no disposition to do so, and, in fact, have been more actively engaged, and have done more to increase the value of my estate, particularly of my iron mines, than I have ever done before."

When he left Washington in July, 1838, the financial condition of the country was depressed to the lowest degree, and he worked against powerful odds. He described the difficulty of getting on without money as "horrible." He pushed business briskly, taking iron for ore with the result of accumulating a large stock on hand that he had no hope of disposing of for one or two years. The outcome, however, was most fortunate. Writing to Mr. Van Buren, May 20, 1839, he says:

"I am engaged in as much business as I can attend to. I am actively employed from the rising to the setting of the sun. I have made a very great and successful effort in carrying on my mine, and in a few months shall be more a man of leisure than I ever have been. My health has been uniformly good since I left Washington."

This leisure was somewhat disturbed, however, by political exigencies. The terrible financial crisis of 1837 was followed by the defeat of the Administration at the elections. The Congress chosen in 1838 was almost equally balanced. New Jersey appeared with two contesting sets of representatives — one with the usual credentials under the "broad seal" of the State, and one with a certificate of election signed by the Democratic Secretary of State. The seats were finally awarded to the latter delegation, assuring the Administration a small majority. One of the members was the Hon. Philemon Dickerson. The office of Justice of the United States District Court becoming vacant by the death of the incumbent, he became an applicant for the position. Mr. Van Buren was not willing to take a man away from the slender majority, when the Independent Treasury bill and other measures were pending. The candidate appealed to his brother for help. "I have an almost insuperable objection to asking favors at this time in behalf of myself or family," was the reply. He did so, nevertheless. The President would only consent to the arrangement of appointing Mahlon Dickerson himself, but accepted his resignation the next February and made his brother his successor. The proceeding was distasteful to him, but he yielded his scruples in order to help his brother.

He succeeded in rescuing his business from the threatened disaster, as well as in recovering his health. "I have never had better health than I have had for the last three months," he wrote in April, 1840. Not only had he attained his normal weight, but he had brought up the revenues of his property and doubled its value. In 1840 he raised twenty-five tons of ore each day, and during the period of sleighing sold eighteen.

His sympathy with Mr. Van Buren was warm, and their relations were familiar. He was free in offering counsel, and we can now see that his advice might have been taken with profit. A letter to the President, dated May 20, 1839, relates as a wonder the reading of the message in exactly twenty-six hours after it was delivered to both houses of Congress—a celerity of despatch which he would not have dreamed of twenty years before. He praises the document with the sagacity peculiar to a politician, because "it makes no new question upon which the Administration is to be sustained by a whipping-in of votes, which is sure to result in a whipping-out of friends."

He also suggests a course which has gone out of fashion now, and which hardly seems to have been in fashion at that time. "It is dangerous," says he, "to urge upon Congress any great measure resting for its support upon Executive influence. It is unjust to the friends of the Administration who may not be in favor of such a measure upon its intrinsic merits ; and who, if Democrats, *resist everything like coercion.*"

He then declares his confidence that Mr. Van Buren would be elected in 1840 without the vote of New York. He grounds this belief upon the probability that the Conservatives, who had become disaffected, would yet vote for him, and deprecates their rough treatment by the editor of the Washington *Globe*. "The greater part of those who have left us will return," said he, "if not driven from our ranks ; and they would never have deserted us for a moment if they had been treated with the forbearance and respect due to them."

Such, however, was not the policy adopted, and the Conservatives generally supported the Whig candidates. General Harrison was elected President, receiving 234 out of 294 electoral votes. General Lewis Cass

was then minister to Paris. Mr. Dickerson, who was warmly attached to him, wrote him of the result and the future, November 19, 1840 :

"You will know before this reaches you that Van Buren is defeated horse and foot ; in fact, we are all swept by the board. Much fraud has been practised by our opponents, and much money expended in buying votes ; but all this will not account for the immense majority against us. * * * A majority of the people have decided against the measures of the Administration, and we must submit."

"The calling of an extra session in 1837 was a mistake, and the attempt to force down the Sub-Treasury Bill was a greater. The bill itself was right enough, but the country was not prepared for it. It was known that many of our leading men and members of Congress were opposed to it. Blair undertook to whip them in, but instead of whipping in he whipped out—of which we had the most decided proofs in 1838—yet those who deserted our ranks were considered as Federalists, not worthy of our attention, and the system of proscription was followed up with greater vigor than ever, in order that the party might be made perfectly pure. It is indeed made very pure, but inconveniently small."

He now proposes to his former colleague the policy for the future, the leading feature of which was that General Cass should himself become a candidate. "Before you left us," he writes, "I once mentioned to you that had I your reputation, civil as well as military, I would push for the Presidency—all which at that time you seemed to consider as an idle speculation. The time has arrived, sooner than I anticipated, when you will be called upon by the old Jeffersonian party to take your place at their head as a candidate for the highest office in their gift. There is no other man on whom we can rally."

He then predicted the return of the Conservatives from the Whig party: "A large portion of those who have deserted our ranks have been governed by honest motives, and will rejoice at the opportunity of returning to our party when they can do it without what they consider a sacrifice of principle."

In a letter to General Cass a year later he foreshadowed the failure of the Whig administration. "The people," he says, "disapprove of much that took place in '38, '39 and '40, inasmuch as they were not relieved of their pecuniary distress." He does not scruple to impute this distress to the want of a protective tariff, and to hold Henry Clay to account.

"When the people are in distress," said he, "they consider any change for the better. No system of administration can be permanent unless the country is prosperous, and in this there is some justice, as the prosperity of the country depends entirely upon those who have the administration and the making of the laws in their hands. Heaven has showered down its blessings upon us, but we have been cursed with legislation. In four years after Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill the excess of our imports over our exports amounted to more than $125,000,000."

The nephew of Mr. Dickerson, Captain Augustus Canfield, of the U. S. Army, had married a daughter of General Cass. He writes her father, November 28, 1841, expressing his gratification.

"Nothing could give me greater pleasure," says he, "than the connection that has taken place between your family and mine. Hitherto I have been your warm and sincere friend from the time of my first acquaintance with you. I rejoice in a circumstance that brings me

nearer to you; and the more so, as I have long entertained the most sincere attachment and esteem for all your family." After a warm praise of Captain Canfield, the son of his dead sister, he concludes with the assurance that the young wife will be cherished by him rather as a daughter than a niece.

In the same letter he implores General Cass to draw a line between himself and the Whig party. He assures the General that the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania had promised, in that event, to forego their preferences for Mr. Buchanan, and to support him instead. From the pronounced opinions of these men in favor of high protective duties, it was necessary to have such a caution.

In a letter to the Hon. William Cost Johnson, a leading Whig member of Congress from Maryland, December 5, 1842, Mr. Dickerson reiterates these sentiments, advocating a stated annual distribution to the States, and preparing a system of commercial reciprocity:

"I would have such a revenue from commerce as would enable the Government, with the proceeds of the public lands, to divide $10,000,000 a year among the States. This would enable the States to carry on public improvements, or would relieve the people from local taxation largely.

"I perceive you are in favor of such a system of duties upon imports as will insure us a reciprocity of commerce with the powers of Europe. Let such a system be adopted, and our country must prosper."

"Our imports of sugar and molasses in 1841 amount to more than $11,000,000 — prostrating the State of Louisiana. Our imports of iron for '41 amount to more than $8,500,000. You mention the fact that in ten years we have paid England alone $85,000,000 for the article of iron. We are the most stupid nation in Christendom, except the Portuguese."

He further unfolds his views respecting reciprocity:

"I hope you will persevere in your efforts to enforce a perfectly reciprocal commerce — not with one nation, but with all nations — and that by legislation, not by negotiation. Let this be done by the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the President — not by the Executive alone, with the advice of the Senate. The House of Representatives of the people should never submit to any infringement of their constitutional powers to regulate commerce."

Mr. Dickerson was destined to meet a sad disappointment. At the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in 1844 a majority of the delegates were in favor of Mr. Van Buren as the candidate. The adoption of the famous two-thirds rule enabled the friends of other candidates to prevent his nomination; but that rule proved then and always a two-edged sword for the beheading of statesmen and the exalting of mediocrities. General Cass was also defeated, and James K. Polk bore off the prize. In a letter written to the General, February 7, 1845, Mr. Dickerson freely unbosoms himself:

"Since our horrible Democratic Convention at Baltimore in May last I have felt but little disposition to write political letters to any one."

After relating his engagements at the convention to revise the Constitution of New Jersey, and mentioning the rebuilding of his house, he plunges into the topic near his heart:

"But as to the Baltimore convention. It is true their nominee has been elected, and the ascendency of our party maintained for the present; but this forms no apology for the atrocious conduct of the convention.

They were appointed to select one of the leading candidates for the Presidency, whose characters were known, and whose claims had been the subject of discussion for many months. It was soon discovered that the contest was between you and Van Buren, and that it was the duty of the convention to nominate one of you; and so thought the majority of the convention, till it was clear that you would be nominated in one or two ballots more, when the Van Buren clique, to prevent this, determined to blow up the ship. * * * Yet, had you been nominated, you would have been elected in spite of them. * * * To gratify the malignant passions of a few members of that convention, the Democratic party were placed in this predicament — they must support the nomination or be totally defeated. It was an outrage upon the Democrats of the country."

He then proposes a policy for General Cass to pursue:

"I hope you are not to be of Polk's cabinet. * * * Your game will be a plain one. Pursue the course you adopted immediately on the nomination; and let Calhoun, Wright, Benton, and Buchanan do the rest for you, and I think without doubt you will take the trick."

If any one thinks Mr. Dickerson too strong in his language, or too outspoken, it may be well to bear in mind that he expressed a sentiment which was for a time quite general. Even General Cass himself declared in a letter, that the Democratic party was not obliged to support Mr. Polk's nomination.

Mr. Dickerson employed himself during the political campaign of 1844 in building over his house at Succasanna. It was the period when a furor for decentralization raged over the North, and many of the States held constitutional conventions. Mr. Dickerson was chosen that year a delegate to the convention held in New Jersey. It detained him till July, when he plunged into the excitement and confusion incident upon the rebuilding of his house. He gives as his reason for this, that he might not die of spleen at the action of the Democratic National Convention. The "torments of building" assuaged that of disappointment. From August till the end of November he was constantly occupied amidst the din of hammers, and saws, and trowels. "I have so enlarged and altered my house," he wrote to General Cass, "as to make three times as much room as I had before, and a good deal more than I want. My building will be finished about the beginning of May, when I shall be at leisure for a few months, and what I shall do with myself then I know not — perhaps visit you and make a tour through the Western States; perhaps make a short visit to Europe."

The house and estate was named by him Ferramonte. Here Captain Canfield and his wife made their abode, and Mr. Dickerson meanwhile carried out his proposition of a tour over the Western States. Never for a moment did he abate in zeal for the nomination of General Cass. He kept up a frequent correspondence, advised him in regard to great measures, and employed himself diligently to prevent any extensive movement in behalf of Mr. Polk's renomination. The free-trade views then in vogue met his ardent disapproval.

In 1846 he became president of the American Institute, and in his addresses warmly upheld the policy of protection to domestic industries. He held the office a second term, and took pains to enforce the same views when he found the opportunity.

Writing upon the subject to General Cass, in 1846, he took strong

ground against the Tariff bill of that year. "Should Mr. Walker's bill be adopted," says he, "I have no doubt the next President will be elected by the Whigs."

His letters upon political matters at that time are yet full of interest as giving an intelligent view of the policy then pursued. The question of terminating the joint occupation of Oregon had been prominent in the canvass of 1844. Mr. Dickerson favored giving notice of the termination at the end of a year, opposing any warlike measure without such notice. But he writes: "At the expiration of the year take possession of the whole, if we are willing to fight for it; and up to latitude 49°, if we mean to be at peace."

The war with Mexico was in progress, and the acquisition of territory became certain. Mr. Dickerson's views sound queerly now.

"Our schemes of unbounded ambition alarm all Europe," says he. "When we extend our views to Texas, Mexico, California, Cuba, and Canada, connected with the foolish declaration of Mr. Monroe in 1824, and repeated by Mr. Polk, we are inviting Great Britain, France, and Russia against us. I would sooner have quiet possession of Cuba than of all Oregon and California together, and would sooner go to war with Europe immediately than see her in possession of it."

To a friend he writes: "I am for Cuba, Canada, and Cass."

He could never excuse or extenuate the nomination of Mr. Polk in 1844. In a letter written two years later he makes this charge: "The General was defeated at the Baltimore Convention by the miserable intrigues of rival candidates, who were willing to prostrate the Democratic party rather than witness the success of a man whose superior merits excited their jealousy and hatred."

His letters to General Cass himself point out the intrigues of the nomination in 1848. Writing January 26, 1846, he says:

"By the steps you have taken in the Senate, I think you have gained in public estimation; but be assured you have enemies at Washington. Men dislike to be honest upon compulsion. Those who reluctantly voted in favor of your resolutions will, if possible, make you feel the effects of their spleen.

"Polk, be assured, wishes again to be a candidate for the Presidency. Van Buren still hopes that he is a favorite. Wright is looking forward with great confidence. Calhoun, Benton, Buchanan, Dallas, and Walker, etc., etc., are in full chase; not one of these but would willingly put you out of the way — they would even combine to do it."

Again, writing in May of the same year:

"A great effort is now making to enlist the West under Mr. Calhoun's banner by adopting the principles of free trade. He may be able to defeat any other Democratic candidate for the Presidency, although not able to secure his own election. For a free-trade Nullifier never can be elected President of the United States."

Mr. Dickerson's efforts were successful. The Democratic National Convention of 1848 made General Cass the candidate. Mr. Polk withdrew his name in advance. Mr. Dickerson was in close communication with the candidate during the canvass, and at the solicitation of Mr. Lewis Cass, Jr., made diligent endeavor to secure the electoral vote of New Jersey. All in vain. The refusal of Mr. Van Buren's friends to support the nominations lost the States of New York, New Jersey, and

Pennsylvania to the Democrats, and General Zachary Taylor was elected President.

This was the end of Mr. Dickerson's active participation in politics. He was now an old man. Yet he never faltered in public spirit, or in any way became soured by defeat. He was friendly to all alike, and wherever known he was generally respected and beloved. So generally were his name and residence familiar, that a letter from Ireland, directed to "John Murphy, care of General Dickerson, North America," reached its destination without delay.

An interesting sketch of him was given to the writer by Mr. Whitehead, of Morristown.

"I remember Mahlon Dickerson well," says Mr. Whitehead. "He was in advance of me, being quite an old man when I commenced my public career. He was tall, well-made, of excellent proportions, of dark complexion, and with a kindly dark eye. His manners were those of a gentleman of the olden time. He was a bachelor, but fond of the society of young people, and particularly delightful in his deportment toward them.

"My wife remembers with great pleasure a visit she made, when quite a young woman, to his country seat near Succasanna, which he named Ferramonte. He put all the young people, of whom there were quite a number visiting at his house, perfectly at their ease, and played the host in the most charming manner.

"He was of the very best Revolutionary ancestry, and was himself a decided patriot. He was a firm Democrat at a time when the politics of the country was divided between the two great parties — Whig and Democratic. I was an ardent Whig, which fact he well knew, but it never interfered between us in social intercourse.

"I mentioned as one of his characteristics his fondness for young people. Although he never married, yet he always manifested a liking for children. I remember now very vividly an occurrence which has always lingered with me. I met him accidentally in the omnibus in the streets of Newark. My oldest daughter, then quite a small child, was with me. After the ordinary salutation, and a few remarks such as will be made between acquaintances when meeting, he turned to the child and said to her: 'Are you a Democrat?'

"'Tell Mr. Dickerson your name,' said I.

"'Frances Pennington Whitehead,' came very distinctly from the lips of the girl.

"'Ah,' said Mr. Dickerson, laughing quite heartily, 'no chance for any Democracy there!'"

The Rev. Mr. Whitaker, pastor of the First Church at Southold, New York, also gives a description of Mr. Dickerson during the last year of his life.

"Mahlon Dickerson, fifty years since, excelled in hearty, unpretentious, and generous hospitality at his home in Morris County, New Jersey. His house was remarkable, especially in this respect: that even the hall and passages were more or less lined and obstructed by wagon-loads of books and public documents which he kept for reference, and which he gave away freely. A very intimate friend of mine, fifty years since (1840), was never weary of acknowledging Mr. Dickerson's kindness and generosity.

"Mr. Dickerson came to Southold in the summer of 1851 or 1852, and

put up a costly marble monument to the memory of his Southold ancestry. He ordered it to be made in New York, and had it made so that it would stand, as he thought, for a thousand years. The exact point where the first Philemon was buried could not be ascertained. He set up the monument very near the spot where it is most probable that his ancestors were buried, in the oldest part of the cemetery of the First Church.

"At the time he set up this monument he was no longer a young man, for it had been near forty years since he became the owner and intelligent worker of the famous Succasanna Iron Mine, three miles from Dover, New Jersey; but he was erect and tall. His hair was abundant and gray, not white. His movements were deliberate, and he was rather slow of speech than otherwise. He had the bearing and manners of an aged man of business, not specially the air of a venerable statesman. He manifested a kindly interest in the welfare and usefulness of the young pastor of the church in whose communion his Southold ancestors were members, and the pastor cherishes the most pleasant and grateful recollections of this worthy descendant of one of Southold's earliest citizens."

Mr. Dickerson was passionately devoted to tree-culture, as his grounds at Ferramonte afforded abundant evidence. He was also an amateur of science, and his cabinet contained numerous geological and other specimens showing his tastes. A rubellite presented to him was gratefully acknowledged, and duly labelled in his collection. He was always a student, and eager for all kinds of knowledge.

He was never connected with any religious communion, though a man of profound convictions. As he lived, so he passed from this stage of existence, serene, hopeful, and placid. He was eighty-eight years of age. His body reposes in the churchyard at Succasanna, where a plain monument marks the spot, with the following inscription:

"Mahlon Dickerson, son of Jonathan and Mary Dickerson; born April 17, 1770, died October 5, 1858. His biography is written in legislative records. 'Mark the perfect man and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace.'"

Whether we consider him as a citizen, a public man, or as a friend and neighbor, Mahlon Dickerson was alike grand and unexceptionable.

THE FAMILY OF THOMPSON, OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, NEW YORK.

By Frederick Diodati-Thompson.

Arms: Or on a fesse dancette azure three estoiles argent; on a canton of the second the sun in his splendour.

Crest: A cubit arm erect or vested gules, cuff argent, holding in the hand five ears of wheat proper.

Motto: In lumine lucem.

There is, perhaps, no part of this country where exists at the present day so much conservatism in all things as on Long Island, and this is especially true of the easternmost part which is comprised in the county of Suffolk. The people here have always been thought to be "behind the

age," they are so loath to change any of their customs or habits; and, indeed, until a few years ago, when the extravagant period subsequent to the civil war altered to some extent their primitive manners, they made no attempt to keep up with the times. The family names of the first settlers are still found in the different villages, and in many instances the same farms are held by persons whose ancestors lived there in the days of William and Mary, two hundred years ago. It is an unusual feature in this country where so little affection is felt for old homesteads, or indeed for anything old, for the spirit of progress destroys landmarks and obliterates the memories of the past. Suffolk County possessed in former times a landed aristocracy which took a leading part in local affairs, and certain families have always been regarded as superior by their neighbors, owing to their position and education. William Alfred Jones, in his valuable Sketch of Long Island, says: "Suffolk County occupies nearly two-thirds of Long Island, and is the county of the so-called pine-barrens and sand, yet abounding in rich necks on both sides of the island, and teeming trout streams. It is the county of the great patents of the Nicolls, the Smiths (of St. George's Manor and of Smithtown), the Gardiners (of the Manor of Gardiner's Island), the Floyds (of Mastic), the Lawrences, the Thompsons (of Sagtikos Patent or Manor), the Lloyds, and other leading families—estates equal in extent to some of the great old North River manorial grants; as, for instance, the Nicoll Patent of originally one hundred square miles, Richard Smith's Patent of thirty thousand acres, Fisher's Island (Winthrop's Manor), Gardiner's Island, Shelter Island, and Lloyd's Neck." The Thompsons have been, in local position and permanent respectability, one of the first families of this country. Their unchanged relative importance on Long Island, and their personal worth and character, have always been their chief pride. In the old records they were invariably designated as Mr., Gentleman, or Esquire, which then was unusual and had a special significance. They are descended—according to the historian of Long Island, Benjamin F. Thompson—from the Rev. William Thompson, a native of Winwicke, in Lancashire, England, of a family originally of Northumberland. He was born in 1597, graduated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 1619, removed to this country 1634, and died Dec. 10, 1666.

John Thompson, the ancestor of the Thompsons of the county of Suffolk, came to Ashford, Long Island, in 1656, and with Col. Richard Woodhull, Col. Richard Floyd, and others, became one of the fifty-five original proprietors of the town of Brookhaven. By allotment of land and by purchase he became the owner of a large amount of real estate, which on his death he divided among his children. He married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Brewster, and sister of the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster,

B.D., afterward the clergyman at Setauket, who graduated at Harvard College, 1642, went to England and took orders, and was settled at Alby, in Norfolk, for some years, but in 1662 returned to America and was minister of the First church in Boston, but settled finally at Brookhaven. Trinity College, Dublin, conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He married Sarah Ludlow, daughter of the worshipful Roger Ludlow, a distinguished lawyer and deputy governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut. His daughter, Hannah Brewster, afterward married her cousin, Samuel Thompson.

John Thompson resided near the public green, and was an upright and intelligent man, and held in high estimation by his fellow-townsmen, who frequently elected him to responsible town offices. He died Oct. 14, 1688, leaving three sons, William, Anthony, and Samuel, and several daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Job Smith, son of Richard Smith, the patentee of Smithtown, who purchased the Indian grant of Lion Gardiner (Gardiner received this valuable tract of land as a recompense for having ransomed the daughter of the Sachem Wyandance). Smith made other purchases and procured a patent from Gov. Nicolls in 1665, and from Gov. Andros in 1677, and also a release from David Gardiner of the Lordship and Manor of Gardiner's Island, confirming his father's conveyance.

William Thompson, the eldest son, married Ruth Avery, of Stonington, Connecticut, where he settled. The other two brothers, Anthony and Samuel, remained at Setauket, but had not many children, consequently their descendants at the present day are few. Patience, daughter of Anthony, married her cousin Timothy Smith, son of Job, and grandson of Richard the patentee.*

Samuel, the youngest son, born March 4, 1668, was a farmer. He married Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, and widow of Job Muncy. Her mother was a daughter of Roger Ludlow,† a lawyer

* Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the patentee Richard Smith, and sister of Job Smith who married Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, married (1st) William Lawrence, a native of Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, the ancestor of the Lawrence family of New York, and (2d) his Excellency Capt. Philip Carteret (son of Helier de Carteret of the island of Jersey), who represented his kinsman Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley, the Lords Proprietor. New Jersey was called so from the fact that Sir George was a native and had been governor of the island of Jersey, and had held it for King Charles I., it being the last stronghold surrendered to the Parliament. Elizabethtown was named after Lady Elizabeth, wife to Sir George Carteret. Joseph Lawrence, son by her first husband of Mrs. Elizabeth, wife to Capt. Philip Carteret, and sister of above-named Job Smith who married Elizabeth Thompson, married Mary Towneley, daughter of Sir Richard Towneley who was the son of Charles Towneley who fell at Marston Moors. The younger sister of Mary Towneley married Baron Howard of Effingham, afterwards created first Earl of Effingham. Mrs. Elizabeth Carteret left no children by Philip Carteret.

Deborah, a younger sister of Job Smith who married Elizabeth Thompson, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Carteret, married William Lawrence, son by his first wife of William Lawrence, the first husband of the said Mrs. Carteret.

The Carterets have always been the family of greatest importance in the island of Jersey, and descendants still own the Manor of St. Ouen on that island. Elizabeth Castle at St. Heliers was named after the same lady as Elizabethtown in New Jersey.

† The Worshipful Roger Ludlow. (See Stiles' "History of Ancient Windsor.") "His daughter Sarah, who is said to have been distinguished for her literary acquirements and domestic virtues," married the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, whose memoir will be found in Sibley's "Harvard Graduates," i., 73. (See N. E. Gen. and Biog. Register for July, 1886.)

of high standing, who was the framer of the first code of laws of the colony of Connecticut. She was his cousin, was born May 19, 1679, and died Nov. 17, 1755. She received a very superior education for those times.

Samuel Thompson was in all respects an exemplary man, a leading individual in the Presbyterian church, and frequently served in the office of trustee of the town. Mr. Thompson, with Col. Henry Smith of St. George's Manor, Col. Richard Floyd, Justice Adam Smith, Selah Strong, and Jonathan Owen were the commissioners that had charge of the erection of the new church in 1710. He died July 14, 1749, leaving two sons, Jonathan and Isaac, and five daughters: 1st, Susannah, born 1707, married Thomas Strong, who was born June 5, 1708; married about 1730. Their son, Judge Selah Strong, born Dec. 25, 1737, married Nov. 9, 1760, Anna Smith, born April 14, 1740, daughter of William Henry Smith * and Margaret Lloyd.† Mrs. Anna Smith Strong died Aug. 12, 1812, aged 72. Judge Strong was a delegate to the provincial Congress in 1775, captain in the army, State Senator, and first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Suffolk County. He died at St. George's Manor, July 4, 1815, aged seventy-seven.

2d, Mary, who married Daniel Smith.

3d, Deborah, married Arthur Smith, who was an officer during the Revolutionary war, and was killed.

4th, Ruth, married Thomas Telford, a merchant of importance in New York.

5th, Sarah, married William Thompson, son of William of Stonington, Conn.

Isaac, the youngest son, was lost in a vessel at sea.

Jonathan, the eldest son, remained at Setauket, and inherited the valuable real and personal estate of his father. Jonathan above named was born Oct. 25, 1710, and married Sept. 30, 1734, Mary Woodhull,‡

* William Henry Smith was the son of Col. Henry and Anna Sheppard. Col. Henry Smith was the son of Col. William Smith, often called "Tangier Smith." He was born at Newton, Northamptonshire, England, Feb. 2, 1655; appointed by King Charles II., in 1675, Governor of Tangier, Africa, which, with Bombay, was a part of the marriage portion given to Catherine, wife of Charles, by the King of Portugal. He came to this country Aug. 6, 1686, with his family, and purchased land at Brookhaven, Oct. 22, 1687. He afterwards bought another large tract of land, which, together with his original purchase, he erected into a manor called St. George's Manor. He was made Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New York, and afterwards Chief Justice, and was removed by the Earl of Bellomont, but again appointed in 1702. He married Martha Tunstall, daughter of Henry Tunstall of Putney, England. He died Feb. 18, 1705. She died Sept. 11, 1709.

† Margaret Lloyd, mother of Mrs. Anna Smith Strong, was daughter of Henry Lloyd and Rebecca Nelson, daughter of John Nelson, who was a son of Robert Nelson and Mary Temple, who was daughter of Sir John Temple of Stantonbury, England. He was the grandson of Peter Temple, who was the ancestor of Sir William Temple, Lord Palmerston, Lady Chatham, and the Duke of Buckingham.

‡ The Woodhulls were descended from Richard Woodhull, who settled on Long Island in 1656. His family is said to be very ancient, and may be traced to an individual who came from Normandy into England with William the Conqueror, in 1066. The name was originally Wodhull, and continued to be so spelled for many years after the arrival of the family in this country. Richard, the common ancestor in America, was born at Thenford, Northamptonshire, England. He died in October, 1690, leaving issue Richard, Nathaniel, and Deborah. The second son died unmarried; Deborah married Capt. John Lawrence of Newtown. Richard was early chosen a magistrate and was, like his father, an intelligent and useful man. His wife was

born April 11, 1711, daughter of Richard Woodhull, 3d. She was a first cousin of the distinguished Gen. Woodhull. (He served as major under Gen. Abercrombie at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, with Lieut.-Col. Bradstreet at the capture of Fort Frontenac, and in 1760 served as colonel of the 3d New York Provincials under Gen. Amherst, was at the surrender of the Marquis de Vaudreuil which effected the final reduction of Canada. He afterwards had an important command in the Revolutionary army, and distinguished himself at the battle of Long Island, where he received a wound from which he never recovered. Being captured by a detachment of dragoons and the 71st Regiment of Foot, he was struck down by a loyalist officer after he had surrendered. His wife was Ruth, daughter of Nicoll Floyd, and sister of William Floyd who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He left one child, who married, 1st, Henry Nicoll, and 2d, Gen. John Smith of Mastic.)

Mr. Thompson was, like his father, a very extensive farmer and a justice of the peace for nearly forty years. He was a man of exemplary prudence, a lover of peace, and shared through life the esteem and confidence of all his fellow-citizens. His death occurred June 5, 1786, and that of his widow Jan. 30, 1801. She was a person of gentle disposition, and possessed many estimable qualities which justly endeared her to all her acquaintances. They had four sons and two daughters, viz. : Mary, born Nov. 25, 1735, married Thomas Smith, Esq., son of Edmund Smith of Smithtown, and died May 23, 1794, leaving only one child, a daughter Anna who married Richard Floyd of Setauket, a descendant of Col. Richard Floyd,* one of the 55 original settlers of Brookhaven,

Temperance Fordham, by whom he had a number of children. By an original letter in possession of his descendants, it appears that he was related to the Crews, and other aristocratic families of England. This letter was from Lord Crew, acknowledging the receipt of one from Woodhull, thanking him (Lord Crew) for a present of the "crest and arms of the family," and also giving him news of his relatives in England. Richard Woodhull, 3d, son of Richard Woodhull, 2d, had several children ; his daughter Mary married Jonathan Thompson. The family are now quite numerous and have occupied many important positions.

* Col. Floyd, the first settler, was supposed to have died about 1700, and the number of his children is uncertain. His son Richard, designated as Richard 2d, married Margaret, daughter of Col. Matthias Nicolls, secretary of the colony of New York, and sister of William Nicoll the patentee of the great Islip estate. He was for many years judge and colonel of the county militia. His children were: Susanna, married Edmund Smith ; Margaret, married Judge John Thomas ; Charity, married Benjamin Nicoll, and 2d, Dr. Samuel Johnson, President of King's (now Columbia) College ; Eunice, married William Stephens ; Ruth, married Walter Dongan ; and Richard and Nicoll. Richard Floyd, 3d, above mentioned eldest son of Richard 2d, inherited the paternal estate at Setauket, and was a highly useful and respectable man. Like his father, he was a judge and colonel of the county. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Hutchinson, and their children were Richard, Elizabeth, John, Margaret, Benjamin, Gilbert, William Samuel, Mary (married William Ellison), and Anne unmarried.

Richard Floyd, 4th, eldest son of Richard 3d, settled on his father's estate at Mastic, which he forfeited by his adhesion to the British cause in the Revolution. He removed to St. Johns, N. B., where he died in 1792. He married Arabella, daughter of the Hon. David Jones, by whom he had children: 1st, Elizabeth, married John Peter Delancey, and died, leaving three sons, Thos. Jones DeLancey, Edward and William Heathcote DeLancey, Bishop of Western New York, and five daughters, viz. : Anna, married, as his second wife, John Loudon McAdam ; Susan, married James Fenimore Cooper ; Caroline, Martha, and Maria. 2d, Anne Willet, who married Samuel B. Nicoll. 3d, David Richard Floyd, married Sarah, daughter of Hendrick Onderdonk, who died, leaving sons, John and Henry. Mr. Floyd, in accordance

who with Richard Woodhull and John Thompson were the principal persons in that settlement; Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Thompson, born Oct. 5, 1747, married Col. Benajah Strong of Islip (his sister married, as his 2d wife, Gen. William Floyd of Mastic)—she died Feb. 1, 1786, leaving children, Samuel, Nancy, Mary, Benajah, Elizabeth, and

with the will of his grandfather, and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, added the surname of Jones, and the family is now known as Floyd-Jones. Mrs. Jones lived to a great age, and her sons were: Brig.-Gen. Thomas Floyd-Jones, married Cornelia, daughter of Major William Jones; and Major-Gen. Henry Floyd-Jones, married Helen, daughter of Charles Watts of South Carolina.

Benjamin Floyd, brother of the last-named Richard, and third son of Richard 3d, remained on the estate at Setauket, and was colonel of the militia. He married Anne, daughter of Samuel Cornell, of Flushing, and had issue: Richard, who married Anna, daughter of Thomas and Mary Thompson Smith; Gilbert, married successively Sarah Dewick, Sarah Woodhull, and Lydia Woodhull.

Samuel, married, 1st, Elizabeth Ellison, and 2d, Augusta Van Horne.

Nicoll Floyd, second son of the 2d Richard, married Tabitha, daughter of Jonathan Smith, 2d, of Smithtown. He died in 1752, leaving issue: Ruth, married Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull; William; Tabitha, married Daniel Smith; Nicoll; Charles; Charity, married Ezra L'Hommedieu.

Mary, married Edmund Smith; Catherine, married Gen. Thomas; Ann, married Hugh Smith.

Charles Floyd, son of Nicoll, married and left descendants. William Floyd, son of Nicoll above mentioned, was a distinguished patriot during the Revolution, and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of Congress, candidate for lieutenant-governor as the opponent of Stephen Van Rensselaer, etc. He married Isabella, daughter of William Jones of Southampton, and had issue, Nicoll, Mary, and Catherine. He afterward married Joanna, daughter of Benajah Strong of Setauket, and sister of Benajah who married Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Thompson. By this second wife he had children, Ann and Eliza. His son Nicoll married Phœbe, daughter of Hon. David Gelston, and sister of the late Maltby Gelston, Esq., of New York, by whom he had several children, one of whom, Hon. David G. Floyd, resides at Greenport; another, Hon. John G. Floyd, resides at Mastic; and his daughter Julia married Dr. Edward Delafield. Mary, eldest daughter of Gen. Floyd, married Col. Benjamin Tallmadge; Catherine, second daughter, married Dr. Samuel Clarkson; Ann (by second wife, Joanna Strong) married George W. Clinton, son of the former Vice-President of the U. S., and 2d, Abraham Varick; Eliza, the youngest, married James Platt of Plattsburg. She, Eliza F. Platt, died in 1820, when he married for his second wife Susan Catherine Auchmuty, *née* Woolsey, daughter of Melancthon Lloyd Woolsey.

Matthias Nicolls, or Nicoll, the progenitor of the Nicoll family, was of an ancient and honorable family of Islipe, Oxfordshire, England, and came to this country shortly before Col. Richard Nicolls who captured New York from the Dutch, and was the first English governor. It is supposed that Matthias Nicolls was the nephew of Richard Nicolls the governor. Matthias Nicolls, Colonial Secretary, Mayor of the City of New York in 1672, member of the Council, Justice of the Assizes, and Judge of the Colony, died 1687, and was buried at Cow Neck. He had a daughter Margaret who married Col. Richard Floyd, and a son Col. William Nicoll who came to this country with his father in 1664. He was a lawyer, the first clerk of Queens County, a member of the Council six years and of the Assembly twenty-one years, during sixteen of which he was Speaker. He married Anna Van Rensselaer, daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, and widow of Kilian Van Rensselaer the Patroon. The children of Col. William Nicoll and Anna his wife were: 1st, Benjamin, married Charity Floyd his cousin, daughter of Col. Richard Floyd and Margaret Nicoll, and lived at Islip. 2d, William, died unmarried. He was Speaker of the Assembly. 3d, Van Rensselaer, died at Albany. 4th, Mary, married John Watts of the distinguished family of that name of New York. 5th, Catherine, married Jonathan Havens of Shelter Island. 6th, Frances, married Edward Holland.

Benjamin, eldest son of Col. William Nicoll and Anna Van Rensselaer, married his cousin Charity Floyd, and had children:

1st, William, called "Clerk" Nicoll, married Joanna d'Honneur.

William; Nathan, youngest son of Jonathan, died in infancy; Jonathan, third son of Jonathan, born Feb. 14, 1745, died unmarried Sept. 14, 1773, on his passage from St. Eustatia to New York where he had been on business; Isaac, second son of Jonathan, was born Jan. 18, 1743; and Samuel, eldest son of Jonathan, was born Oct. 2, 1738. Jonathan Thompson purchased for his son * Isaac, in 1758, the estate on the south side of the island known as Sagtikos Patent or Manor, on a neck of land called Appletree Neck. The original charter or patent for this property,

2d, Benjamin. 3d, Gloriana Margaretta.

William, called Clerk Nicoll, married Joanna d'Honneur. His children were: Charity, married Garret Keteltas of New York; William; Gloriana Margaretta, married John Loudon McAdam, and was the mother of the late Sir Jas. L. McAdam, knight; Joanna Rachel, married Clerk Kilby McAdam; and Samuel Benjamin.

Capt. William Nicoll married Frances Smith, daughter of Col. Henry Smith. He owned the Nicoll Manor or Patent at Islip, which was an entailed estate. Their children were William and Henry. William married Deborah Seaman, and was the owner of the entailed manor at Islip. Their children were Frances, married Wickham Conklin of Oakneck, Islip, and William, married Sarah Greenly. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, and studied law. He resided on the patent. Their children were William who lives on the patent, Frances Louisa who married Brevet Major-Gen. William H. Ludlow, and Sarah Greenly. William Nicoll married Sarah Augusta Nicoll, daughter of Edward A. Nicoll, and has children.

Henry Nicoll, son of Capt. William Nicoll, of Islip, and Frances Smith, married Sally Squires, and left children. Samuel B. Nicoll, son of William Nicoll and Joanna d'Honneur, married Anne Floyd (daughter of Col. Richard Floyd and Arabella, daughter of Judge David Jones), and had children: Rev. Richard Floyd Nicoll; Lieut. William Nicoll, U. S. Marines; Elizabeth Floyd Nicoll, married Charles T. Dering (son of Gen. Sylvester Dering and Esther Sarah Havens, of Shelter Island); and Anna W., died unmarried. Samuel B. Nicoll married Sarah B. Payne, Thomas Ellison Nicoll died unmarried, Maria Cortlandt Nicoll married Rev. Ezra Young, John Cortlandt Nicoll, unmarried, Gloriana Margaretta Nicoll died unmarried, Arabella Floyd-Jones Nicoll married Charles Johnson. Rev. Richard Floyd Nicoll, son of Samuel B. Nicoll and Anna Floyd, had children: Margaret, Sylvester, Richard Floyd, Sarah Anna, Mary Catherine, Capt. Sylvester Dering, U. S. N., Hester R., Charles Hinnly, Charity Antoinette, Elizabeth Gardiner, and Joanna Rachel. Elizabeth Gardiner Nicoll married Samuel Gardiner, son of Abraham S. Gardiner and Abby Lee, and had children: Abraham Smith, Richard Floyd Nicoll, Elizabeth Nicoll, Mary Catherine, Clarence Lyon, Margaret Sylvester Dering, and Murray Stewart. Samuel B., son of Samuel B. and Anna Floyd, married Sarah Brown Payne, and resided on Shelter Island. He left seven children.

* Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, it is said by various writers, was a relative of the Long Island Thompsons. Count Rumford was born at Woburn, Mass., in 1753, was major of New Hampshire militia, and afterward lieutenant-colonel of dragoons in the British army during the Revolutionary war, and Under Secretary of State for the colonies as assistant to Lord George Germain. He received the honor of knighthood from the British Government. In 1784 he went to Bavaria to reorganize the military of that State, and here greatly distinguished himself for his administration of affairs. For his services he was made successively Major-General, Lieut.-General, Commander-in-Chief, Minister of War, and Count of the Holy Roman Empire, on which occasion he selected as his title the name of Rumford, the place in America where he had resided. In 1796 he was appointed head of a Council of Regency during the absence of the elector, and ruled the kingdom for some time. He was the real founder of the Royal Institute of Great Britain, and spent the close of his life in making and applying useful discoveries. He died in France. A bronze statue has been erected in his honor at Munich. The count was very arbitrary and severe in his treatment of the people of Long Island while stationed there during the Revolutionary war, but to his honor never molested or interfered with the L. I. Thompsons. He was invited by the Government of the U. S. to superintend the formation of the West Point Military Academy, but declined. See New Englander for Feb., 1876. (New Haven.)

dated 1697, from King William the Third, signed by Col. Benjamin Fletcher, then governor of New York, with the great seal of the province attached, is still in possession of the family. Sagtikos, though not occupied at present, is still owned by the family. Judge Isaac Thompson died here, Jan. 30, 1816. He was a magistrate for more than forty years, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a representative of the County of Suffolk in the Assembly in 1795. He was a man of sincere piety and the strictest integrity. His manners were mild and courteous, and in the discharge of all his official duties manifested sound judgment united with firmness and impartiality.

Judge Thompson was active during the Revolutionary war in organizing the militia and was chairman of the Islip committee. He wrote several letters to the Continental Congress in relation to affairs on Long Island. Dr. Samuel Thompson of Setauket was also one of the principal men of Brookhaven engaged in providing means of defence against the anticipated invasion of the British troops. Feb. 15, 1776, he sent an important letter to Congress enclosing maps of the harbors, descriptions of the beaches, etc. He recommended the erection of a fort near Setauket to have an armament of six or eight guns, and another at Stony Brook to have two six or nine pounders. He also wished a capable gunsmith sent to them.

In 1777 more than three hundred light horse, on their way east, bivouacked for the night on the estate of Judge Thompson, and made, as usual, free use of his property. The commanding officers, among whom was Sir Henry Clinton, in their tours of the island, frequently stayed at Sagtikos. On one occasion the house was assaulted in the night by some British sailors belonging to a vessel of war, and Judge Thompson was himself dragged by a rope around his neck across the highway, and threatened with death, but was saved by one of their number saying that, as he was a magistrate under the king, they should not hang him. He was also fired at while going up-stairs in his house, but fortunately was not hit. The bullet is in possession of his descendants. They took with them some of his furniture and carried it on board of a frigate at New York, but he succeeded in having it restored to him after much trouble. His wife, Mary Gardiner, was daughter of Col. Abraham Gardiner of Easthampton. They were married June 4, 1772, and had children, two sons, Jonathan and Abraham Gardiner, both of whom became distinguished citizens of New York.

Col. Gardiner, the father of Mrs. Thompson, was the second son of David Gardiner, fourth Lord of the Manor of Gardiner's Island; he resided at Easthampton, and was a leading character on Long Island during the war of the Revolution. Col. Gardiner, as executor, had charge of the manor during the minority of John Lyon Gardiner, the seventh Lord and proprietor, and as Gardiner's bay was occupied by the British fleet under Admiral Arbuthnot, who obtained from the island nearly all their provisions, his duty to his ward obliged him to be careful in his conduct so that the "British would not vent their spite against this young gentleman," who was not of age. Nevertheless Col. Gardiner co-operated with Lieut.-Col. Livingston, who commanded the troops on the east end of Long Island, until the town of Easthampton was occupied by a detachment of British soldiers under Sir William Erskine.

As Col. Gardiner's house was the finest in Easthampton, it was natu-

rally selected as the headquarters, and he entertained, at different times, Lord Percy, Lord Cathcart, Gov. Tryon, Major André, and others. The unfortunate André was a great favorite in the family, and left with them several mementos of friendship ; and two of the wine-glasses from his camp chest, presented by him to Col. Gardiner on the eve of his departure, in exchange for two of Col. Gardiner's, are still preserved in the family.

Dr. Nathaniel Gardiner, son of Col. Gardiner, who studied medicine under the celebrated Drs. Shippen and Rush of Philadelphia, served in the war as surgeon in the First New Hampshire Regiment.

Col. Gardiner married Mary Smith, a descendant of Chief Justice Smith (who had been governor of Tangier) of St. George's Manor. Their children were : 1st, Rachel, married Col. David Mulford and afterward John Gardiner, of Eaton's Neck.

2d, Dr. Nathaniel, married Eliza Dering (the Derings were one of the best families of the County of Kent, England).

3d, Mary, married Judge Thompson.

4th, Capt. Abraham of the Militia (which title he went by to distinguish him from his father), married Phœbe Dayton. He had children : Abraham S., married Abby Lee, and left descendants mentioned in note on the Nicoll family ; Mary, married Philip G. Van Wyck (a grandson of Gen. Van Cortlandt, of the manor), and had : Joanna ; Cortlandt, died unm., a midshipman U. S. N. ; Eliza, married Wm. Van Ness Livingston ; Pierre C. ; and Anna Van Rensselaer, m. Judge Wells ; David married Juliana McLachlan of Jamaica, W. I., whose grandfather was Capt. McLachlan who commanded the united clans of McLachlan and McLean at the battle of Culloden, Scotland, and was beheaded for treason. Their children were : Julia, who married John Tyler, President of the U. S. (and had children Gardiner, John Alexander, Lyon G., Lachlan, Fitzwalter, Julia, and Margaret) ; Alexander, died unmarried, clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court, N. Y. ; Margaret, married John Beeckman (had one child, Henry, who was killed by a fall from his horse in Va., Aug. 4, 1875). Mr. Beeckman was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while shooting. Mr. Beeckman's mother was a Livingston. Col. David Lion married his cousin Sarah Gardiner, daughter of David Thompson (and has David, Sarah Diodati, and Robert Alexander). Samuel S., son of Capt. Abraham, married Mary, daughter of Ezra L'Hommedieu, a member of congress, and had Mary, married Prof. Eben N. Horsford of Harvard University ; she died, when he married her sister, Phœbe. Frances married Prof. Lane of Harvard University, and has Gardiner and a daughter who married Bayard Van Rensselaer of Albany.

Nathaniel, son of Capt. Abraham, married Eliza Frances, and had John B., William, and Eliza, m. Dr. I. Hartshorne.

Dr. Nathaniel, son of Col. Gardiner, had two children, Robert S. who died unmarried, and Eliza P. who married Reuben Brumley, and died without children.

Jonathan, son of Judge Isaac Thompson, was born at Sagtikos, Dec. 7, 1773, died at New York, Dec. 30, 1846, and married July 4, 1796, Elizabeth, born on Shelter Island, May 19, 1773, died at Sagtikos, May 31, 1868, daughter of James Havens, of Shelter Island. He became a distinguished merchant in New York City, under the firm of Gardiner & Thompson, being in partnership with Nathaniel Gardiner. They were in the West India importing business, which they carried on very extensively,

but being unfortunate, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Thompson continued it under his own name. As a politician previous to and during the war of 1812, Mr. Thompson was prominent in the old Democratic Republican party of that period, favoring the war and officiating for ten successive years as chairman of the Republican General Committee, at that time a very important position. As such he presided at the first public meeting held in Tammany Hall. In consequence of his long services as presiding officer, he received the appellation of the "Everlasting Chairman."

"On Nov. 24, 1813, he was appointed by President James Madison collector of direct taxes and internal duties, under the Act of July 22, 1813, and continued as such until the closure of the office in 1819. On Dec. 20 he was appointed by President Monroe, by and with the consent of the Senate, collector of the customs for the district of New York, to which office he was re-appointed by the same chief magistrate Jan. 13, 1825, and again re-appointed by President John Quincy Adams Jan. 27, 1829, and removed by President Andrew Jackson April 25, 1829, in order to award the office to his (the President's) particular friend Samuel Swarthout, who proved a defaulter to a large amount. During the official connection of Jonathan Thompson with the government, his fidelity and accuracy were so remarkable, that, with all the rigid scrutiny exercised by the examiners at Washington, no error was found except one of ten cents discovered during the administration of Mr. Adams. About the time that strenuous efforts were being made to effect his removal from office on political grounds, he having favored the election of William H. Crawford to the Presidency, Mr. Adams had so much confidence in the integrity of Mr. Thompson, as proven by the correctness of his accounts, that he declined removing him, and at an interview in New York personally narrated the whole story. From 1829 he was in no public position, but continued the warehousing business in the valuable "Thompson Stores," which he owned in Brooklyn; he added to the river front and erected new buildings. In 1840 he was chosen president of the Manhattan Company at the time of its financial embarrassment, and by his prudence and able management it was reinstated among dividend paying institutions. He continued in this office until his death, Dec. 30, 1846, aged 73 years and 23 days. Mr. Thompson was unostentatious in manners; he courted no popularity, yet carried with him no stinted share of that respect which belongs to genuine worth, and dying left behind him a name which relatives and friends have never heard and never will hear connected with aught but expressions of approbation and esteem." In this connection the following verses are copied from a poem by Mrs. Saltus, which were written at a summer resort about the different visitors. These lines are in relation to the late David Thompson, the eldest son of the above-named Jonathan, and were written about 1850.

The Thompsons' descendants of Long Island's glory,
Whose ancestors' fame ascends from the sod,
His name is ennobled in Manhattan's story
By virtue and justice, the good gifts of God.

His mantle of honor on his son has descended,
The richest inheritance mortal can hold;
For vain are escutcheons if truth is not blended
Amid their devices in letters of gold.

Jonathan Thompson had six children who grew up, viz. : David, who married Sarah Diodati, daughter of John Lyon Gardiner, Lord of the Manor of Gardiner's Island.

George W., married Eliza Prall.

Jonathan, married Katharine Todhunter.

Abraham Gardiner, married Sarah E. Strong.

Mary Gardiner, married Samuel B. Gardiner, 10th proprietor and Lord of the Manor of Gardiner's Island ; and Elizabeth, married Alonzo Brown, but had no issue.

David Thompson, born May 3, 1798, died Feb. 22, 1871, married Sarah Diodati, daughter of John Lyon Gardiner, 7th proprietor and Lord of the Manor of Gardiner's Island, and sister of Hon. Samuel B. Gardiner who married Mr. Thompson's sister. Mrs. Thompson's mother was a Griswold of the distinguished Connecticut family of that name, so many of whom have been governors of the State and distinguished public men. Her uncles John and Charles Griswold were prominent shipping merchants in New York, and rivals in importance of their cousins N. L. and George Griswold. John left no children, and Charles had but two : Elizabeth, who married Judge Lane, a very wealthy and distinguished citizen of Sandusky ; and Sarah, who married Lorillard Spencer. (Her eldest daughter married Prince Virginio Cenci, Duke of Vicovaro.) Mrs. Thompson's middle name of Diodati* was received from her great-grandmother on her mother's side. This family is now entirely extinct in this country. Mrs. Thompson's maiden name was Gardiner,† she being of

* The Diodati family originated in Lucca, from whence they went to Switzerland, from there to London, and finally William Diodati came to America. He was a gentleman and a man of education, and left his library to Yale College when he died. His sister married an Englishman named Scarlett, of good family. She had no children, and he (William Diodati) came into possession by her will of considerable silver plate marked with the arms of the Scarlett family, which is now preserved by his descendants, who are very few in numbers, the male line having died out entirely in this country. The representative of the family in Switzerland, M. le Comte Gabriel Diodati of Geneva, a gentleman of wealth and position, has in his possession a number of documents showing the importance of this family. Among them are "an elegant bordered parchment from the chancery of the Duke of Lucca, reciting in Latin the illustrious history of the Diodatis and their right to bear certain dignities and titles. A patent from Louis Fourteenth of France, which is a large parchment signed with his own hand and recognizing the nobility of the family and their right to hold estates in Frances, with a large wax seal hanging from it. The parchment states that the Diodatis back to the 14th century have always been the flower of chivalry. There is also in the possession of the family a superb folio, bound in crimson, of 14 pages of vellum, with the imperial seal of Joseph Second hanging from it, in a gilt box. It states the dignities of the family in magnificent terms, and confirms to it the title of count of the empire. One of the pages is illuminated with the family arms, the shield being placed on the imperial eagle. The descent of the American Diodatis is well authenticated and acknowledged."

† The Gardiners of Gardiner Island are descended from Lion Gardiner, who was a lieutenant by rank, and master of works of fortification in the encampment of the Prince of Orange. He came to this country in the employ of Lord Say and Sele and Lord Brooke, Sir Arthur Haslerigge, Sir Matthew Boynton, Col. George Fenwick, and others, and he was to be employed in the drawing, ordering, and making of a city, towns and fortifications, and was to have 300 able-bodied men under his command. He sailed from London on August 11, 1635, in a small Norsey barque of 25 tons, with his wife and female servant, Eliza Colet. Gardiner brought with him materials for a portcullis, a drawbridge, stuff for flags, and a number of guns were sent to him by a vessel which arrived soon after. He landed at Boston on Nov. 28, 1635. During his brief stay in that place the citizens availed themselves of his skill as an

the family of that name of Gardiner's Island. David Thompson above named was a gentleman well known to all old New Yorkers of the better class. He received a thorough classical education when young, and at the age of eighteen entered his father's office—two years afterwards was made cashier of the Custom House. He remained there eight years, and then

engineer in completing the fortress already begun by Gov. Winthrop on Fort Hill. It was agreed to compel 14 days' work by each citizen, and a committee consisting of the Deputy Gov. Bellingham, the celebrated Sir Henry Vane, Gov. John Winthrop, and John Winthrop, Jr., were appointed to carry out the arrangement. Under the direction of Gardiner the work soon assumed the dignity and proportions of a fort. It was a structure eminently adapted to its purposes, and continued in use till after the war of the Revolution, and was garrisoned by English troops at the time of the Battle of Bunker's Hill. Sir Edmund Andros sought protection in its walls in 1689. Lieut. Gardiner was ordered to the mouth of the Connecticut River, where he built Saybrook Fort and commanded it for four years. It was during these perilous times of Indian wars, that on the 29th of April, 1636, his son David was born, being the first white child born in Connecticut. After completing the term of service for which he had engaged, he turned over the command to Geo. Fenwick and removed to an island in Long Island Sound which he called the Isle of Wight, but which became known as Gardiner's Island. Col. Fenwick, who succeeded him in command of the troops, was an Englishman of good family, who was afterwards M. P., Governor of Berwick, and Colonel in the Parliamentary Army. His wife, Lady Alice, died and was buried at the fort; she was the daughter of Sir Edward Apsley, and widow of Sir John Boteler. Fenwick afterward married a daughter of Sir Arthur Haslerigge.

Gardiner, while at the fort, had many conflicts with the savages, and on several occasions barely escaped with his life. Once he was surrounded by Indians and obliged to defend himself with his sword, and had it not been for the protection of his military coat of mail would undoubtedly have been killed; as it was, he was severely wounded. When he removed to his island he took with him several of the soldiers who had served under him at Saybrook fort, and probably some had been under his command in Holland in the army of Lord de Vere. This island was the first English settlement in the present State of New York. On the 14th of September, 1641, Elizabeth, his last child, was born; she being the "first child of English parentage born in the Colony of New York."

In 1653 Lieut. Gardiner removed to Easthampton and left his estate in charge of his farmers. In 1663 he died, regretted by all. The profession of arms in which he had spent the earlier part of his life inured him to hardships and prepared him to contend successfully with the fatigues and hazards of life in the wilderness. His home and table were ever free, and he was generous and kind as well to the stranger as to his comrades. Gov. Winthrop, Gen. Mason (who succeeded Fenwick in command at Saybrook fort), and Sir Richard Saltonstall made favorable mention of his hospitality at the fort. Mason says that on his return from the Pequot war "he was nobly entertained by Lieut. Gardiner, who was chief commander at Saybrook fort, with many great guns, and received from him many courtesies."

The patent of Gardiner's Island, granted by the deputy of the Earl of Sterling, erected it into "an entirely separate and independent plantation, with the power to execute and put in practice such laws for church and civil government as are agreeable to God, the king, and the practices of the country."

Mrs. Gardiner, whose maiden name was Willemsen, was born in the town of Woerden, Holland, of highly respectable parents. She survived her husband only two years. The island was entailed on the eldest son David, who was educated in England, where, in the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, he married Mary Herringman. He received from Gov. Dongan the last patent of the island, erecting it into a "Lordship and Manor to be henceforth called the 'Lordship and Manor of Gardiner's Island.' It granted the right forever in the said lordship and manor one Court Leet and one Court Baron to hold and keep at such time and times as shall be meet. To distrain for rent. The advowson or right of patronage to all churches, to be holden of his Most Sacred Majesty his heirs and successors in free and common socage according to the tenure of Earl Greenwich, in the Kingdom of England, yielding and paying therefor yearly one lamb on the first day of May, at New York, in lieu of all services whatsoever."

successively became the cashier of the Fulton bank under John Adams, Cashier and Vice-President of the Bank of America (which was the successor of the old Bank of the United States) under the late George Newbold, and President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. This latter institution he took charge of after they had sustained large losses from the dishonesty of a former officer, and by judicious and care-

David Gardiner died July 10, 1689, at Hartford, Conn., where he was engaged on public business. He was buried in Hartford, and on his monument in the old burial ground is the inscription : "Well, sick, dead in one hour's space."

His children were John, David, Lion and Elizabeth. John inherited the island and was the third proprietor and Lord of the Manor. It was during his life that the estate was pillaged by Spanish buccaneers; and the notorious pirate, Capt. Kidd, made it the repository of his stolen treasures. His death was caused by the fall of his horse at Groton. He had several children. His daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Greene of Boston, and was the mother of the distinguished merchant prince Gardiner Greene, whose wife, Miss Copley, was sister of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

His eldest son David succeeded to the estate. He was born Jan. 3, 1691, and the following entry in the church records tells us of his death :

"1751, July 4, died Lord Gardiner, aged 60, having been sick for some months."

"His sons were John, Abraham, Samuel and David. John and David were educated at Yale College, and took their degrees in 1736. Abraham was the Col. Gardiner of the Revolution. John became the fifth proprietor and lord. A stone in the burial ground at Easthampton records the death of "Elizabeth, wife of his Excellency John Gardiner, Lord of the Isle of Wight, in 1754." After her death he married Deborah Avery, and left her a widow, when she married Gen. Israel Putnam of the American army. She died at his headquarters in the Highlands and was buried in the vault of Col. Beverly Robinson. John Gardiner's sons were David, John and Septimus. Septimus was an officer in the army and died young. John had a large estate known as Eaton's Neck. David, the eldest, was educated at Yale College ; he received the island by entail, and was the sixth proprietor. His wife was daughter of the Rev. Samuel Buel, D.D., a distinguished clergyman of his day. She was a lady of great talents and literary acquirements. A sketch of her life has been written by the Rev. Dr. Woolworth. His sons were John Lyon and David. They took their degrees at the College of New Jersey in 1789. John Lyon, the seventh proprietor of the Manor, was a gentleman of culture and refinement. Local history is indebted to him for some curious and important information. He died Nov. 22, 1816, leaving a wife, Sarah Griswold, a lady highly respected (she belonged to one of the most distinguished families of Connecticut), and five children, viz.: David J., John Griswold, Samuel B., Mary B. and Sarah Diodati. David J., the eighth proprietor of the island, was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1824. He died in 1829 in the twenty-sixth year of his age, intestate and unmarried. Heretofore this estate had always been entailed on the eldest son, but that law having been abrogated by the Legislature of this State, the island now descended to his brothers and sisters. John G., the eldest survivor, purchased their shares and became the ninth proprietor. He died unmarried and intestate, when the island again descended to his brother, Samuel B. and his sister Mrs. Sarah Diodati Thompson, wife of David Thompson of New York, Mary B. having died previously. To keep the estate still in the Gardiner name, Mrs. Thompson sold her half of the island to her brother Samuel B., who became the tenth proprietor. It is remarkable that since the first proprietor this island has descended according to the laws of primogeniture, and the proprietors have been named alternately David and John, and until the present generation the descent has been from father to son. At the present time there are a number of persons named Gardiner not of this family who have settled on Long Island.

Sir Thomas Christopher Banks, a distinguished genealogist, says in his "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," that the family of Gardiner of Gardiner's Island are descended from the Gardiner who married one of the co-heiresses of the Barony of Fitzwalter, and that the claim can be proven properly if duly inquired into. A diamond left by the pirate Capt. Kidd, when he visited the Manor of Gardiner's Island, is now in the possession of the family of Gardiner Greene, of Boston, who married Miss Copley.

ful management made this company the foremost of its kind in the city, the shares having increased in value from 80 per cent. to 600. He remained connected with the company until his death, which occurred Feb. 22, 1871, a period of nearly twenty-five years. Mr. Thompson was a person of fine appearance, high minded, honorable, and a sincere Christian. His funeral took place from his residence, 25 Lafayette Place, on Saturday, Feb. 25. The clergymen were the Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D. ; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D. ; and the Rev. Samuel R. Ely, D. D. The following named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers : John David Wolfe, John Q. Jones, Thos. W. Ludlow, Moses Taylor, William B. Astor, Robert Ray, William H. Aspinwall, and Joseph Sampson.

The following notice in regard to this event is copied from the *Evening Post :* "The funeral of this respected citizen was performed on Saturday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock A.M., at his late residence, Lafayette Place. Notwithstanding the early hour of the day, the spacious mansion was densely crowded with the prominent bankers and distinguished men of the city. Mr. Thompson has been identified with the banking institutions of the city for the last fifty years, and by his blameless life, his mature judgment, his perfect rectitude in all financial transactions, combined with his dignified and courteous manner, won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Few men have led a more practical life or left behind a purer record. The Rev. Dr. Hutton, in a brief address, paid an honorable tribute to the memory of the deceased, after which the venerable Dr. De Witt offered most fervent prayer that God would give grace and Divine support to the stricken and sorrowing family ; that the multitude of honored and honorable men (many of whom with himself were in the sere of life) who had gathered to the house of mourning might more fully realize the brevity of life and the vanity of earth from this lesson of Divine Providence. The remains were then removed to the hearse and deposited in the family vault." Mr. Thompson's children were Sarah Gardiner who married Col. David Lion Gardiner (son of David Gardiner, who was killed by the explosion of a gun on board the U. S. frigate *Princeton* on the Potomac River while on a pleasure excursion with the President of the United States), Elizabeth, Gardiner, David Gardiner, Charles Griswold, Mary Gardiner, Frederick Diodati, and a son John Lyon Gardiner who died young. Sarah Gardiner Thompson, who married David Lion Gardiner, has children—David, Sarah Diodati, and Robert Alexander.

George W., who died Jan. 8, 1884, son of Jonathan Thompson, entered the Custom House under his father and became the Deputy Collector. He afterwards established the warehouse and lighterage business, and acquired by careful attention and strict integrity a fine fortune. He married Eliza Prall, who died May 7, 1886. Her father was an eminent merchant and related to some of the best people of the city. They have children living: Anna, married William Thorne (son of Jonathan Thorne, a well-known merchant) and has one child (Lydia A.) ; William Prall, married and has children ; and Thomas De Witt.

Jonathan, son of Jonathan, born Feb. 1, 1814, died Nov. 14, 1872, married Katherine Todhunter, died May 9, 1878, of a highly connected family of Baltimore. They had a number of children, but three only lived : Elizabeth T., born Dec., 1845, married . . . . Elijah Pendleton Smith ; Joseph Todhunter, born Jan. 10, 1860, married Jane,

daughter of William and Jane Suydam Remsen, and has children—Jonathan and Jane Remsen, and Mary who married William B. Westcott (Mr. Westcott and his sister, who married Fordham Morris of Morrisania, were the only children of William J. Westcott) and has three children (Kitty T., Robert D., and William T.), and Harry who died March 22, 1860.

Jonathan Thompson was educated at Columbia College, where he took his degree in 1832. He entered the counting-house of S. S. & G. G. Howland, and was there associated with Moses Taylor, William H. Aspinwall, and other young men who afterwards attained eminence in mercantile life. After learning the business thoroughly he began for himself, and during the remainder of his life continued in the West India importing trade.

Junius, born Jan. 31, 1800, graduated at Columbia College in 1821, and became a physician by graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He died, unmarried, March 24, 1831.

Abraham Gardiner, born Aug. 10, 1816, in New York City, died at Islip, Sept. 26, 1887, graduated at Columbia College in 1833, and studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After taking the degree of M.D. he was attached to the New York Hospital for some time, and then went to Paris where he studied his profession for two years longer. He was a surgeon of great skill and a highly educated physician. He also occupied a number of public offices, and was twice president of the Suffolk County Medical Society. He married Sarah Elizabeth Strong at Middletown, N. Y., 17th April, 1851, daughter of Ellis and Mary Jackson Strong of Copaig, Huntington South, Long Island, and had Robert Maurice, born Aug. 12, 1853, died Sept. 23, 1873; Milton S., born Feb. 8, 1855, married Dec. 24, 1889, Abigail Adams Johnson, a descendant of the Quincy Adams family; Samuel Ludlow, born Jan. 20, 1860; Elizabeth Havens, born April 19, 1862, died July 17, 1864; Helen, born Jan. 10, 1864, died July 17, 1864; and Gracie, born Jan. 8, 1867, died Jan. 23, 1867. Col. Benajah Strong, great-grandfather of Mrs. Thompson, was a conspicuous officer in the Revolutionary army, whose sister Joanna married Gen. William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mary Gardiner Thompson married Samuel B. Gardiner, of Gardiner's Island. Mr. Gardiner was a brother of Mrs. Sarah D. Thompson. They resided at the old Manor only part of the time, as they had several other residences. Mary Gardiner Thompson was born March 23, 1807, died Aug. 5, 1887. Their children are Mary Thompson, David J., John Lyon, Jonathan Thompson, and Sarah Griswold. Mary married William R. Sands, no issue. (Mr. Sands was son of Richardson Sands, Esq., whose mother was a sister of the celebrated Col. William Ledyard who was so barbarously slain at the attack on Fort Griswold, at Groton, by the British under command of Benedict Arnold. After the death of her first husband she became the wife of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, of the Revolutionary army). David J. is unmarried. John Lyon married Coralie Livingston, daughter of Oliver and Louisa Livingston Jones* (they have children—Coralie Livingston, Adele Griswold, Lion, Winthrop, and John) and grand-daughter of James Duane Livingston. Jonathan Thomp-

* The Joneses are a good old family, descended from Major Thomas Jones who came to Long Island in 1696 and received a large and valuable tract of land called Fort Neck, from the Crown; here Major Jones erected a fine brick mansion, which

son unmarried, and Sarah Griswold married J. Alexander Tyler her cousin.

Elizabeth Thompson, born Jan. 12, 1811, died Dec. 12, 1889, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Havens, married Alonzo Brown. They had no issue.

Abraham Gardiner Thompson, second son of Judge Isaac Thompson, of Sagtikos Manor, was born Oct. 27, 1776, and died Oct. 29, 1851. He married Rachael, daughter of Zachariah Rogers, of Huntington, Long Island, by whom he had Charles Rogers, born Jan. 9, 1798, died March 18, 1799; William, born Feb. 4, 1800, died Dec. 15, 1800; Edward Gardiner, born Sept. 27, 1802, died July 23, 1835. Edward Gardiner was the sole survivor of the family. Mrs. Thompson died Sept. 18, 1827. Their son Edward Gardiner, born in 1803, was liberally educated, and graduated at Yale College in 1822. He married Mary, daughter of J. W. Kellogg, of Flatbush, Long Island, and became a merchant in New York. His death occurred, in the thirty-third year of his age, July 23, 1835, leaving two sons, Augustus Frederick and Edward Gardiner, and a daughter Cornelia R. Augustus Frederick, born May 22, 1833, died April 22, 1846. Edward Gardiner married a daughter of Joseph L. Smallwood, Esq., and has two daughters, Netty and Edwina Gardiner. Edward Gardiner Thompson is a lawyer in partnership with his cousin Judge Blatchford, was colonel on the staff of Gov. Edwin J. Morgan, and as such was detailed to welcome and escort the Prince of Wales to New York when he visited this country in 1860. He has also occupied other public positions.

"After the peace of 1815 the foreign trade of our entire country manifested a tendency to centre in the city of Boston, and the greater part of the capital of the United States engaged in commerce collected in Boston and its vicinity. The general decrease of business in the city of New York, caused by the accumulation of this trading capital in Boston, induced the merchants of our city to inquire into the reasons of this state of affairs; and upon making this investigation they arrived at the conclusion that the auction business was highly injurious to the trade of New York, and that if this branch of business was destroyed the trade and commerce of this city would become prosperous; and with that view they petitioned the Legislature to impose a duty of ten per cent. on all auction sales, which would, in fact, amount to a prohibition of them. There were some few persons, however, who entertained a different opinion as to the causes of this depression of trade in New York, and among the most prominent was Abraham G. Thompson, who had been for years an enterprising and successful merchant in partnership with James Boggs and Joseph Sampson. They all acquired very large fortunes. (Mr. Boggs

lasted for 140 years. He was supposed to have been connected with the buccaneers of that period, as he had been a soldier and took part in the famous battle of the Boyne, and in acknowledgment of his services he received from his royal master a commission to cruise against Spanish property. His widow married Major Timothy Bagley, a retired English officer. His descendants are numerous, and many of them have held high offices of trust and honor. Especial mention may be made of Judge Thomas Jones, whose wife was Anne, daughter of Chief Justice de Lancey, and Judge Samuel Jones, both distinguished barristers. Mrs. Jones, mother of Mrs. Gardiner, was a daughter of James Duane Livingston, and granddaughter of Robert Cambridge Livingston of the Livingston family of New York, which has probably produced more great men than any other family in this country.

left two daughters, one of whom married Richard Ray, of the firm of Prime, Ward & King, and is the mother of the Vicomtesse de Courval of Paris; the other married Lewis Livingston. Mr. Sampson's only child by his wife Adele Livingston married (1st) Frederick W. Stevens, and (2d) the Duke de Dino.)

Mr. Thompson saw that one reason operating in favor of Boston was that India goods could be sold in that city and pay a duty of only one per cent., while, at the same time, if those goods were sold at New York they would be obliged to pay a duty of two and a half per cent., and that to increase the duty upon auction sales was only to increase more widely the difference in favor of Boston and against New York, and the existing duties should be on the contrary diminished in this State. With that view he went to Albany and submitted the result of his experience and judgment to the Legislature, assuring them that by establishing the duty at one per cent. upon East India and one and a half per cent. on European goods, the interests of the city and also of the State would be greatly promoted, and the revenue increased, by this reduction. It was difficult at first to satisfy those with whom the matter rested that this effect would result from the proposed change; so many hundreds of the merchants and citizens of New York had petitioned for this great increase of duties upon auction sales, that it was almost impossible to think that they could be mistaken in their view of the subject. Eventually, however, Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins did become satisfied that the project of Mr. Thompson was the correct one, and gave his influence to secure the enactment of the law reducing the rates of duties as proposed, in place of increasing them. Previous to the passage of the law reducing the rate of duties, for the two best years between 1783 and 1812 this State had received from duties upon auction sales of India goods between five and six thousand dollars, averaging from twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars per annum; and to show his confidence in the opinions he had expressed, Mr. Thompson offered the governor, that, upon the passage of the law reducing the rate of duties, if the State would convey to him the duties alone upon India goods he would pay into the State treasury, in advance, for the first year the sum of six thousand dollars, being more than the State had received for duties for any two years subsequent to 1783. The result following that reduction of duties more than justified all his anticipations and more than fulfilled all his predictions; for soon after the passage of that law, in place of selling all East India cargoes in Boston, as had previously been the case, a Boston ship from the East Indies was sent to New York, and the auction duties upon her cargo alone amounted to upward of six thousand dollars, and the revenue received by the State upon India goods for the first year after the reduction of duties amounted to between thirty-two and thirty-three thousand dollars. All the India ships, after the enactment of the law, were sent to New York, and from that time but few attempts have been made to sell India goods east of New York. The reduced duties being continued, the revenue arising to the State soon reached the sum of three hundred thousand dollars. The effect of this reduction of the duties upon auction sales has been not only to multiply the business of this city to the shipper, the importer, the jobber, and the mechanic; it has not only by this increase of business made New York the commercial emporium of the nation, and thus has drawn merchants and purchasers from all parts of our widely extended country, and tended directly to enhance the value of

real estate, and filled our city with palaces, and made our merchants princes; it has not only materially aided the State in the payment of her debt incurred from the system of internal improvements—but it also afforded an impetus to the prosecution of the project for the great Erie Canal, without which it would probably have been delayed for very many years. When the act was passed reducing the auction duties, the successful result that immediately followed placed into the State treasury such an immensely increased amount of duties, compared with the previous receipts from the same source, that the State embarked upon the prosecution of this canal which has poured and continues to pour untold wealth into the city and State of New York."

Abraham Gardiner Thompson died in November, 1851, and left a large fortune. His bequests to religious and charitable societies amounted to $347,000, of which the Bible Society received $65,000, the Tract Society $54,000, the Seaman's Friend Society $54,000, the Colonization Society $43,000, the Home Missionary Society $43,000, the American Board of Missions $32,000, the Education Society $32,000, the Deaf and Dumb Society $10,800, and the Blind Asylum $10,800.

Mary Gardiner, the first wife of Judge Isaac Thompson, of Sagtikos Manor, died April 21, 1786. On the 7th Feb., 1791, he married Sarah, daughter of Gilbert Bradner, deceased, of Orange Co., and granddaughter of Rev. John Bradner, first pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place in 1721. By this second wife Judge Thompson had two children, daughters, Mary and Julia. The first was born April 19, 1792, and married William Howard, of Newtown, May 5, 1812. She died Dec. 23, 1813, leaving a daughter, Sarah, born May 2, 1813, who married Dr. M. H. Staples. Julia, the second daughter above named, was born Dec. 12, 1793, and married S. S. Carle, of Huntington, Jan. 11, 1820, by whom she had issue, Mary Anne, Julia Elizabeth, and Timothy S.

Samuel Thompson, eldest son of Jonathan, and greatgrandson of John the first settler, was born Oct. 2, 1738, and possessed the paternal estate at Ashford, or, as it is now called, Setauket, on which he spent his life. He carried on farming operations to a great extent and became a very wealthy man. He adapted some improvements in agriculture, particularly the use of "Indian shells" as a manure, which was afterwards successfully imitated by others. At the age of thirty he commenced the study of medicine, and enjoyed in a few years a very extensive and lucrative practice, which he maintained until within a short time of his death, Sept. 17, 1811. He was a gentleman of vigorous intellect, high character, and by a long course of reading and reflection acquired an extensive fund of useful knowledge. His first wife was Phœbe, daughter of Jacob and Mary Satterlee, born Aug. 25, 1759, died July 7, 1793, whom he married July 7, 1781, and had children, Benjamin F., and Hannah who died young. Benjamin F. was born May 15, 1784, was educated at Yale College, but did not graduate. He studied medicine under Dr. Sage of Sag Harbor, and practised for about ten years, when he relinquished this profession and read law, and was called to the bar. He followed the legal profession for the remainder of his life, but was better known by his literary labors. His "History of Long Island" has preserved his name to posterity in the most imperishable manner. He married, June 12, 1810, Mary Howard, born Oct. 5, 1794, eldest daughter of the Rev. Zachariah Greene. He had four children: Henry Rutgers, born March 17, 1813,

and having been for several years an officer of one of the New York banks, died in the thirtieth year of his age, unmarried, highly beloved and respected, Oct. 15, 1842; Mary Greene, born June 20, 1815; Harriet Satterlee, born Nov. 9, 1818, married June 12, 1837, Jacob T. Vanderhoof, Esq.; and Edward Z., born Sept. 2, 1821, married Elizabeth Lush, July 10, 1843.

Dr. Samuel Thompson contracted a second marriage on March 10, 1795, with Ruth, daughter of Timothy and Sebiah Smith, by whom he had a daughter, Mary Woodhull, born Jan. 11, 1796, and a son, Samuel Ludlow, born March 5, 1799, the only children who lived to maturity. The former died unmarried, Dec. 28, 1834, and the latter married, Feb. 12, 1842, his cousin Sophia, daughter of Colonel Isaac Satterlee. His widow died on Jan. 26, 1834.

Samuel Ludlow had one daughter, Mary Ludlow, born 14 Jan., 1844. She married, first, William Leroy Berrian, and second, on Jan. 14, 1868, Thos. Strong Griffing, a gentleman farmer on the old estate at Setauket. He was a lieutenant in the Mexican war in Col. Robert E. Temple's regiment, and was assistant adjutant general, with the rank of captain, under Gen. McClellan in the late civil war. They have one son, Thomas Strong Griffing, born Dec. 30, 1868. Capt. Griffing is a nephew of the late Judge Strong, of St. George's Manor, and was therefore a relative of his wife.

* "Jonathan Thompson was born at Sagtikos Manor, Islip, the estate of his father. He was the eldest son of Judge Isaac and Mary Gardiner Thompson. He was a merchant in the city of New York in 1795, of the firm of Gardiner, Thompson & Co. (with his cousin, Dr. Nathaniel Gardiner, formerly of the Revolutionary army), and as such was the pioneer in the warehouse business in Brooklyn. He was well known in the city of New York as an eminent politician. He was Collector of Direct Taxes from 1813 till 1819, Collector of the Port from 1820 to 1829, and President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company when he died in 1846, aged 73. An extended account of him will be found in Stiles' 'History of Brooklyn,' vol. ii., p. 129."

A BUCKEYE CANE.

By Daniel Webster.

[Among a number of autograph letters and MSS. recently offered for sale to the writer was the following curious little paragraph, without date, written by Daniel Webster, and probably at the request of his friend William W. Seaton, at that period one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer* of Washington. The item, which is entitled "A Buckeye Cane," so far as I am aware, has never before appeared in print. The italics and capitals are Mr. Webster's. J. G. W.]

While in the lobby of the Senate yesterday we observed that Mr. Webster, who never wears a stick or any such appendage, held in his hand a *cane* of no ordinary dimensions. It reminded us of the *piece* of *timber* with which Dr. Johnson travelled through Scotland. We found

* From the History of Suffolk Co., N. Y., 1882.

upon inquiry that in his late tour to the West, Mr. Webster fell in with a dozen or twenty citizens of Ohio, who, after an hour passed together, desired to present him a memorial of their regard, which, of course, he gratefully consented to accept. They chose a sprig of the *Buckeye* which, nevertheless, they did not wish to present until it should be made to bear a suitable inscription. It was retained for that purpose, and has now been forwarded and delivered by the Hon. Mr. Ridgeway, one of the Representatives from the State. On its mounting is inscribed : "PRESENTED TO DANIEL WEBSTER BY THE BUCKEYES, July 12, 1837." It looked to us like a formidable Instrument, and if one might be permitted to put forth the *moral* of the incident, we should say, that it was proof of a conviction, on the part of the citizens of a Great State, that he to whom it was presented, it was expected, would make use of all power, and all instruments entrusted to him in defence of the rights of the People. On being rallied on the subject Mr. W. said, "You see, sir, I am prepared in times of public difficulty *to lean on the Buckeyes.*" Long may the Buckeyes and Mr. Webster live in this mutual respect for each other!

WEDDINGS AT ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, FROM A.D. 1616 TO 1625.

COMMUNICATED BY JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

(Continued from Vol. XXI., p. 90, of THE RECORD.)

14, William Drew & Rosamond Broome.
14, Tho: Marlo et Ellen Smith.
28, Symon Boydon et Mary Sandon.

May 1616.

1, John Adlington et Jone Cole.
7, William Apl[e]bye & Rachell White.
9, Rob: Smith et Agnes Harrison.
13, Rob: Seeler et Katherin White.
20, Rowland Yantes et Katherin Harris.
20, Rich: Adams et Jane Rowley.
21, Rignold Hunsdon et Sarah Iverson.
28, ffrancis Lambert et Jone Woodward.
28, Tho: Vannondker et Sarah Dewbery.
28, Tho: Ruddy et Margaret Seyward.

June 1616.

2, Phillip ffox et Eliz: Williams.
4, John Poole et Ann Chamberlaine.
7, Timothy Tompson et Jone Ward.
7, Adam Baker et Dorithy Edmunds.
9, Henry Constable et Jane Jerome.
16, Edward Rolph et Eliza: Wood.
20, Miles Pierson et Ellen Baker.
24, James Webb et Eliza: Bernard.

24, Tho: Venice et Eliza: Morneshawe.
27, John Dunton et Eliza: Goulding.

July 1616.

7, Jasper Baker et Ann Thornton.
10, William Mucksedge et Eliza: Harvy.
10, ffrancis ffeild et Mary Clayton.
11, Marke Coebraeth et Eliza: Rawlins.
14, Tho: Butcher et Eliza: Nichols.
15, John Dawson et Eliza: Goodwyn.
18, Jhon Iles et Wynifried Ansley.
23, Edward Izzard et Jone Heath.
25, Tho: Knoweles et Alice Brewer.
30, Rob: Kirkman et Ann Story.

August 1616.

1, Edward Hewling et Eliza: Allaway.
4, Rich: Morehouse et Christian Hall.
4, Tho: Harmond et Katherin Jones.
6, David Gibbins et Ann Reade.
8, Julius Marsh et Sarah Chauner.
10, William Hix et Katherine Whittingam.
11, John Bentley et Bridget Halles.
12, Rich: Dudley et Sarah Butler.
12, William Cutfor et Alice Mattson.
14, Rich: Bodnam et ffrancis Clerke.
14, William Richards et Mary Bennett.
19, Henry Gardner et Mary Haynes.
25, Roger Pew et Margery Beomont.
25, David Jones et Avis Baytes.
26, John Gilbert et Ann Boyde.

September 1616.

1, John Cook et Judith Hartwell.
1, Tho: Robinson et Eliza: Graves.
15, Tho: Streddar et Eliza: Dawson.
15, Henry Robinson et Mary Abell.
22, Edward Smith et Agnes Arrowsmith.
24, Oliver Haire et Alice Jordan.
27, William Johnson et Jone Digges.
29, Raph Carter et Ann Yarley.

October 1616.

1, William Butler et Priscilla Monke.
3, John Towler et Diana King.
6, Bennet Sparrow et Ann Draper.
7, Tho: Brock & Jane Plomer.
7, William Hopkins et Mary Pygott.
9, Tho: Burnbury et Margaret Hodgson.
10, John Bingley et Eunice Cock.
13, William Bingham et Eliza: Gales.
16, William Attwood et Rose Benkrike.
20, Tho: Smith et Eliza: Litleton.
22, John Sammon et Alice Walter.
23, Jehu Paine et Eliza: Smith.
28, Rich: Cooke et Judith Hardin.
31, Tho: Carpinter et Abigall Bennet.

November 1616.

3, John Coult et Susanna Price.
3, Rob: Dello et An Godwyn.
7, John Giddy et Katherine ffisher.
10, John Wheeler et Audry Willson.
10, John Wattson et Mary Johnson.
11, John Spencer et Eliza: Lee.
20, George Wilkinson et Susanna Chandler.
25, John Jerome et Ann Hutton.
25, Rob: Greene et Jone Chambers.

December 1616.

1, William Murrine et Jone Pore.
1, Rich: Bowden et Jane Pœnix.
1, Rich: Buddles et Eliz: Mills.
2, Sabine Starsmore et Sarah Rawlinson.
2, Tho: Johnson et Dorcas Van.
5, Tho: Johnson et Katherin Thunder.
8, Tho: Clarke et Martha Ockwell.
11, Gabriell Barton et Sarah Mathews.
14, Ralph Man et Eliza: Collens.
15, John Broune et Eliza: Austin.
17, Hugh Williams et Elinor Reignolds.
21, Rob: Gildersley et Christian Bell.
23, John Hugo & Elizabeth Malignes.
26, John Bostock et Sarah Davis.
26, Rob: Smith et Mary Clemens.
29, Tho: Answorth & Margery Weston.

January 1616.

6, Roger Smith et Ann Bayley.
6, John Royston et Eliza: Theobalds.
7, John Chosell & Margaret Michison.
10, Christopher Girlill et Eliza: Homes.
13, William ffenwicke et Alice Coult.
16, George Hapborne & Ann Crawley.
23, Robert Vickars & Sarah Hedger.
26, Rich: Hill & Margery Pate.
27, Simon Dollyn & Judith Baker.

February 1616.

5, William Powell & Margaret Russell.
6, John Dammering & Eliza: Stringer.
9, Henry ffeild & Mary Greese.
9, Rob: Brand & Ann Broune.
13, Robert Poory & Sible Gyfford.
16, Benjamin Bartlet & Alice Burrowes.
18, Evan Roberts & Ann ffox.
20, Paul Marsh & Susanna Beedoon.
22, William Lawrence & Eliza: Allen.
23, William Haywood & Jane Downes.
23, William White & Ellen Litterd.
23, George Jusdin & Margaret Tompson.
24, Tho: Arnold & Joane Thorne.
25, James Cambell & Rachell Turelott.

27, Tho : Hackett & Grace Barlo.
28, William Wells & Mary Cabell.
28, John Cleaver & Christian Smith.

March 1616.

2, John Pirkin & Mary Botcher.
2, William Ketle & Eliza : Musgrave.
6, John Edrope & Susanna Roome.

April 1617.

[Date blank] Richarde Simpson & Ag : Skipper ; at Wapp.
22, Humphrey Mond et Elinor ffrizell.
22, Christopher Tompson & Alice Carter.
22, William Goade & Agnes Holland.

May 1617.

25, John Vaghan et Eliza : Medlicote.
25, Nicholas Astrooder & Margaret Croutch.
25, Tho : Pallcoke & Eliza : Mason.
29, Anthony Cutt & Joane Kirby.

June 1617.

8, Rich : Beard & Eliza Hurles.
10, Walter March & Jane Cheevers.
10, Rich : Waylett & Mary Beers.
16, John ffenwick & Ellinor Bauden.
18, Rich : Rowe & Ann Hixson.
29, Rich : Abbott & Jone Marshall.
30, Vmphrey James & Jane Wilcokes.
30, Mathew Murcott et Thomasin Obryn.

July 1617.

6, Abraham Loe & Katherine Loe.
16, William Smith & Ann Purchett.
17, George Rogers & Ann Rumney.
20, Moses Newes & Katherine Grindy.
20, Hillary Turner & Issabell ffells.
20, William Banister & Eliza : Axley.
20, Rich : Walker & Dorithy Knowles.
27, Peeter Summers & Margery Blague.
29, William Webb & Mary Halfheade.
31, Peeter Brockl[e]sby & Jane Steventon.

August 1617.

10, Rich : Marlton et Eliza : Pepper.
11, John Martin & Agnes Saunders.
14, Robert Poundsett & Susan Elam.
17, Joseph King & Alice Shawe.
26, William Abbott & Mary Styleman.
28, John Dawson & Alice Chambers.
24, [*sic*] Edward Haynes & Eliza : Merbury.
28, John Pert & Jone Beard.

September 1617.

7, John Midleton & Jone Buckner.
14, John Wyngod & Dorothy Taylor.
14, Daniell Broune & Agnes Paybody.
18, Rich : Gale & Eliza : Bernard.

26, John Willowby & Jone White.
28, John Hilyard & Jone Clement.
29, Robert Watson & Jone Hems.

October 1617.

3, Henry Gamage & Rose Cage.
5, Rich : Hammon & Amy Churchill.
12, Gregory Cornish & Huldah Braswell.
26, Tho : Willson et Jane Watson.
30, ffrancys Johnson et Mary Pett.

November 1617.

3, Samuell Arbery et Margaret Bazill.
3, Stephen Stickings et Eliza : Cooke.
6, John Sawkins et Rebecca Abraham.
6, William fford et Mary Welborne.
9, Hugh ffarrington et Cicilly Lewis.
10, ffrancys Cotterill et Margaret Kinnet.
13, Tho : Bowzy et Eliza : Jefferey.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Among the subscribers to the noble bronze statue of Columbus to be erected in the Central Park under the auspices of our Society and unveiled by the President of the United States in October, 1892, are William H. Appleton, John Jacob Astor, William Waldorf Astor, August Belmont, James M. Brown, Clarence W. Bowen, George W. Childs, W. W. Corcoran, Joseph W. Drexel, S. P. Dewey, Roswell P. Flower, Benjamin H. Field, Jay Gould, D. Willis James, Henry G. Marquand, Jose F. de Navarro, Mrs. Jose F. de Navarro, Alfonso de Navarro, Antonio F. de Navarro, John V. L. Pruyn, George W. Quintard, J. Meredith Read, Russell Sage, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, Frederick D. Thompson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Egbert L. Viele, Jas. Grant Wilson, and William C. Whitney. It is proposed that one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen shall subscribe $100 each, to meet the cost of the statue and granite pedestal. Subscriptions may be sent to the treasurer, Dr. George H. Butler, No. 23 West 44th Street, New York. A representation of the beautiful statue of the illustrious discoverer, by Sunol, may be seen in the Record of July, 1888.

Lieut. Alpheus Robert French, believed to be the last survivor of the Black Hawk War, and a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, was buried in Baltimore, Md., October 16, 1890. He was born in Chittenango, in this State, November 25, 1806. At Snow Hill, Md., Mrs. Mary Jane Mills died October 21, 1890, at the great age of 102 years. Her father was killed in the war of 1812 and she distinctly remembered the battle of North Point, having heard the cannonading, as at that time she was living near Baltimore. So far as known, the last survivor of that engagement was Chaplain-General Gleig of the British army, who died in England, July 9, 1888, aged ninety-two. Admiral Wallis, who received the surrender of the always unfortunate *Chesapeake* in Boston Harbor, June, 1813, if he lives until April 12, will then be one hundred years old, having been born at Halifax in 1791. Sir Provo was entered on the books of the British navy in 1795, so that he has actually been in the naval service for the space of nearly ninety-six years. J. G. W.

An ancient chair in excellent preservation, once the property of Rev. John Beach, was recently presented to Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in accordance with the expressed wish of the late Mrs. Johnson, his great-granddaughter. Mr. Beach was

a native of Stratford, and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1721, who, after officiating for eight years in the Congregational University at Newtown, conformed to the Church of England, crossed the ocean for ordination, and continued from 1732 to 1782 the missionary of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Newtown and Redding. He was for a long time one of the best known and most highly-respected of the clergy of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut, and an able defender of its principles and polity. J. G. W.

THE article on Augustine Herrman has been compiled from an address delivered at Newark by the president of this Society, May 15, 1890, before the New Jersey Historical Society, of which General Wilson is an honorary member, and also from an unfinished paper by Mr. R. H. Rattermann, which recently appeared in the *Deutsch Amerikaniches Magazine*, issued in Cincinnati, Ohio, but now discontinued. For the portrait and autograph of Herrman, the RECORD is indebted to the courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

THE country residence of Alexander Hamilton, known as the Grange, has been renewed and repaired. It is now used as a parsonage for St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and the cluster of thirteen elm-trees, planted by Hamilton, adjoining his home at 142d St., near the Tenth Avenue, as symbols of the thirteen States which ratified the Constitution, have been enclosed by a neat wooden railing to protect them from any possible injury. J. G. W.

A MEMOIR of Judge William Paterson of the United States Supreme Court, and previously governor of New Jersey and a member of the United States Senate from that State, who died in Albany in 1806, while on a visit to his son-in-law, Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, is now in preparation by the judge's son William Paterson, Esq., of Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

ADDRESSES will be delivered before our Society during the present season by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, subject, the late "John Jacob Astor;" by Dr. George Stewart, Jr., of Quebec, on "Count Frontenac;" and by Gen. William S. Stryker, Mr. Philip R. Voorhees, and Major Asa Bird Gardiner, whose subjects will be announced in our next number.

IN the article on the VREDENBORGH family in RECORD for October, 1890, page 166, No. 27, "Garrett Van Benschoten" should be "Grietje Van Benschoten." The mistake is owing to the writer of the article not having had the proof-sheets for correction. G. H. V. W.

"'THERE goes the greatest General in the Universe,' said a citizen of New York, as Washington rode up Broadway, followed by his colored servant Billy Lee."—*New York Journal and Weekly Register*, April 30, 1787.

OBITUARIES.

HON. RUFUS H. KING, of Catskill, New York, died there at his home on Broad Street, September 13, 1890. His ancestry may be traced as follows: *Elder Thomas*[1] *King*, the founder of the family in New England, was a resident of Scituate, Mass., as early as 1634. He was thrice married. By his first wife, Sarah, he had six children. He left an interesting will dated 1691. *Deacon Thomas*[2] *King*, second son of Elder Thomas, born 1645, married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Clapp, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. She died in 1698, and the next year he married (2) Deborah Briggs, who died in 1711. Thomas died the same year, leaving a will.

Ichabod[3] *King*, fourth son of Thomas, was born in Scituate in 1680, and died in, Rochester, Plymouth County, Mass., in 1753. He had three wives, (1) Hannah ——— (2) Judith, widow of Job Gibbs, and (3) Mary Barlow, and ten children. *Ebenezer King*, second son of Ichabod, had, by his first wife, Sarah, three children. *Consider*[5] *King*, son of Ebenezer, was born in Freetown, Mass., May 13, 1738, and married Sarah

Palmer, September 1, 1760. He died March 16, 1786. *Reuben*[6] *King*, third son of Consider, was born in Rochester, Mass., March 22, 1765 ; married Elizabeth Frisbee, and had eight children. *Rufus*[7] *King*, the eldest son of Reuben, born June 1, 1791, in Rensselaerville, Albany County, New York ; married January 6, 1818, Mary, daughter of Nicholas and Hannah (Sisson) Cornell, and died May 21, 1821. He had two children.

Hon. Rufus[8] *H. King*, the subject of this memoir, was the only son of Rufus preceding, and was born in Rensselaerville, January 20, 1820. He was a graduate of the Wesleyan University at Lima, New York, and began the study of law with an uncle in Michigan, continuing the same with Danforth K. Olney at Windham, later on with Peter H. Sylvester at Coxsackie. Mr. King was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began the practice of law at Coxsackie in partnership with J. C. Van Dyke. He was married the same year to Lucia H. Dwight, of Windham, who survives him. They had no children. In 1847 Mr. King removed to Catskill, where he entered into partnership with John Adams. Upon the death of Mr. Adams, Mr. King became associated with Peleg C. Mattoon, and afterward with D. K. and J. B. Olney. After J. B. Olney's death, the firm became Olney & King, and later on King & Hallock—Joseph Hallock having taken the place made vacant by the death of D. K. Olney. This partnership continued until April 19, 1880, when Mr. King withdrew from the practice of law. He did not cease, however, to take an active interest in business affairs, and became trustee of a number of large estates, President of the Catskill Savings Bank, and Director in other institutions.

Mr. King was in politics a Whig and afterward a Republican. In 1854 he was elected to the 34th Congress from his district. In 1860 he was one of the Presidential electors of Lincoln and Hamlin. In 1865 he was made President of the Catskill National Bank, and served for two years. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and supported the nomination of General Grant for President. Mr. King was greatly interested in the affairs of his own town, and ever ready to aid any plan for its improvement. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and the funeral services were held there, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Cohoes, an old friend of Mr. King's, with others, conducting the service. The interment was in the village cemetery. Members of the Greene County bar met at the court house on September 16, to honor Mr. King's memory, and many tributes were paid to his acknowledged worth. The Trustees of the Catskill Savings Bank and the Directors of the Tanners' National Bank also passed appropriate resolutions. The particulars of ceremonies have been preserved in a memorial pamphlet, a copy of which has been placed in the library of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

R. K.

A STROKE of apoplexy caused the retirement of John J. Latting from the bar in 1885, and a second stroke caused his death on Tuesday night, December 16th, at his home, No. 180 West Seventy-fourth Street, in this city. Mr. Latting practised law in New York for over forty years. Born in Lattingtown, Long Island, March 31, 1819, upon the property, which in 1681 his ancestors purchased from the Matinecock Indians, and being graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in the class of 1838, he studied law in the office of Francis B. Cutting, and when admitted to the bar entered into partnership with Caleb S. Woodhull, afterward Mayor of New York. In 1856 he was a member of the firm of Wakeman, Latting & Phelps (Abraham Wakeman and Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England). Subsequently, upon the retirement of Mr. Phelps, the firm became Wakeman & Latting. After his retirement in 1885 Mr. Latting went to Europe for his health, and was apparently much benefited. He married on June 5, 1849, Harriet A. Emerson, daughter of the Rev. Brown Emerson, D.D., of Salem, Mass. They had six children, of whom four survive. The interment was at Greenwood. Mr. Latting was for many years an active member of our Society and of the Publication Committee. His funeral was attended by the President and other members of the Society.

J. G. W.

THE Rev. Edmund Willoughby Sewell, A.M., a son of the late Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec, and the oldest Church of England clergyman in Canada, died October 24, 1890, in the City of Quebec, where he was born September 3, 1800. His education was completed in England; he was for many years connected with the Quebec Cathedral, and he was proprietor and pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, generally known as "Mr. Sewell's Chapel." He had retired for the past decade from the active duties of the ministry.

J. G. W.

BOOK NOTICES.

Bibliographic Notes on Eliot's Indian Bible and on his Other Translations and Works in the Indian Language of Massachusetts. Extract from a "Bibliography of the Algonquin Languages." (Ornament.) Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890. Folio, pp. 58, paper covers.

It would be difficult to find a work exhibiting evidences of more painstaking research than this production of Mr. Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library in New York City, which will from henceforth have a foremost place as a specimen of American bibliography. Whoever desires information in regard to the Indian Bible and other works in the Indian language, by John Eliot, can refer to its pages for information not elsewhere to be found. *Fac-similes* of the title-pages of the Old and New Testaments of both editions; of the first page of the Metrical Psalms; of the first page of the Leaf of Rules at the end of the Bible; of title-pages and leaves of Primers, and of the Logick Primer; of Baxter's Call; of Bishop Baily's Practice of Piety; of the Indian Grammar; and of Shepherd's Sincere Convert are given with wonderful accuracy. Mr. Bartlett published a list of twenty-seven copies of the Indian Bible in the Historical Magazine for September, 1858. Dr. O'Callaghan compiled a list of twenty-six copies in his work on American Bibles. Mr. Paine enlarged the list in 1873 to fifty-four copies. Mr. Eames gives an account of ninety-four copies, a few of which are in European libraries. He says: "Further research will bring to light many more copies." Few and far between must they be to have escaped his narrow search. Let no one suppose for a moment that his prophecy will lead to any depreciation of prices for copies which may chance to be offered for sale. Dr. Trumbull of Hartford, Conn., has said that "An interesting paper might be made by bringing together such fragments of all known copies of Eliot's Bible as could be gathered from the autograph, names, and notes of their former owners." Mr. Eames has given abundant proof of the truthfulness of this statement. All the information that could be gathered in regard to present and past ownership, the original and present condition, the prices fetched, the peculiarities of each and every copy, is here minutely given. The errors in the statements of others, even of that well-nigh infallible historical scholar, Dr. Trumbull, are modestly pointed out. The work may not contain all the facts which should have been obtained, because some owners were unable, or unwilling, or neglected to reply to Mr. Eames's inquiries. An interesting and accurate biographical sketch of the Indian apostle closes the work. The probable place of his birth, the date and place of his baptism, and the date of his death, recorded incorrectly in the inscription on the parish tomb in the graveyard at Roxbury, Mass., are correctly stated.

Genealogia Bedfordiensis; Being a Collection of Evidences Relating Chiefly to the Landed Gentry of Bedfordshire, A.D. 1538–1700. Edited, with notes, by Frederick Augustus Blaydes. London. Printed for the author. 1890.

This elegant and costly volume, of which only a hundred copies have been printed, consists of records collected out of parish registers, the bishop's transcripts, early wills, and monumental inscriptions. Forty-seven parish registers have been searched and examined. They are, upon the whole, in a fair state of preservation. "Those well cared for and kept in the more equable temperature of the parsonage study," the author observes, "are likely to last for all time; whereas those kept in the damp, stagnant atmosphere of our too often, alas! barred and bolted churches are gradually but surely decaying." It has not been possible, in all cases, to verify the date when each register commences, but twenty-one begin in 1538, while one, that of Biggleswade, dates only from 1760. The bishop's transcripts, which cover the whole county of Bedford, date chiefly from 1604. Their utility in supplying the deficiencies in early registers is very great. They are often found to contain "the data necessary to complete the links of evidence wanting in many a pedigree, and in some cases they have been produced in law courts to prove claims to estates and titles." These are the words of the author again. The early wills, relating to this county, go back as far as 1496. Abstracts of and references to about 800 wills have been incorporated in this volume. More than 13,000 extracts from these records have been made. The object of the author was to collect every scrap of evidence relating to the families

whose pedigrees are entered in the visitations of Bedfordshire. He has added, however, evidences relating to families of other counties, to citizens of London, and to the clergy, "anything in fact likely to prove useful to the genealogist."

CAPT. FRANCIS CHAMPERNOWNE, THE DUTCH CONQUEST OF ACADIE, AND OTHER HISTORICAL PAPERS. By Charles Wesley Tuttle, Esq., Ph.D. Edited by Albert Harrison Hoyt, A.M. With a memoir of the author, by John Ward Dean, A.M. Boston: John Wilson & Son, 1890. 300 copies.

This is a collection of some of the more important unpublished papers left by Mr. Tuttle at the time of his death in 1881. The memoir by Mr. Dean gives an interesting account of the author, who found time, in the midst of his labors as an astronomer in Harvard University, and afterwards as a lawyer at Newburyport, for historical studies, to which, indeed, in the latter part of his life, he devoted himself with great zeal and energy. His principal work, "The Founders of New Hampshire," he left unfinished. In fact, he wrote no great historical work, unless his "Life of Capt. John Mason" can be so considered. He published, however, in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register many important articles, a list of which is given in the present volume (p. 33). Lists of his contributions to the publications of various learned societies were left by him in manuscript and are to be deposited with the New England Historic Genealogical Society and with the Massachusetts Historical Society. "Mr. Tuttle's contributions to historical literature," we are told by his biographer, "are of great value. Their trustworthiness is a marked characteristic. His researches were thorough and unremitting. He expressed his ideas with clearness and perspicuity, and yet with beauty and grace."

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN NEW AMSTERDAM AND NEW YORK. MARRIAGES FROM DECEMBER 11, 1639, TO AUGUST 26, 1801. Edited, with an Introduction, by Samuel S. Purple, M.D. With illustrations. New York. Printed for the Society. 1890.

This noble octavo forms the first volume of the collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and it will soon be followed by two others containing the baptisms during the same period. It is unnecessary to speak of the great value of this important publication, the edition of which is limited to one hundred numbered copies. No large library in the country should be without it, and to old Knickerbocker families it will be invaluable. The volume before us has been carefully edited by Dr. Purple, one of the vice-presidents of the Society, who has contributed an admirable historical introduction and an exhaustive index of names. It contains an interesting *fac-simile* of the first manuscript page of the marriage records, and an excellent engraving of Stephen Whitney Phœnix, a former member of the Society, to whom the volume is very appropriately dedicated. J. G. W.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCH FROM THE PLANTING OF THE COLONIES TO THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR. By S. D. McConnell, D.D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. 1 vol., 12mo, pp. 392. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1890.

In this well-printed volume the author has given a clear and concise account of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, which it would seem that no member of that important religious body could read without advantage. The interest in the story, which covers a period of two and a half centuries, never flags, and could not possibly be related in a more interesting and accurate manner. The surprising thing about this valuable volume is, that the world should have waited so long for such a compilation as Dr. McConnell has now given us. The statement on page 69 that Peter Minuit landed with his colony at Wilmington in 1737 is perhaps a typographical error. It should be a hundred years earlier. That Christ Church, Philadelphia, was built in 1600, as stated on page 81, is of course a mistake. It was erected a century later.

J. G. W.

RICHARD HENRY DANA. A Biography. By Charles Francis Adams. 2 vols., 12mo, pp. 378-436. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

It may be questioned if, during the year 1890, any better or brighter piece of American biography appeared from the press than Mr. Adams's account of Richard Henry Dana. The work could not have been intrusted to a more competent person, for the biographer had been a law student in his subject's office, and a life-long friend,

so that he knew Mr. Dana as well, perhaps, as he was known to anyone beyond his immediate family circle. This appreciative and charming story of the career of an eminent lawyer, accomplished gentleman, and the author of "Two Years before the Mast," cannot fail to attract a wide circle of admiring readers. Two excellent steel portraits accompany the tasteful and well printed volumes. J. G. W.

A Copy of the Registers of the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials at Church of St. George, in the Parish of Wilton, in the County of Somerset, from A.D. 1558 to A.D. 1837. Transcribed by Joseph Houghton Spencer. Taunton: Barnicott & Son, 1890.

The value of original records to local historians and genealogists is great; and, as it is becoming better understood, industrious and zealous students are directing their attention to the reproduction and publication of parish registers. The present volume is a careful and laborious contribution to this department of genealogical work. Works of this kind, extending as they do over the years of the great emigrations, are likely to be useful to American genealogists. A slight hint, even if it do no more, may point out the direction in which inquiries should be made.

Quarter Millennial Celebration of the City of Taunton, Massachusetts, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 4 and 5, 1889. Published by the City Government, 1889.

In this copiously illustrated octavo volume of 426 pages is carefully reproduced all that was said and done on the first memorial occasion in the history of Taunton. The celebration was a great success, and the Committee on Publication express the hope that this well-printed work may suggest to some future historian a more complete account of ancient Taunton than has yet been written. An index would have added to the value of this entertaining volume.

The Cosmopolitan. An illustrated monthly magazine. Edited by John Brisben Walker. Vol. X., No. 2. New York.

Under its present proprietors the Cosmopolitan has steadily advanced until it now takes rank with the *Century*, *Harper's*, and *Scribner's Magazines*. In the holiday number before us there is an exhaustive and interesting monograph on Field-Marshal Von Moltke, written by General Wilson, who has the advantage of being a friend and correspondent of the illustrious German soldier, now in his ninety-first year. The article is accompanied by an admirable portrait, and other illustrations.

The Livingstons of Callendar and their Principal Cadets. A Family History. By Edward Brockholst Livingston, F. S. A Part II. 1890.

No. IV. Part II., of The Livingstons of Callendar begins with the Scottish ancestry of the Livingstons and is carried down to Robert Livingston, third Lord of the Manor. The work, as in the previous numbers, shows great care in its compilation. It contains the autographs and seals of the heads of the house in Scotland, and numerous portraits of the Lords of the Manor of Livingston in this country. This part closes with a copious appendix E. T.

Genealogies of the Raymond Families of New England. 1630–31 to 1866. Compiled by Samuel Raymond. 8vo, pp. 300. New York. Press of J. J. Little & Co. 1886.

This work, "The Raymond Genealogy," deserves much praise. It is carefully arranged and has an excellent index. The author adds a history of the Raymonds both in England and on the Continent. There is also a number of pages devoted to the roll of patriots of this family, who served their country in our several wars, a record of which any family might well be proud. E. T.

The Dows or Dowse Family in America. 1642–1890. Compiled by Azro Milton Dows. 8vo, pp. 348. Lowell, Mass., 1890.

It is evident that much time and labor has been spent in collecting the data for this genealogy. The descent is traced from Lawrence Dows, who came to this country previous to the year 1642. The work is carefully compiled, well printed, and has a good index. "The list of those who served in war," from King Philip's War to those engaged in the late Civil War (some ninety in all) is an interesting feature of the volume. E. T.

The Bartow Family in England. By the Rev. Evelyn P. Bartow. Providence, R. I., 1890. Illustrated.

This work, which completes Mr. Bartow's former volume, does him great credit. It is the result of much care and study. Pains have been taken to verify his statements. More than half the book consists of original sources of information, wills, records, and the like. It is the work of a careful and accomplished genealogist.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

From J. C. Pumpelly. Handbook of the American Revolution, by Justin Winsor. Boston, 1880—Life and Times of Alex. Hamilton, by Reithmuller. London, 1864—Orators of the American Revolution, by E. L. Magoon. New York, 1848—Life of Benedict Arnold, by Geo. Canning Hill. New York, 1884—The German Element in the War of Independence, by Geo. W. Green. New York, 1876—Heroes of the American Revolution. Boston, 1855—Three Americans and Three Englishmen, by Johnson. London.—Benjamin Franklin, by John Bache McMaster. New York, 1887—Sketch of J. F. D. Lanier, by F. D. Lanier. New York, 1872—Sketch of Moses Bigelow, by Sam. Bigelow. Newark, N. J., 1889—Memorial of Joel Parker, by James Yard. Freehold, N. J., 1889—Memorial of the Rev. John Johnston, by James Carnahan. New York, 1856—Darling Family, by C. W. Darling. Utica, N. Y. 1888—Pioneers of France in the New World, by Parkman. Boston, 1865—Collection of the Huguenot Society. New York, 1886—Memoirs of Frelinghuysen, by T. W. Chambers. New York, 1863—Life of Lord Sterling, by Wm. A. Duer. New York, 1847—History of New Jersey, by Mulford. Philadelphia, 1851—History of Elizabeth, N. J., by Hatfield. New York, 1868—History of Trenton, N. J., by Raum. Trenton, 1871—Historical Collections of New Jersey. Newark. 1848—Reminiscences of New Jersey, by Elmer. Newark, 1872—History of Morris County, N. J. New York, 1882—Our French Allies in the Revolution, and Other Addresses, by J. C. Pumpelly. Morristown, N. J., 1890.

From Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson. A Maryland Manor. An Address, by the donor. Baltimore, 1890—Trow's New York City Directory, 1885—The Parish Year Book of St. James' Church. New York, 1889—Quarter Millennial Celebration of Taunton, Mass. Published by the city, 1890—Hawley Genealogy, by Elias S. Hawley. Large Folio. Buffalo, N. Y., 1890. Journal of the New York Diocesan Convention of 1890.

From Rufus King. Wilton Registers, by Jos. H. Spencer. Taunton, Eng., 1890—St. Nicholas Club. New York, 1890—Genealogia Bedfordiensis, by Fred. A. Blaydes. London, 1890—Notes and Queries: Somerset and Dorset, Vol. I., and II., by Fred. W. Weaver. Sherborne, Eng., 1889-90—History of the town of Southampton. Published by the town, 1874.

From Gen. C. W. Darling. New Amsterdam, New Orange, New York, by the donor. Utica, 1890—Unpublished Washington Portraits, Proceedings Oneida Historical Society. Utica, 1889—Addresses before the Oneida Historical Society. Utica, 1890—Address before the Young Men's Christian Association, by Bishop Potter. Boston, 1890.

From Salem Historical Society, New Jersey. Memoirs of John Jacob Sinnickson, M.D. Sketches of Local Usages of Olden Times, by Edw. S. Sharpe, M.D., Salem, N. J., 1890.

From Ellsworth Eliot, M.D. Life and Character of J. H. Van Der Palm, by J. P. Westervelt. The Life of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, by Joseph P. Thompson. New York, 1875.

From Thos. C. Cornell. Capt. Thos. Willett, by the donor. New York, 1890—Some of the Beginnings of Westchester Co., by Alonzo B. Cornell. New York, 1890.

From P. H. Woodward. History of Hartford, Conn., 1890. The History of the Board of Trade. Hartford, 1890.

From Geo. R. Howe. Memoir of the Rev. John M. Howe, by the donor. Newark, 1890.

From Irving C. Gaylord. The Hamilton-Burr Duel, by the donor. New York, 1890.

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Rev. W. R. Mulford, *Life*..... 1880
José F. de Navarro, *Life*..... 1888
Edward Herbert Noyes..... 1889
Mrs. Thomas J. Owen, *Life*..... 1888
Henry D. Paine, M.D..... 1870
Charles John Palmer, *Hon*..... 1874
Courtlandt Parker..... 1889
Albert Ross Parsons..... 1889
Comte de Paris, *Hon*..... 1890
George H. Peabody 1881
Howland Pell, *Life*..... 1890
John H. Pell..... 1881
William Poillon..... 1874
John F. Plummer..... 1890
John V. L. Pruyn..... 1881
Josiah C. Pumpelly..... 1890
Samuel S. Purple, M.D., *Life*..... 1869
Gen. J. Meredith Read, *Life*..... 1885
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed..... 1884
Theodore F. Reed..... 1889
Lucius Robinson, *Hon*..... 1876
Theodore Roosevelt..... 1881
William P. Robinson..... 1887
Hiram R. Romeyn..... 1889
Thomas Rutter..... 1888
Russell Sage 1888
Robert Schell 1889
Charles A. Schermerhorn..... 1890
Eugene D. Schieffelin..... 1888
Mrs. Lucas E. Schoonmaker..... 1889
Gen. William T. Sherman, *Hon*... 1888
John Schuyler..... 1890
Spencer D. Schuyler..... 1875
Frederick W. Seward 1888
Mrs. Leroy N. Shear..... 1870
John Shrady, M.D..... 1876
Cornelius B. Smith, D.D..... 1889
Isaac P. Smith..... 1888
Philip S. Smith..... 1889
Isaac T. Smith 1888
James H. Smith..... 1890
George H. Smyth, D.D..... 1889
Gerald N. Stanton..... 1890
Byam K. Stevens, *Life*..... 1889
Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens..... 1885
Gen. Daniel E. Sickles..... 1890
Inglis Stuart 1889
Morris D. Stevens..... 1881
Daniel T. Stevens 1890
Henry R. Stiles, M.D., *Hon*..... 1869
J. E. Stilwell, M.D 1888
Anson Phelps Stokes..... 1889
William L. Stone..... 1889
Gen. William S. Stryker..... 1889
Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, *Life*..... 1888
John Schureman Sutphin..... 1889
Satterlee Swartwout..... 1889
Frederick S. Tallmadge 1888
Frederick D. Thompson, *Life*..... 1877
Mrs. Howard Townsend. 1888
Randolph W. Townsend..... 1880
Edward Trenchard..... 1888
Bayard Tuckerman..... 1888
Jerris A. Van Auken..... 1889
Charles M. Vail 1889
Cornelius Vanderbilt..... 1881
Warren Van Norden 1889
Kiliaen Van Rensselaer..... 1890
George Van Siclen 1889
Elias W. Van Voorhis..... 1881
Philip R. Voorhees..... 1890
Gerrit H. Van Wagenen..... 1876
E. de V. Vermont..... 1886
Salem H. Wales..... 1888
John Brisben Walker..... 1890
Col. John Ward..... 1888
Louis T. Warner, M.D., *Life*..... 1869
John A. Weeks..... 1871
Rev. Theodore W. Welles..... 1890
Jacob Wendell, *Life* 1888
John S. White..... 1888
William T. White, M.D..... 1886
Octavius A. White, M.D..... 1890
Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, *Life*..... 1880
Gen. Edward F. Winslow, *Life*.... 1888
Robert C. Winthrop, *Hon*..... 1881
Isaac F. Wood, *Life*..... 1870
Mrs. Edward L. Youmans 1888

Jno. J. Latting

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GENERAL R. MONTGOMERY AND HIS DETRACTORS.*

By J. M. Le Moine, F.R.S.C.

The following is a short summary of what was done in Quebec to rescue from unmerited censure the name of the brave but ill-fated commander, Richard Montgomery, who fell at Près-de-ville, at Quebec, on 31st December, 1775. Several years have now elapsed since I undertook to vindicate the memory of Brig.-Gen. Richard Montgomery, unjustly aspersed by several of our leading French historians in Canada, who had confounded him with his barbarous brother, Capt. Alexander Montgomery. As some writers have still persisted in holding Richard responsible for the acts of Alexander, notwithstanding the convincing proof I adduced in the *Saturday Reader*, in 1866, it may not be amiss to recapitulate the salient points in my memoir. The charge of atrocious cruelty, brought by French writers against R. Montgomery, rests on the supposition that he was the "barbarous Captain Montgomery, who commanded us" (the 43d Foot)—alluded to in Lieutenant Fraser's Diary of the Siege of Quebec, in 1759—the entry runs thus: "23 Aug. 1759—there were several of the enemy (the French) killed and wounded, and a few prisoners taken, all of whom the barbarous Captain Montgomery, who commanded us, ordered to be butchered in the most inhuman and cruel manner, particularly two who I (Lieutenant Fraser) sent prisoners by a serjeant, after giving them quarter, and engaging that they should not be killed, were one shot, and the other knocked down with a tomahawk and both scalped in my absence by the rascally serjeant neglecting to acquaint Montgomery, that I wanted them saved, as he, Montgomery pretended when I questioned him about it; but even that was no excuse for such an unparalleled piece of barbarity. After this skirmish, we set to burning the houses with great success setting all in flames, till we came to the church of Ste. Anne" (*Siege of Quebec*, 1759, *Fraser*). I also for a time accepted the version promulgated by my respected seniors—until the discovery, in the archives of the Literary and Historical Society, of documents which the Society, at my suggestion, printed. I alluded to a dry-as-dust MS. letter which I found one day in ransacking among some old papers—it bore date, "Quebec, 15th June, 1776"—was addressed to a general officer in England—the writer's friend; the latter part of the letter was missing, and so was the signature. In comparing date with context, it was easy for me to fix on the writer;

* For an article on the ancestry of General Montgomery, see Record for July, 1871, Vol. II., pp. 123.—Editor.

evidently it was Major H. Caldwell, unbosoming himself to his old commander, Brig.-Gen. James Murray. At p. 7 occurred the following, in alluding to the city blockade of 1775 : "General Montgomery (brother of him you might remember at Quebec, and lately a Capt. in the 17th Regt."). There was a luminous flash in these few words ; two Montgomerys, then, I said, served King George II. in America, in the summer of 1759—Capt. Alexander Montgomery of the 43d, the regiment detailed to ravage with fire and sword St. Joachim, Ste. Anne, etc., near Quebec—the commanding officer of the detachment connected with the Ste. Anne butchery, as stated by his subaltern, Lieutenant Fraser. Being then in correspondence with the late George Coventry, of Cobourg, who had been charged by the Hon. Wm. Merritt to transcribe MSS. on our late wars, I induced him to help me to clear up this point, and to write to the War Office in London to ascertain what regiment, and how many Montgomerys, had served in the campaign of 1759 at Quebec.

On the 22d September, 1866, Lieutenant-General Peel, Secretary at War, instructed his secretary, Ed. Lugard, to furnish Mr. Coventry with full particulars in reply to his inquiry. This courteous letter was sent me by old Mr. Coventry. It established conclusively that Alexander was the name of the Captain Montgomery of the 43d ; and the Montgomery of the 17th a lieutenant in 1759—was named Richard. We all know that the name of the luckless leader of the storming party at Près-de-ville, Quebec, on the 31st December, 1775, was Richard Montgomery. My memoir, with the documents on which it rests, appeared first in the *Saturday Reader*, published in Montreal in 1866—a French version was put forth in the *Album du Touriste*, pp. 3–6, printed at Quebec in 1872, and is referred to in detail in the Report of the Centenary Anniversary of the repulse of Montgomery and Arnold before Quebec in 1775. See *Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society*, of Quebec, for 1876.

Spencer Grange, Quebec, New Year's Eve, 1890.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON AND JACOBA SCHUURMAN, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

By Richard Wynkoop, of Brooklyn.

The descendants of this couple, for the most part, write the name Thom*p*son : in the early church records at New Brunswick, N. J., the name appears without the *p*, and also with it.

The parentage of Archibald has not been ascertained. He is supposed to have been of the Perth Amboy line. His name is not found in the baptismal records of New Brunswick, nor of New York City ; and the family records of the Elizabethtown line do not contain his name. He was of Scotch descent.

He was received, on confession, by the church at N. B., Aug. 10, 1741, and his name recorded Tompson. His wife was received, on confession, Nov. 9, 1750, "Coba Scheurman huys vrouw van Archabel

tomson." She was child of Jacobus Schuurman and Antje Terhune, and was baptized at N. B., Feb. 2, 1724.

[Archibald m. 2d Elizabeth Stryker. She was sister to Rev. Peter Stryker. (Man. Ref. Ch., 1879, p. 489.) Descendants by this second marriage will be briefly mentioned here. There were six children: Archibald A, who lived at N. Bruns.; d. 1856; m., Mch. 1795, Maria Bordine: Jane, bap. N. B., Aug. 9, 1761; d. unmarried: Jacoba, bap. N. B., July 16, 1763; prob. d. an infant; Jannetje, bap. Passaic, May 19, 1765; Jacobus, bap. May 3, 1767; Pieter, bap. May 20, 1770. The g. c. were: (a) George; bap. N. B. Aug. 6, 1795; lived at Changewater, Sussex Co.; left two sons: (b) Nicholas, bap. Sept. 30, 1798; had a son Jacques, who prob. d. in the Union Army; (c) Elizabeth Stryker; bap. June 7, 1801: m. to Coddington; (d) Catharine Shipman; bap. July 10, 1803; m. to Abram Oakey; (e) Dinah Anne; bap. Aug. 21, 1807; prob. d. an infant; (f) Frederick Bordine, who wrote his name Thomson; a missionary; m. 1st Catharine Wyckoff; 2d Emma Cecilia Combe, a Swiss missionary: their dau. Helen Maria settled in Switzerland; and another daughter, Maria, was m. to Rev. Matthew N. Oliver; (g) John; m. —— Osborn; no children; lived at Prospect Plains: all children of Archibald A.]

Children of Archibald Thomson and Jacoba Schuurman.

2. John, "Captain." In 1767 he was the only navigator between Amboy and New York, and he commanded a packet on that route in 1775. He m. June 30, 1766, Jane Stryker, who was dau. of Peter Strycker and Antje De Riemer, in the judgment of the present writer: but this parentage is questioned.

Captain John, and his cousin, James Schuurman, whose name has come down to us with the spelling Schureman, were taken prisoners by the British at Lawrence's Brook ("Laurens") and were transferred to New York, where they were confined in the "sugar-house," and there they were befriended by a Tory named Kesick, Kisuyck, or Kissock, for whom he named one of his children, somewhat to the annoyance of the son, but the name very justly adhered to him, as a memorial of kindness. The Captain lived at New Brunswick, where his son John was graduated at Queens College, 1794, until 1798, when he removed, with his family, to Charlton, N. Y., and settled down at Fonda's Bush, now Broadalbin. His son Peter lived at New Brunswick, subsequently.

3. George; bap. N. B., July 21, 1751, "Joris": m. Mary Williamson, with a license dated Dec. 11, 1778. They lived at Rhode Hall, near Cranberry, N. J. The wife was dau. of David Williamson and Eleanor Schuyler, and sister of Eleanor, wife of James Schureman above mentioned. After George's death, Mary became wife of Thomas McDowell.

4. Anna; bap. Aug. 12, 1753. 5. Jacoba; bap. Oct. 16, 1757.

Third Generation.

Children of John Thompson (2) and Jane Stryker.

6. Peter; bap., N. B., March 22, 1767; m. Nov. 5 ——, Christina, dau. of Judge Abraham Schuyler and Alechi Voorhees. He lived at New

Brunswick, although it seems that he had gone with his father to New York.

6*a*. Margaret ("Thomson"); bap. March 5, 1769.

7. Archibald; bap. April 26, 1770; m. Catharine Applegate.

8. Jane; 2d wife of Rev. Conrad Ten Eyck, whose 1st wife was Elizabeth Thompson, said to have been daughter of "Judge Thompson," by whom he had two sons, William and Conrad, and also, prob., Hendrick Buyer, bap. Somerville, July 25, 1790.

9. John; physician; d. Feb. 1853, 78, 4; gr. Queen's College, 1794; m., 1798, Mary Lyell, dau. of a sea captain, Thomas Lyell, g. s. of David de Lyell, a settler at Perth Amboy, about 1697. Thomas's wife was a Fanny Mary Thompson, whose mother was prob. a Lorraine.

10. Anne ("Nancy"); d. 1851, 75, 4; m. Nov. 28, 1797, to Rev. Dr. Matthew La Rue Perrine; b. Freehold, N. J., May 4, 1777: d. at Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1836; gr. Princeton, 1797; licensed 1799; missionary in Penn. and N. Y.; Pres. ch. at Bottle Hill, N. J., 1802, and, subsequently, at South Hanover till 1811; Spring st. ch., N. Y., 1811–20; Prof. Eccl. Hist. and Ch. Polity, Auburn Seminary, May 2, 1821, till his death, and Prof. of Theology also for two years: D.D. Alleghany College, 1818. They had no children, and he educated for the ministry two of his wife's nephews—Perrine, s. of Dr. John, and Archibald, s. of George. He bought a farm at Broadalbin, and sold it to Isaac S. Thompson.

11. Elizabeth ("Betsey"); bap. N. B., May 4, 1780; m. Jan. 1809 to Peter Van Neste. Most of the descendants write the name without the final *e*; a few write it Van Ness. They lived and died at West Sparta, N. Y. Van Neste, by a former wife, had a son, Peter P., m. Catharine Vosburg, and removed to Penn.

12. Isaac Schurman; b. Oct., bap. Nov. —, 1782, N. B.; d. Sept. 1848; m. Jan. 23, 1806, Wilhelmina Bant. He lived at Broadalbin, on a farm he had purchased from Dr. Perrine. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and was with the forces at Sackett's Harbor. He was known as "Captain."

13. George; b. Mch. 17, bap. May 10, 1785; d. Oct. 17, 1816; m. Feb. 5, 1811, Elizabeth ("Betsey") Fonda.

14. Philip Kisuyck; b. Mch. 1, bap. Apl. 8, 1787; d. Oberlin, O., Apl. 1859; m. 1st, June 30, 1811, Eunice Gaylord, b. Sept. 20, 1787, d. Jan. 10, 1826; m. 2d, Jan. 29, 1827, her sister Hannah, b. July 27, 1791, d. Apl. 20, 1885. He was named for the Royalist, who had befriended his father.

Children of George Thompson (3) *and Mary Williamson.*

15. Jacobus; bap. N. B., May 22, 1785. 16. David Williamson, bap. Nov. 18, 1787.

Fourth Generation.

Children of Archibald Thompson (6) *and Catharine Applegate.*

17. John Applegate. 18. Edward Willet, bap. N. B., Sept. 13, 1795; d. at his home, Montgomery, Ala., unmarried. 19. Peter Stryker; bap. Sept. 17, 1797; lived in Alabama, and had children.

Children of Peter Thompson (7) *and Christina Schuyler.*

20. JANE; bap. N. B., Aug. 1, 1790; d. Aug. 29, 1791, 1, 1, 19. 21. Abraham Schuyler; bap. May 13, 1792; m. Catharine Voorhees; lived at Sparta, N. Y. 22. JANE; bap. June 29, 1794, "Jain"; m. to Jermine Weeks. 23. ALICE (Aulche); bap. Apl. 24, 1796; d. 1, 3, 2. 24. ALICE SCHUYLER ("Altje"); d. Dec. 19, 1797, aged 40 hours. 24*a*. JOHN; bap. Jan. 20, 1799; d. May 5, 1800, 1, 5, 6. 25. ALICE SCHUYLER; bap. Apl. 20, 1801 ("Alche"). 26. JOHN 2d; d. Aug. 2, 1804, 16 mos. 27. CATHARINE L.; d. Meherrin, Va., Oct. 1, 1880; m. to her cousin, John T. Van Ness—as he writes it. They lived at first at Sparta, N. Y. 28. Staats; d. young, unmarried. 29. ANNE; m. to Rev. Morris Barton. 30. Lettie; m. to William Gale.

Children of Rev. Conrad Ten Eyck and Jane Thompson (8).

31. JOHN THOMPSON; married; lived near Corning, N. Y. 32. ELIZABETH ANNE ("Betsey"); m. to Rev. Rob. W. Hill, of East Bloomfield, N. Y.; lives with her son, Rev. La Rue Hill, Corning. 33. "THOMPSON;" went to Mich. 34. BERGEN; d. in California, recently. 35. ALICE ("Elsie"); m. to Rev. John Thalheimer, of Henrietta, N. Y.

Children of Dr. John Thompson (9) *and Mary Lyell.*

36. THOMAS LYELL: b. Mch. 20, 1799; m. Helen Coolidge; d. at Schenectady. 37. JANE ANNE; b. Apl. 20, 1801; d. Feb. 11, 1876; m. 1824 to Adrian Kissam Hoffman, M.D., b. Mch. 26, 1797, d. May 5, 1871; their bodies buried in the cemetery at Sing Sing. 38. FRANCES MARIA ("Fanny"); b. Feb. 27, 1805; m. to Rev. James Adams, who d. in Mississippi; lives at Kingston, N. Y. 39. ELIZA: b. June 16, 1807; d. Mch. 30, 1870, Boscabel, Wis.; m. Aug. 29, 1826, David Mead, b. July 26, 1797, d. Eagle, Wis., Mch. 11, 1854. 40. MATTHEW LA RUE PERRINE; educated for the ministry by Dr. Perrine; m. 1st Sarah Hooker; 2d Mary Norton; d. in Europe. 41. MARGARET; m. to Rev. Veile, or Vail, of Cochecton, Penn.

Children of Peter Van Neste and Elizabeth Thompson (11).

42. SUSAN; b. Mch. 17, 1810; m. Sept. 14, 1836, to George S. Kershaw, who d. Dec. 15, 1887; lives at Anacostia, D. C. 43. JOHN; b. May 2, 1811; d. an infant. 44. JANE M.; b. Mch. 2, 1812; d. an infant. 45. PETER STRYKER, Rev. Dr.; b. Aug. 21, 1813; m. 1st, Nov. 1, 1842, Caroline Barker; m. 2d, Aug. 2, 1886, Mary Stewart; lives at Genoa Junction, Wis.; writes his name Van Nest. 46. JOHN THOMPSON; b. Sept. 21, 1814; m. 1st, Dec. 5, 1836, his cousin, Catharine L. Thompson (27); m. 2d, Oct. 6, 1881, Harriet S. Chapman, dau. of Isaac Chapman, wid. of Chas. P. Bailey; lived first at West Sparta, now at Meherrin, Va.; writes his name Van Ness. 47. HANNAH MARIA; b. Sept. 19, 1817; m. Feb. 24, 1842, to John W. Van Nest, not previously related: survived him. 48. JANE ANNE; b. Mch. 25, 1820; m. to Henry Breen.

Children of Isaac S. Thompson (12) *and Wilhelmina Bant.*

49. Jane Lyell; b. 1806; m. to Hiram Whitlock, who d. 1847, aged 68. 50. John; b. July, 1808; d. May, 1854; m. 1836 Mary Capron. 51. Maria Bant; b. 1810; d. May 29, 1885, unmarried. 52. Margaret Akerman; b. Feb. 5, 1813; m. 1st, Feb. 4, 1840, to Lorain Sunderlin, who d. Apl. 24, 1847; m. 2d, Sept. 21, 1850, to Samuel Gilchrist, who d. Oct. 7, 1871; lives at Herkimer, N. Y.; much of this material was obtained through her. 53. Peter; b. Dec. 25, 1814; m. Apl. 6, 1837, Amanda Melvina Holdridge, who d. May 18, 1883; lived long at Saratoga Springs, now at Ceredo, W. Va., with his daughter, w. of Pitt Hoard. 54. George; d. Dec. 19, 1864, aged 41; m. Martha O. Warner; no children. 55. Samuel Bant; b. Nov. 1818; m. 1st, May, 1842, Harriet B. North, d. 1847; m. 2d, Mch. 1849, Lucy Melinda Norris; lives at Broadalbin. 56. Anne Eliza; b. 1820; d. Sept. 16, 1823, 3, 8. 57. Matthew La Rue Perrine; b. 1822; d. Apl. 19, 1826. 58. Anne Eliza; b. 1824; d. Oct. 9, 1866; m. Dec. 26, 1850, to James Madison Quinlan, Prof. in High School, Newark, N. J. 59. Matthew La Rue Perrine; b. June 18, 1826; m. 1st, Oct. 2, 1852, Martha Cleora Hayt, b. Sept. 27, 1832, d. Oct. 8, 1853, dau. of John C. Hayt and Martha Towner; m. 2d, May 20, 1857, Harriet Beach, b. Apl. 1, 1828, dau. of John Beach and Alma Seymour; lives at Whitney's Point, N. Y. 60. Helen Catharine; b. Aug. 28, 1828; m. Nov. 19, 1851, to Stephen Fuller, who d. 1884; lives at Herkimer. 61. Rachel Josephine; d. Jan. 8, 1831, an infant.

Children of George Thompson (13) *and Elizabeth Fonda.*

62. George; a man of fine talents (a lawyer?). 63. Archibald; clergyman; b. Aug. 4, 1812; d. Mch. 5, 1885; m. 1st Eliza Kellogg; 2d Elizabeth Arnold; was educated by his uncle, Dr. Perrine. 64. Anne; b. April 24, 1814; m. Sept. 22, 1835, Isaac Henry Palmer, b. Sept. 2, 1809, d. Jan. 31, 1889; lives at Lodi, Wis. 65. Jane; b. Oct. 6, 1816; m. May 18, 1842, to Orson Cook.

Children of Philip K. Thompson (14) *and Eunice Gaylord.*

66. Jane; b. and d. April 5, 1812. 67. Hannah G.; b. Mch. 22, 1813, at Broadalbin; d. Feb. 1, 1844, at Nunda, N. Y.; m. Feb. 7, 1832, at West Sparta, N. Y., to Rev. Edwards Marsh, a Pres. min., previously of Hamilton, Can. 68. Jane; b. June 2, 1815; d. Apl. 29, 1843; m. Jan. 29, 1833, to Sam. Hale, a farmer, d. Jan. 31, 1877. 69. Mary Anne; b. June 18, 1817; m. Jan. 28, 1841, to Rev. Theodore John Keep, a Cong. min., b. Blanford, Mass., July 31, 1809, d. July 20, 1889, at Oberlin, O. He was grad. at Yale; entered Lane Seminary; went to Oberlin with the seceders on the slavery question; grad. 1836; pastor one year of new church at Mansfield, O.; Prin. of the Preparatory Dept. of Oberlin, four years; 20 years pastor of various churches in Ohio; settled down at Oberlin, about 1859; fitted his house as a home for 25 or 30 self-supporting young women; in 1888 made over his house and lot to the college, in trust for such home, reserving accommodation for himself and wife. 70. John; b. June 22, 1819; m. Oct. 9, 1851,

Anne Eliza Glover ; grad. Union College ; a farmer at Greenoak, Mich. 71. Gaylord ; b. Apl. 15, 1821 ; m. Aug. 20, 1845, Elsie Voorhees, b. Sept. 20, 1821 ; a farmer at Medina, O. 72. George ; b. Cortland, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1823 ; m. Mch. 9, 1852, at Montville, O., Susan McPherson, of Kirtland, O., b. June 1, 1828 ; a farmer at Medina. 73. Eliza ; b. June 26, 1825 ; d. Feb. 27, 1873 ; m. Feb. 8, 1848, to Homer Brown Thompson, b. Nov. 11, 1825, d. Mch. 8, 1885, a dry goods merchant.

Children of Philip K. Thompson (14) *and Hannah Gaylord.*

74. Eunice ; b. Jan. 26, d. Sept. 12, 1828. 75. Eunice ; b. Sept. 15, 1829, Sparta, N. Y. ; m. Aug. 31, 1853, to Rev. Almer Harper, b. May 20, 1826, Cong. min., Port Byron, Ill. 76. Archibald ; b. June 16, d. July 8, 1831. 77. Margaret ; b. May 30, 1832 ; d. Dec. 19, 1855. 78. Fannie Maria ; b. Oct. 12, 1834 ; m. Sept. 7, 1865, to Joseph B. Clarke, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bk., Oberlin.

Fifth Generation.

Children of Abram S. Thompson (21) *and Catharine Voorhees.*

79. Jane S. ; m. to Gideon Passage ; Dansville, N. Y. 80. Ellen ; m. to Hiram Hartman ; no children ; Dansville. 81. Christina ; m. to Andrew Canaday ; Dansville. 82. Catharine ; married. 83. Staats ; m. 1st Elizabeth Passage ; 2d Anna ——. 84. John C. ; m. Lucinda Walker. 85. Peter.

Child of Rev. Morris Barton and Anne Thompson (29).

86. Catharine ; m. to Martin Allen.

Children of John T. Ten Eyck (31) *and* ———.

87. Sarah ; m. to Jerome Lansing ; Galway, N. Y. 88. Conkling ; m. Elizabeth De Voe, of Owasco. 89. John. 90. Jane ; drowned. 91. Martha. 92. Martha. 93. Matthew La Rue.

Children of Rev. R. W. Hill and Elizabeth A. Ten Eyck (32).

94. Matthew La Rue Perrine ; clergyman ; married. 95. Amelia.

Children of Thomas L. Thompson (36) *and Helen Coolidge.*

96. William Lorraine; d. in California. 97. Frances ("Frank"); m. to Alonzo Handley. 98. Sarah ; m. to George Massey, of Watertown, N. Y. 99. Mary ; m. to —— Easton. 100. John ; m. Julia Boyce ; no child ; N. Y.

Children of Dr. Adrian K. Hoffman and Jane A. Thompson (37).

101. Cornelia ; b. 1825 ; d. Jan., 1866, at Sing Sing ; m. 1865 to Alfred Buckhout. 102. John Thompson ; "Governor ;" b. Sing Sing, Jan. 10, 1828 ; d. Wiesbaden, Ger., Mch. 24, 1888 ; gr. Union College, 1846 ; lawyer, New York city ; elected Recorder in 1860 and 1863, and Mayor,

1865 and 1867; Governor, 1868–70, 1870–72; m. Jan., 1854, Ella Starkweather, who survived him. 103. Mary E.; b. 1830; m. 1848 to Col. Chas. Oliver Joline. 104. Emma Kissam; b. 1832; m. 1861 to Rev. Minot M. Wells. 105. Katharine; b. 1838; m. 1st, 1864, to Charles C. Hyatt; m. 2d, 1869 or '70, to Gen. Wm. H. Morris.

Children of Rev. James Adams and Frances M. Thompson (38).

106. James Lorraine; b. July 12, 1844; physician, N. Y.; m. Mrs. Mary Bell. 107. Lyell Thompson; b. Dec. 26, 1837; Consul at Horgen, formerly at Malta; was with Farragut at the taking of Mobile. 108. La Rue Perrine; b. May 3, ——; d. Jan 11, 1868; Lieut. Com. in the Navy, with Farragut.

Children of David Mead and Eliza Thompson (39).

109. Lyell T.; b. May 31, 1829; m. May 10, 1855, Margaret Freeman; St. Paul, Minn. 110. Julia A.; b. Oct. 2, 1831, Brooklyn; m. Sept. 24, 1849, Eagle, Wis., to David G. J. Snover. 111. Emma J.; b. Aug. 26, 1836; m. June 1, 1854, to James Ranous; she died Jan. 2, 1882, at St. Howard, Wis., of small-pox, leaving husband and children. 112. Wm. L.; b. May 9, 1839; m. 1st, June 10, 1868, Milwaukee, Ida Bentley; m. 2d, Oct. 31, 1878, Menominee, Nellie Wilson. 113. Frances A.; b. Jan. 22, 1842; m. Apl. 20, 1861, to Henry W. Waltermire. 114. Mary E.; b. Dec. 17, 1843; m. Aug. 23, 1863, to Daniel Vandenburg. 115. "Pryne" [Perrine?] Thompson; b. Aug. 31, 1845. 116. Caroline Matilda; b. Feb. 5, 1847; m. June 14, 1870, Ft. Atkinson, to Henry Espersen, a Dane, 5 years Surveyor Gen. of Dakota; La Crosse, Wis.

Child of Rev. Matthew L. R. P. Thompson (40) *and Mary Norton.*

117. Charles Norton.

Children of George S. Kershaw and Susan Van Nest (42).

118. P. Ferdinand; b. May 15, 1838; served in the Union Army; lives in Mo.; five children. 119. Dennis S.; b. July 29, d. Aug. 28, 1842. 120. Sarah Elizabeth; b. Apl. 18, 1844; d. Jan. 28, 1845. 121. Caroline Eugenia; b. May 17, 1846; Treas. Dept., Wash. 122. Sarah Elizabeth; b. Mch. 7, 1848; Illinois. 123. Teunis Rapelyea; b. Feb. 26, 1851; lawyer at Seattle, Wash.

Children of John T. Van Ness (46) *and Cath. L. Thompson* (27).

124. Archibald La Rue; b. Jan. 5, 1840; m. Feb. 12, 1868, Ella V. Gifford; lawyer at Keysville, Va. 125. Christina; b. July 12, 1841; m. 1st, Dec. 19, 1860, to Charles Sherwood, of Seneca, N. Y., d. Oct. 18, 1878; m. 2d, Feb. 9, 1888, to George Bentley, a farmer of Steuben Co. 126. Edward Barker; b. Mch. 16, 1845; d. aged 7. 127. Elizabeth; b. Sept. 14, 1849; d. aged 4. 128. Elizabeth; b. Nov. 19, 1852; m. Nov. 8, 1879, to Jasper Wilhelm, a farmer of Livingston Co., N. Y. 129. Caroline B.; b. May 20, 1855; m. Jan. 5, 1882, to Robert Wallace, a farmer near Dansville, Liv. Co. N. Y.

Children of John W. Van Nest and Hannah M. Van Nest (47).

130. George ; b. Dec. 6, 1842. 131. Elizabeth Anne ; b. Sept. 8, 1846 ; d. Dec. 19, 1851. 132. Peter La Rue ; b. May, 1849. 133. Maria Josephine ; b. May 10, 1851.

Children of Henry Breen and Jane Van Nest (48).

134. Peter Van Nest ; b. Aug. 1, 1841. 135. James Henry ; b. Sept. 3, 1844. 136. Maria Van Nest ; b. Jan. 14, 1847. 137. Ellen ; b. May 5. 1849. 138. Susan E.; b. Nov. 14, 1852.

Child of Hiram Whitlock and Jane L. Thompson (49).

139. Isaac Thompson.

Children of John Thompson (50) *and Mary Capron.*

140. Mary Celestia ; b. 1837 ; d. 1870 ; unmarried. 141. Jane Anna ; b. 1839. 142. Sarah Antoinette ; b. 1842. 143. Sarah Antoinette ; b. 1845 ; m. to Theo. Bradford, of Broadalbin. 144. Francelia ("Frank") ; b. 1848 ; m. to Geo. Brown. 145. Edward W.; b. 1851 ; m. Ella Andrews, of N. Britain. 146. Rosalinda ; b. 1853 ; m. to Charles Green.

Child of Lorain Sunderlin and Margaret A. Thompson (52).

147. Ellura Wilhelmina ("Ella") ; b. July 28, 1844 ; m. June 9, 1867, to Henry Churchill, b. June 15, 1844, of the Herkimer Paper Co.

Child of Samuel Gilchrist and Margaret A. Thompson (52).

148. William Lorain ; b. Sept. 20, 1851 ; d. Feb. 12, 1852.

Children of Peter Thompson (53) *and Amanda M. Holdridge.*

149. Julia Theresa ; b. Dec. 26, 1837 ; m. Apl. 2, 1856, to Pitt Hoard ; lives at Ceredo, W. Va. 150. George Edward ; b. July 24, 1839 ; d. June 1, 1864 ; 2d Mass. Cav. ; Lieut. 86th N. Y. Inf. ; d. from the effects of exposure. 151. John H. ; b. Mch. 19, 1842 ; d. Nov. 20, 1864 ; Lieut. of Co. G, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, used by Grant as infantry after the struggle in the Wilderness ; was captured at Petersburgh, and died in prison, at Charleston, S. C.

Child of Samuel B. Thompson (55) *and Harriet B. North.*

152. Harriet Adaline ; b. Mch., 1848 ; m. to Harmon F. Van Buren, of Mayfield, N. Y.

Children of Samuel B. Thompson (55) *and Lucy M. Norris.*

153. Helen ; b. Oct. 1851 ; d. 1888 ; m. to Egbert S. Lane. 154. John Perrine ; b. 1855 ; m. Fannie Briggs. 155. Lucy. 156. Charles ; b. 1865

Children of James M. Quinlan and Anne E. Thompson (58).

157. Mary Elizabeth; b. Oct. 16, 1851. 158. Anna C. Thompson; b. June 21, 1854; d. Sept. 12, 1855, at Newark, N. J. 159. Margaret Gilchrist; b. Mch. 29, 1857. 160. James Thompson; b. Aug. 15, 1859; d. July 29, 1861. 161. James La Rue; b. Nov. 26, 1861. 162. Helen Ricord; b. Feb. 26, 1864.

Child of Matthew L. R. P. Thompson (59) *and Martha C. Hayt.*

163. Martha Hayt; b. Sept. 19, 1853; m. Dec. 19, 1878, to Andrew James Robertson, of Elmira, N. Y.

Children of Matthew L. R. P. Thompson (59) *and Harriet Beach.*

164. Hattie Beach; b. July 19, 1862; d. May 8, 1863. 165. George La Rue; b. June 21, 1864; m. Jan. 3, 1889, Rosa Field, dau. of Henry Field, of Oxford, N. C. 166. Alma Wilhelmina; b. and d. June 27, 1874.

Children of Stephen Fuller and Helen C. Thompson (60).

167. Mary Cleora; b. Oct. 14, 1853; d. July 20, 1858. 168. Frank Grahame; b. Oct. 7, 1857; m. Sept. 7, 1887, Clara Morrison, of Broadalbin. 169. Emma Eliza; b. Dec. 12, 1860; m. Aug. 2, 1880, to Daniel C. Chase, ex-Senator of N. J., Mayor of South Amboy.

Child of Rev. Archibald Thompson (63) *and Elizabeth Arnold.*

170. Luella.

Children of Isaac H. Palmer and Anne Thompson (64).

171. Anne Elizabeth; b. Dec. 3, 1837; m. July 1, 1856, to John J. Sleightam, b. Dec. 6, 1835. 172. Sarah Jane; b. Nov. 1, 1839; m. Sept. 5, 1861, to Edward Andrews, b. Aug. 28, 1836. 173. Mary Amelia; b. Feb. 26, 1842. 174. Julia; b. Feb. 17, 1844; m. Oct. 26, 1875, to Addison Eaton. 175. Isaac Henry; b. Nov. 7, 1845; d. Nov. 14, 1860. 176. Helen; b. Sept. 22, 1847. 177. Edward; b. Mch. 30, 1850; d. Jan. 28, 1873. 178. Clorine; b. Feb. 21, 1852; m. May 4, 1875, to Charles P. Clemans. 179. Harriet Emma; b. May 31, 1854. 180. Herbert; b. Dec. 29, 1857.

Children of Orson Cook and Jane Thompson (65).

181. Lucy; b. Mch. 12, 1843; m. to Wm. Pye. 182. Helen; b. Oct. 8, 1845. 183. Edwin; b. Mch. 23, 1848; married; 2 children. 184. Euphrasia A.; b. Oct. 9, 1850; m. to Gershom Foster; no child. 185. La Rue P.; b. July 22, 1853; married; 2 children. 186. Florence; b. Oct. 1, 1856; m. to Caleb Pye; 4 children. 187. Walter E.; b. Dec. 29, 1859; m. Josephine Tooker; 1 child.

(*To be continued.*)

WEDDINGS AT ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, FROM A.D. 1616 TO 1625.

Communicated by John V. L. Pruyn.

(Continued from Vol. XXII., p. 56, of The Record.)

17, John Wolmer et Joane Stymson.
23, William Bonefant et Agnes Stebard.
23, John Berd et Agnes Stamack.
30, Christopher Bromley et Alice Russell.

December 1617.

4, Robert House et Anne Chapman.
7, Henry Whitred et Alice Parker.
22, Tho : Payne et Jone Lemon.
22, Tho : Amis et Wynifried Pye.
23, Tho : Walford et Alice Spencer.
26, George Gale et Mary Dauis.
30, Peeter van de Brookes et Eliza : Clarke.
30, Rich : Wright et Jone Sherley.
31, William Martine et Jane Fayrecloth.

January 1617.

1, George Dauis et Anne Hoult.
7, William Jackson et Susanna Poole.
22, Tho : Rooke et Alice Horth.

ffebruary 1617.

1, Christopher Cottesford et Ellen Jones.
2, Rich : Stannidge et Eliza : Parker.
3, Rich : Stacy et Amy Plowright.
8, John Leacock et Elizabeth Maybanke.
9, Andrew Thorne et Joane Lyllam.
10, Tho : Arnold et Jone Remnant.
12, John Ancell et Hanna Skingle.
15, Tho: Dauyson et Jone Barker.
15, Robert Jackson et Cicyly Stonner.
17, James Johnson et Katherine Young.
19, Stephen Hopkins et Eliza : ffisher.

March 1617.

None.

March 1618.

27, Rich : Greene et Mary Symons.
31, Robert Coppin et Ellinor Bogg.

April 1618.

6, Arthur Greene & Issabell Nichols.
7, George Cory et Mary Roe.
7, Godfery Burton et Eliza : Curtuous.
9, Anthony Creede et Ann Vbley.
13, James Lintron et Mary Alloway.
23, Robert Barton et Anne Haynes.

May 1618.

7, Nicholas Glisson et Mary Harding.

14, Tho : Warren et Joane Stubbs.
17, George Spicer et Jane Neave.
17, William Wheatall et Amy Lane.
17, John Catlingson et Eliza : Morgan.
17, Giles Perill et Barbery Byrchett.
25, Chistopher Samon et Eliza : Lightfoote.
25, John Norbery et Jone Marret.
27, John Silke et Margaret Harvy.
31, Tho : Loveday et Mary Hawkyns.

June 1618.

2, Theodore Bradley et Mary Cornewall.
16, John Grastocke et Mary Anderson.
17, John Eldred et Isabell Pitt.
18, Edward Shakespeare et Vrsula Cobbet.
18, John Clerke et Luce Pepper.
21, William Joplyn et Awfrey Wood.
24, Leonard Bell et Katherine Holmes.
24, Isaack Rooke et Ann Martine.
25, Tho : Hawkins et Margaret Long.
28, William Stonnerd et Eme Shonke.
28, Rich : Steaken et Katherine ffowler.
29, Tho : Allen et Jone Tandy.

July 1618.

2, Henry Mor et Eliza : Hammond.
2, John Gaunt et Ann Kendall.
6, John Lee et Alice Deptford.
12, Robert Dix et Eliza : Cheatley.
12, Edward Lankford et Rebecca Carlile.
13, Tho : Schooler et Hanna Nedds.
19, John Rhodes et Margaret Blankasopp.
22, Morris Roberts et Susanna Stirrupp.
26, Zachary Harley et Jone Witney.

August 1618.

6, John Watersall et Margaret Morgan.
9, Rich : Tapley et Ann Boxford.
12, William Young et Wynifried Ryley.
23, Edward Owen et Eliza : Sandon.
27, Captaine Kirke et Jane B shfelde.
29, Robert Bryant et Mary Robinson.
30, Rich : Cambridge et Alice Walton.
31, Edward Procter et Judith Wells.

September 1618.

15, Isaack Butler et Mary Hayes.
20, William Reig[n]olds et Jone Napton.
24, Vmphrey Dobson et Eliza : Weekes.
27, Augustine fford et Eliza : Wayght.
28, Allexander Pursell et Ellen Streèt.
28, Emanuell Elliott et Joyce Cozens.

October 1618.

1, William Lemon et Margaret Dallahood.
8, Pollidore Prichard et Sarah Rew.
8, Tho : Cumming et Ann Riches.

8, Tho : Cummings et Ann Hixon.
8, John Mallerd et Garthred Cox.
22, Tho : Hodgets et Mary Kidyer.
22, Rich : Midlemore et Eliza : Burrowes.
25, Ambrose Packer et Jone Shorter.
25, Rich : Newcome et Dorothy Dauis.
27, Robert Warberton et Eliza : Jones.

November 1618.

[Left blank.]

(MS. Notes—"Marriages 1619–1622 [read : Nov., 1618, to July, 1621, inclusive] deficient.")

August 1621.

17, John Higgens and Mary Beamond.
20, Paul Marshe and Alice Wright.
21, Robert Seamarke and Anne Cole.
22, Michaell Gilden and Elizab : Chapman.
27, Arnold Gelly and Elizabeth Reeve.

September 1621.

1, Edward Thornton and Agnes Sapcoate.
2, Henry Page and Rose Ingle.
10, Humfrey Wood and Mildred Jones.
11, Richard Lord and Alice Palhatchet.
17, Clement Tompson and Joane Bull.
18, Garret Magannis and Joane Barnes.
21, George Peck and Anne Marham.
23, Tho : Sellars and Sarah Condrae.
23, Tho : Sequence and Barbery Vessye.
24, John Netherland and Mary Joyner.
24, Richard Crome and Jane Stevens.
27, Richard Dugglas and Alice Matlocke.
30, John Offley and Elizabeth Harrisson.

(*To be continued.*)

THE CROSSMAN FAMILY.

By J. J. Latting and W. N. Howard.

1. John Crossman came to New England and settled at Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1639. We have been unable to find any evidence of the time or place of his birth, or of his parentage and ancestry. There was a family of this name residing at Crosse, in Cornwall, England, whose pedigree is given in the visitation of Cornwall, made in 1620, tracing their descent from John Croseman, gent., Temp. 24 Henry VII., An° 1509, who bore arms, *Sable a chevron or between three goats' heads erased argent.* There was also a family of Crossman, residing in Somersetshire, which bore Arms, *Argent a cross ermine between four escallops sable.* Crest, *A demi-lion ermine holding an escallop sable.*

In the year 1643 a census was taken of the males resident in Taunton, between 16 and 60, liable to military duty. The total number was 54. The list is printed in Baylies' History of Plymouth, Vol. 2, p. 267. As the name of John Crossman does not appear among them, the inference is that at that time, if he were living, he was upwards of 60 years of age. We have not ascertained the name of his wife, nor the date of decease of either of them. In the Plymouth records he is referred to as being deceased prior to 1675, and as having left issue one son.

2. Robert Crossman (Senior). He is supposed to have been born in England. He resided at Taunton. He married about 1652–53, Sarah, dau. of Joseph and Mellicent Kingsbury, of Dedham, Mass. From the Taunton Town Records, it appears they had the following children :

3. i. John, b. March 16, 1654.
4. ii. Mary, b. July 16, 1655 ; mar. Aug. 24, 1673, John Gould of Taunton.
5. iii. Robert, b. Aug. 3, 1657 ; mar. July 21, 1679, Hannah Brooks, dau. of Gilbert Brooks of Rehoboth.
6. iv. Joseph, b. Apr. 25, 1659 ; mar. Nov. 24, 1685, Sarah Alden.
7. v. Nathaniel, b. Aug. 7, 1660, killed by the Indians at Wrentham, March 8, 1676.
8. vi. Eleazar, b. March 16, 1663–64 ; d. Oct. 26, 1667.
9. vii. Elizabeth, b. May 2, 1665 ; mar. Nathan Heyward ; d. Dec. 26, 1739, aged 75 years.
10. viii. Samuel, b. July 25, 1667 ; mar. (1) Dec. 19, 1689, Elizabeth Bell ; (2) Dec. 26, 1696, Mary Sawyer.
11. ix. Mercy, b. Mar. 20, 1669 ; married John Thrasher, Jan. 26, 1687.
12. x. Thomas, b. Oct. 6, 1671 ; a soldier in Capt. Samuel Gallops' Co. on the expedition to Canada in 1690.
13. xi. Susanna, b. Feb. 14, 1672–73.

3. John Crossman, son of Robert[2] and Sarah (Kingsbury) Crossman, b. Mar. 16, 1654 ; admitted freeman at Taunton, June 5, 1684 ; mar. Jan. 7, 1689–90, Joanna Thayer, dau. of Nathaniel Thayer, of Taunton. He died at Taunton in 1727, and left a will dated May 18, 1727, whereby he makes provision for his wife, and devises his real estate to his four sons, John, Jonathan, Benjamin, and Henry Crossman. He makes bequests to his daughter Abigail White, to the children of his deceased daughter Sarah Babbit, to his daughter Johanna Rogers, to his daughter Mercy Lincoln, and his daughter Deborah Crossman. Appoints his wife and his son John, executors. Issue :

14. i. Abigail, b. Oct. 7, 1690.
15. ii. Sarah, b. Aug. 27, 1692.
16. iii. Joanna, b. Mar. 29, 1695.
17. iv. Mercy, b. Oct. 6, 1697.
18. v. Deborah, b. Feb. 11, 1702.
19. vi. John, b. May 27, 1703.
20. vii. Jonathan, b. Jan. 27, 1705.
21. viii. Benjamin, b. Jan. 8, 1708.
22. ix. Henry, b. May 6, 1712.

5. Robert Crossman (Junior), son of Robert[2] and Sarah (Kingsbury)

Crossman, b. Aug. 3, 1657 ; mar. July 21, 1679, Hannah Brooks, dau. of Gilbert Brooks of Rehoboth. Issue :

23. i. Nathaniel, b. March 10, 1680 ; mar. Oct. 21, 1703, Sarah Marrick.
24. ii. Hannah, b. Feb. 11, 1681 ; mar. July 16, 1701, Israel Packer.
25. iii. A son, still-born, Oct. 21, 1683.
26. iv. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 20, 1684 ; mar. Dec. 28, 1709, John White, Jr.
27. v. Robert, b. Aug. 27, 1686 ; died Apr. 11, 1687.
28. vi. Seth, b. Oct. 1688.
29. vii. Mehitabel, b. June 1, 1694 ; d. Feb. 25, 1695.
30. viii. Another son, still-born, June 4, 1697.
31. ix. Bethia, b. Aug. 1, 1700 ; d. Oct. 6, 1794.

10. Samuel Crossman, son of Robert[2] and Sarah (Kingsbury) Crossman, b. July 25, 1667 ; mar. (1) Dec. 19, 1689, Elizabeth Bell ; (2) Dec. 26, 1696, Mary Sawyer. Issue :

By 1st Wife.

32. i. Elizabeth, b. 31 Oct., 1691.
33. ii. Thomas, b. 13 Aug., 1694.

By 2d Wife.

34. iii. Joseph and Samuel (twins), b. 23 Aug., 1697.
35. iv. Robert, b. 29 April, 1699.
36. v. Barnabas, b. 12 Mar., 1701.
37. vi. Gabriel, b. 6. Nov., 1702.
38. vii. Sarah, b. 15 May, 1704.
39. viii. Phinehas, b. 31 July, 1707.
40. ix. Theophilus, b. 18 Mar., 1709.

21. Benjamin Crossman, son of John[3] and Joanna (Thayer) Crossman, b. Jan. 8, 1708 ; mar. Aug. 11, 1737, Bethia Haskins, dau. of . . . Haskins, of Taunton. He died May 24, 1792. His wife died Aug. 26, 1786. Issue :

41. i. Tamithy, mar. George Dean.
42. ii. Bethia.
43. iii. Prudence, mar. Jabish Rounds.
44. iv. Priscilla, mar. Amos Cole.
45. v. Benjamin, mar. Tamerson Austin.
46. vi. Deborah, mar. Richard Dean.
47. vii. Hannah, mar. Lewis Briggs.
48. viii. Abner, b. at Taunton, Mar. 18, 1746 ; mar. at Queen's Village (Lloyd's Neck), L. I., April 11, 1776, Betsey Barker. Died Dec. 25, 1812 ; buried on Lloyd's Neck.
49. ix. Simeon, b. June 14, 1741, at Taunton.
50. x. Asa, mar. Aaron Cole.
51. xi. Asahel, mar. Olive Bliss.
52. xii. Sylvia, mar. Enoch Hunt.

49. Simeon Crossman, son of Benjamin[21] and Bethia (Haskins) Crossman, b. June 14, 1741 ; mar. at Queens Village (Lloyd's Neck) Feb. 6, 1775, Sarah Smith, dau. of Samuel Smith of Huntington, L. I. (b. Mar. 22, 1750). Simeon Crossman died at Half-way-Hollow Hills, Suffolk Co., L. I., Nov. 1, 1830 ; interred in the family burial ground at that place. Issue :

53. i. Simeon, b. Jan. 25, 1775.
54. ii. Asahel, b. June 1, 1776 ; mar. Sabrey Gregory.
55. iii. Gilbert, b. Oct. 3, 1777.
56. iv. David, b. Jan. 12, 1780.
57. v. Polly, b. Oct. 3, 1781 ; mar. Jacob Cobb ; d. April —, 1844.
58. vi. Priscilla, b. Jan. 16, 1785 ; mar. Isaac Weeks.
59. vii. Sally, b. Sept. 16, 1786 ; mar. Nathaniel Read.
60. viii. Ebenezer, b. July 12, 1788.
61. ix. Clarissa, b. June 28, 1791 ; mar. Jonathan Howard of West Neck, Nov. 8, 1810 ; d. March 6, 1872.
62. x. Alanson, b. April 14, 1794.

53. Simeon Crossman, Jr., son of Simeon[49] and Sarah (Smith) Crossman, b. at Huntington, Suffolk Co., L. I., January 25, 1775 ; served as a substitute for Elbert Sammis in the War of 1812. After his discharge he embarked on board a vessel for New York. On his way home the vessel was becalmed off Sand's Point, L. I., and he landed and started to walk to Huntington. To avoid a walk of several miles, he attempted to swim the inlet at the head of Hempstead Harbor, when he was taken with the cramps and was drowned.

55. Gilbert Crossman, son of Simeon[49] and Sarah (Smith) Crossman, b. Oct. 3, 1777 ; mar. (1) Nov. 18, 1798, Betsey Finch, dau. of . . . Finch of Huntington, L. I. (b. May 15, 1770 ; d. April 9, 1819). He mar. Sep. 24, 1822, Mary (Frost) Valentine, widow of George Valentine and dau. of Stephen and Sarah (Cock) Frost of Matinecock, L. I., then in her 38th year. He was then 45. She died at West Neck, Sep. 27, 1839. Gilbert Crossman died at West Neck, Nov. 24, 1856. Issue, all by 1st wife :

63. i. Alfred Burrell, b. Aug. 27, 1799 ; mar. Mary R. Rushmore in 1823 ; d. Feb'y 3, 1859.
64. ii. Betsey Amelia, b. Aug. 3, 1801 ; mar. Charles H. Davis ; d. Dec. 29, 1825.
65. iii. Sarah, b. Nov. 18, 1803 ; d. unmar. Dec. 16, 1882.
66. iv. Amanda, b. Jan. 12, 1806 ; m. Brewster Conklin.
67. v. Gilbert, b. June 16, 1808 ; mar. Jan. 21, 1834, Mary Gould ; d. Sep. 8, 1873.
68. vi. Susan, b. May 19, 1810 ; mar. Walter Brush ; d. Feb. 27, 1876.

67. Gilbert Crossman, son of Gilbert[55] and Betsey (Finch) Crossman, b. June 16, 1808 ; mar. Mary Gould, dau. of David and Mary (Rusco) Gould, Jan. 21, 1834 (b. Nov. 7, 1810 ; d. Dec. 3, 1878). He died Sep. 8, 1873. Issue :

69. i. Wilmot Gould, b. Aug. 22, 1847.
70. ii. Elwood, b. Oct. 10, 1849 ; mar. Mary McKay.
71. iii. Anna, b. Sep. 3, 1851 ; mar. Charles H. Peck.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Baptisms.

(Continued from Vol. XXII., p. 14, of The Record.)

A° 1733.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Jan: 17.	Gerard Beekman, Catharina Provoost.	David.	David Provoost, Anneke Van de Water.
21.	Fracis Warne, Eva Egt.	Robbert.	Marinús Egt, Aaltje Harsse.
28.	James Livingston, Maria Kierstede.	Jacobús.	Herman Winkler, Geertrúda Van Kingswil, z. h. v.
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31.	Willem Rome, Antje Wessels.	Willem.	Laúrens Wessels, Súsanna Bratt, z. h. v.
	Wessel Wesselse, Rachel Van Imbúrg.	Wessel.	Andries Meÿer, Geertje Zantvoort.
Febr: 4.	Fredrik Philipse, Joanna Brokhols.	Margarita.	Adolf Philipze, Margarita de Peÿster.
	Jacob Van Deúrse, Helena Van Deúrse.	Jacob.	Jan Van Aarnem, Aaltje Van Deúrse.
7.	Daniel Gaútje, Maria Bogert.	Daniel.	Willem Bogert, Júnior, Teúntje Pieterse.
	Hendricús Cavaljer, Helena Búrger.	Hendricús.	Johannes Blank, Cornelia Piket.
	Richard Norwood, Maria Cool.	Andrew.	Meljora Lúwes.
18.	James Franklin, Maria Drinkwater.	Jacobús.	Johannes Ten Eÿk, Antje Drinkwater.
23.	David Abeel, Maria Dúÿke.	Gerardús.	Rútger Blÿker, Johanna Van Brúg.
	Cornelis Van Vegten, Neeltje Búlsing.	Cornelis.	Pieter White, Maria Oÿls, Wed. John Oÿls.
	Petrús Kip, Margrita Blom.	Abraham.	Abraham Kip, Catalÿntje Marchalk.
25.	Abraham Boke, Rebecca Peers.	Willem.	Isaac Boke, Tanneke Peers.
Maert 2.	Abraham Van Deúrse, Antje Koek.	Abraham.	Isaac Van Deúrse, Anna Waldron, z. h. v.
4.	Jan Foiman, Elizabeth Wesselze.	Johannes.	Pieter Mazier, Jannetje Wesselz, z. h. v.
	Richard Kip, Maria Ellis.	Petrús.	Petrús Kip, Immetje Van Dÿk.
7.	Petrús Loúw, Rachel Roseveldt.	Nicolas.	Jan Roseveldt, Catharina Roseveldt.

A° 1733.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
11.	John Coo, Jannetje Van Zandt.	Jenneke.	Frederik Feÿn, Margarietje Feÿn.
	Johannes Rome, Elizabeth Ten Eÿk.	Coenraed Ten Eÿk.	Samúel Ten Eÿk, Anna Ten Eÿk.
14.	Abraham Blank, Maria Laúrensz.	Caparús.	Casparús Blank, Maria Ten Broek.
	Abraham Van Aarnem Maria Van Heÿninge.	Jacob.	Jacob Van Deúrse, Sarah Van Aarnem.
	Johannes Ten Broek, Annatje Smit.	Hendrik.	Bernardús Smit, Catharina Forman.
	Dirk Ten Eÿk, Neeltje Hardenberg.	Neeltje.	Jacob ten Eÿk, Neeltje ten Eÿk.
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18.	Andries Meÿer, Geertje Wessels.	Ide.	Jacobús Túrk, Maria Meÿer, z. h. v.
	Frederik Sebring, Maria Provoost.	Elisabeth.	Johannes Van Zant, Catharina Bensing, z. h. v.
	David Clarkson, Anna Margrita Freman.	Mattheús.	Mattheús Clarkson, Johanna Philipsee.
	Jacob Kip, Engeltje Pels.	Bregje.	Abraham Pels, Bregje Goetes.
21.	Johannes Van Deúrse, Geertje Minthorne.	Geertje.	Johannes Minthorne Sarah Minthorne.
25.	Johannes Lesser, Eva Bender.	Magdalena.	Gÿsbert Gerritsze, Hesther Sibo.
	Frenk Knecht v. Van Gelder, Elisabeth Dienstmeid, v. Ver Plank.	Willem.	Jan Knecht V. Brevoort Maria D°.
	Lúcas Van Vegten, Anna Woedert.	Petrús.	Jan Snet, Rachel Wimme.
	Archibald Robberson, Elizabeth Willes.	Isabel.	Hermanús Aalsteÿn, z. v.
April 1.	Philip French, Anna Farmar.	Philppús.	Coll. Thomas Farmar, Anna Billop, z. h. v.
	Johannes Blank, Rachel Andriesse.	Angnitje.	Casparús Blank, Angnitje Blank.
8.	John Gallowaÿ, Annatje Lam.	Maria.	Johannes Lam, Christina Lent.
	Hero Ellis, Annatje de Peÿster.	Daniel.	Willem de Peÿster, Anna de Peÿster.
15.	Frederik Bekker, Catharina Zenger.	Frederik.	J. Peter Zenger, Catharina Maúlin, z. h. v.
	Francis Bore, Aaltje Túrk.	Johannes.	Johannes Túrk, Antje Kúÿpers, z. h. v.

A° 1733.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
18.	Willem Peek, Femmetje Doúwe.	Willem.	Johannes Peek, Sara Doúwe.
22.	Joost Paalding, Súsanna White.	Joost.	Abraham Paalding, Elisabeth Wels.
25.	Mattheús Clarkzon, Cornelia de Peÿster.	Mattheús.	Hero Ellis, Catharina Rútgers.
	Hermanús Stÿmetz, Elsje Heermans.	Gerrit.	Egbert Heerman, Jannetje Heÿer.
29.	Jan Canon, Jerúsia Sens.	Le Gran.	Joh. Openwael, Sara Sens, z. h. v.
	Johannes Webbers, Annatje Van Orden.	Jacomÿntje.	Aarnoúdt Webbers, Hester Van Orden.
Maÿ 6.	Cornelis Klopper, Catharina Gerard.	Catharina.	Gerardús Dúiking, Johanna Van Búrg, z. h. v.
	Joseph de Voe, Sara Blom.	Abigael.	Jan Pietersse, Annatje Blom.
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25.	Sjoert Olferts, Margrita Van Dúÿn.	Jacobús.	Cornelis Klopper, Júnior, Sara Elswort.
	Johannes Van Wÿk, Jannetje Kortregt.	Jannetje.	Nicolaas Kortregt, Eva Kortregt.
	Joris Brinkerhof, Elisabeth Bÿrank.	Johannes.	Evert Bÿrank, Catharina Hooglandt.
Júnÿ 1.	Jacob Samman, Catelÿntje Bensing.	Mattheús.	Gillis Mandeviel, Rachel Hoppe, z. h. v.
3.	Gerrit Cozÿn, Margritje Jansse.	Maria.	Abraham Aalsteÿn, Marretje Jansse, z. h. v.
6.	Michiel Cornelisse, Elisabeth de Voe.	Andries.	Andrew Bissit, Marÿtje Bissit.
	Gÿsbert Gerritsze, Margrietje Lesjer.	Willem.	Gideon Kersting, Trÿntje Kokkeveer.
13.	Nicolaús Baÿard, Elisabeth Reÿnders.	Samúel.	Samúel Baÿard, Margrita Van Cortland, z. h. v.
	Jan Goúlet, Jannetje Canon.	Catharina.	Cornelis Kortregt, Catharina Canon.
	Hendricús Smith, Titia Rapalje.	Cornelis.	Cornelis Rapalje, Annatje Antonides, z. h. v.
	Hendrik Bogert, Cornelia de Graúw.	Dorotea.	Arendt Van Hoek, Maria de Graúw.
20.	John Le Montes, Aaltje Van Norden.	Helena.	Simon Jausse, Helena Makvethers.
Júlÿ 1.	Abraham Boelen, Elisabeth de Peÿster.	Anna.	Mattheús Klarson, Cornelia de Peÿster, z. h. v.

A° 1733.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
8.	Elbert Haring, Elisabeth Bogert.	Margaritje.	Jan Bogert, Margaritje Bogert.
15.	Isaac Braesjer, Jannetje de Foúr.	David.	Gÿsbert Uit den Bogaart, Annatje Van Gelder, h. v. v., J. B.
	Jan Van Pelt, Hillegonda Boekhoven.	Hendricús.	Hendricús Van Pelt, Cÿtje Boekenhoven, h. v. v., W^{m} Viele.
18.	Jan Oothoúwt, Cathalÿntje Van Deúrszen.	Hendrik.	W^{m} Roseboom, Sara Roseboom, h. v. v., Ja^{b} Qúik.
22.	Gerrit Heÿer, Antje Rome.	Walther.	Aarnoúwt Rome, Elje v. Water, h. v. v., W^{m} Heÿer.
	David Schúÿler, Elisabeth Marschalk.	Hermanús.	Petrús Rútgers, Anneke Croek.
	Jan Jacobze, Harmptje Koek.	Johannes.	Simon Kregier, Elisabeth Koek.
25.	Josúa Stidel, Elisabeth Jansse.	Maria.	Gerrit Cosÿn, Margrietje Jansse, z. h. v.
	Samúel Laúrens, Annatje Van Túÿl.	Thomas.	John Crúger, Margritje Moone, j. d.
29.	Cornelis Wÿnkoop, Elisabeth Van d^{r} Spiegel.	Anna.	Patrik Jakson, Anna v. d^{r} Spiegel, z. h. v.
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Júlÿ 29.	Jacob Weckenberg, Maria Berrie.	Elisabeth.	Jan Post, Geesje Búrger.
Aúg: 1.	Alexander Ogelvie, Janneke Schúiler.	Alexander.	Gerrit Schúiler, Aagje Schúÿler.
5.	Johannes de Voor, Bregje Pels.	Theophilús.	Johannes de Voor, Elisabet Blaúwvelt, Wed. Van C^{s} Pells.
	Willem Elsword, Marÿtje v. Grúmme.	Willem.	Willem Elsword, Maritje Rome, Wed. Van R. Filpot.
	Thimotheús Tarp, Margritje Heermans.	Thomas.	Cornelis Tarp, Elsje Heermans, h. v. Van Har^{s} Stÿnmets.
	John Tarp. Apolonÿ Heermans.	Daniel.	Egbert Heermans, Margritje Heermans, Wed. Van Folkert Heermans.
	Jacob Lorÿ, Margritje Van d. Grist.	Frederik.	Jacob Vander Grist, Cornel Lorÿ, Wed. v. Jan Lorÿ.
	Willem Laeton, Margritje Ketelhúin.	David.	Jacob Brad, Margritje Laton, Wed. v. J. Laton.
12.	Abr^{m} Parsel, Jannetje V. Geveren.	Willem.	Búrger V. Geveren, Elsjer V. Geveren, j. d.

A° 1733.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
19.	Edward Man, Maria Van Deúrsen.	Edward.	Jan V. Aarnem, Jenneke Van Aarnem, z. h. v.
	Thomas Windover, Elisabeth Elsword.	Hercúlius.	Charles Steÿ, Antje Van Slÿk.
24.	Cornelis Flamen, Aaltje Gerbrands.	Aaltje.	Jacob Mariús Groen, Marÿtje Salisbúry, z. h. v.
26.	William Nersmith, Wÿntje Paúlússe.	Robert.	Hendrik Paúlússe, Trÿntje Van Deúrsen, h. v., Van J. Paúlússe.
Sept: 2.	Johs Boúkenhoven, Elisabet V. Gelder.	Cathalÿntje.	Cathalÿntje Wels, Wed: v. Hulohún Wels.
	Willem Gilbert, Maria Van Zant.	Wÿnant.	Pieter Pera Van Zant, Margrietje Van Zant, j. d.
	Jacobús de Vie, Maria Tilje.	Josúa.	Pieter Hibon, Elisab. Tilje, Wed. V. Timot: Tilje.
	Frans Lets, Elisabeth Laton.	Jan.	Willem Laton, Margrietje Ketelhúin, z. h. v.
12.	Hendricús Boele, Jannetje Waldron.	Jacob.	Benjamin Waldron, Cattarina Bóele, h. v. v. Pietr Goelet.
16.	Thomas de La Montagne, Rebecca Brÿan.	Benjamin.	Egbert Hereman, Annatje Montanje, Wed. v. H. Dÿer.
23.	Abraham Filkens, Prÿntje Tieboút.	Catharina.	Cornelis Tieboút, Maria Koster.
	Pieter Van Norden, Antje Willemse.	Johannes.	Johs Van Vorst, Elisabeth Berkelo.
26.	Jan de Wit Pieterson, Anna Van Horne.	Gerrit Van Horne.	Gerrit Van Horne, Cathe Van Horne, h. v. v., Archibd Fisser.
	Jacob Sheerman, Neeltje Metker.	Thomas.	Paúlús Hoppe, Anna Deÿer.
30.	Wilhelmús Wertgen, Anna Christina.	Anna Geertrúida.	Wilhelmús Altgeldt, Anna Geertrúda Schút.
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	Pieter Kembel, Geertrúÿ Baÿard.	Richard.	Stephen Baÿard, Júdith Baÿard, Wed. v. R. V. dam.
	Abraham Kip, Maria Van den Berg.	Húbert.	Jacob Kip, Elisabt v. d. Berg, h. v. Van Js V. Olst.
Octob: 3.	Herbert Harhgenbergen, Maria Bel Paúlús.	Johannes Eva 2 lingen.	Mattheús Ot, Aneef Eeg, Johannes Sorvensteen, Eva Sorvensteen.
7.	Philipús Melsbash, Catharina Klouwer.	Catharina.	Pieter Corseliús, Catha Hdl. Sappel.

A° 1733.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Johannes Van Orden, Adriaantje Webbers.	Josÿntje.	Pieter Van Orden, Aaltje Webbers, j. d.
10.	Willem Van Dúin, Sibrech Verkerk.	Wilhelmús.	Hendrik Classe Kúiper, Jannetje Verkerk, z. h. v.
13.	Godefricús Bennewe, Pieternelle Montanje.	Vincent.	Willem Krannÿ, Margrita Bennewe, z. h. v.
	Alexander Fenix, Elisabeth Búrger.	Catharina.	Jacob Fenix, Cath[a] Confort.
21.	Laúrens Lammerse, Lea Bras.	Elisabeth.	Adolf Bras, Margrietje Kersteng, z. h. v.
	Broúgon Coeverts, Annatje Slover.	Broúgon.	Richard Warldron, Jŭdikje Slover, j. d.
Nov: 4.	Ahasúerús Túrk, Hillegon Kúiper.	Sara.	Johannes Túrk, Antje Kúiper.
	Abraham Marshalk, Maria Cebrink.	Maria.	Joh[s] Marshalk, Maria Marshalk, j. d.
18.	D° Henricús Boel, Elsebet Van Horne.	Henricús. geboren den 4 Novemb.	Jan de Wit Pietersen, Anneke Van Horne, z. h. v.
	Pieter Bond, Catlÿntje Meÿer.	Pieter.	George Lamb, Maria Schilman, h. v. v., J. Bond.
25.	Johannes Marshalk, Johanna Túrk.	Sara.	Willem Rome, Maria Marshalk, j. d.
	Richard Edsall, Hillegond de Kaÿ.	Johannes.	Barend Barheidt, Rebecca Oothoúwt, z. h. v.
	Martinús Eÿgenberg, Anna Maria Doorn.	Anna Christina.	Wilhelmus Altgeldt, Anna Maria, z. h. v.
Dec: 2.	Lowies Teboe, Maria Viele.	Maria.	Gabriel Teboe & Maria Koely, z. h. v.. Aarnoúwt Viele & Jannetje Viele, j. d.
9.	Evert Bÿvank, Maria Canon.	Evert.	Jan Canon, Júnior, Elisab: Bÿvank, h. v. Van Joris Brinkerhof.
5.	Abraham Aalstÿn, Elisabeth Blom.	Abraham.	Abraham Aalstÿn, Marÿtje Jansse, z. h. v.
12.	Roger French, Margrietje Loúw.	Roger.	Cornelis Loúw, Annatje Loúw.
23.	Willem Carolús, Fronika Corteliús.	Johannes.	Joh[s] Frans Walter, Margrietje Althúisen.
25.	Jacobús Kip, Catharina Kip.	Johannes.	Joh[s] Van der Heúl, Sara Kip, z. h. v.
	John Lake, Catharina Bensen.	Aaltje.	Abraham Lake, Margriet Lake, h. v. Van W[m] Commons.

A° 1733. [525.]		OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
		Joh^{s} Van Solingen, Annatje Marcelússe.	Marcelús.	Coenraad Ten Eÿk, Sara Smith, z. h. vroúw.
	30.	Vrederÿk Blom, Apolonia Vredenbúrg.	Maaÿke.	Jacob Blom, Annatje Montanje, Wed: v. J^{s} Vredenbúrg.
A° 1734.				
Jan:	1.	Cornelis Van Gelder, Elisabeth Mesier.	Abraham.	Pieter Mesier, Marÿtjeran, h. v. Van Aswer^{s} Elsworth.
		Jacobús Wessels, Catharina Pieterse.	Hercúles.	Hercúles Windover, Maria Pieterse, z. h. v.
		Paúlús Hoppe, Maria Qúakkenbosch.	Claasje.	Willem Hoppe, Elisabeth Van Orden, z. h. v.
	5.	Jacob Jacobze, Maria Swaan.	Jacob.	Jacob Swaan, Annatje Swaan, z. h. v.
		William Broúwn, Hanna Búrris.	Willem. geboren den 11 Decemb: 1733.	Godefricús Bennowe, Jannetje Jansse, h. v. v., Nicolas Thomas.
	9.	Daniel Lÿnsze, Cathalÿntje Eght.	Joost.	Joost Lÿnse, Agnietje Lÿnsze, h. v. v., Thomas Vajer.
	16.	Jacobús Montanje, Maria Pel.	Abraham.	Abraham Montanje, Hillegond Kúiper, h. v. v., Asúerús Túrk.
	20.	Barend Bosch, Aagje Brúÿn.	Evert.	Vrederik Brúÿn, Marÿtje Brúÿn, Wed. v. Joh^{s} Bússing.
		Hermanús Rútgers, Elisabeth Bensen.	Antonÿ.	Antonÿ Rútgers, Cornelia Roos, z. h. v.
		Jacobús Pieter Snÿder, Elisabeth Lot.	Willem.	Willem Caroliús, Anna Maria Erensteÿn, h. v. v., J. Altgelt.
	23.	Allard Antonÿ, Súsanna Laúrier.	Abraham.	Jan Gasherie, Marretje Band, Wed. van Barend Cornelisse.
		Johannes Lam, Christina Lent.	Rachel.	Roelof Van Mepel, Jannetje Lam, z. h. v.
	27.	Teúnis dú Foúr, Sara Oblinús.	Hendricús.	Hendrik Oblinús, Marretje Oblinús, h. v. Van Mich Terneúr.
	30.	Johannes Pieterse, Catharina Haver.	Johannes.	Christiaan Stúiver, Aagje Goelet Wed: van Johannes Búrger.
		Hendrik Ten Broek, Marÿtje Blank.	Hendrik.	Joh^{s}. ten Broek, Rachel Andriesse, h.v. v., Joh^{s} Blank.
Febr:	3.	Christoffer Stÿnmets, Aagje Lammersz.	Christoffer.	Laurens Lammersz, Lea Bras, z. h. vroúw.

A° 1734.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
6.	Gerardús Dúiking, Johanna Van Brúg.	Margareta.	Wilhelmús Beekman, Elisabeth Van Brúg, j. d.
	Nicolas Goúverneúr, Geertry Reinders.	Barend.	David Provoost, Elsebeth Goúverneúr.
10.	Johannes Bakkes, Elisabeth Wÿs.	Johannes.	Johan Jonas, Maria Geert, j. d.
	Abel Hardenbroek, Annetje Elsworth.	Abel.	Jacobús Dasy, Maria Elsworth, z. h. v.
13.	Adam Koning, Annatje Deÿ.	Jacob.	Jacob Koning, Anneke Deÿ, j. d.
	Jacobús Qúik, Sara Roseboom.	Sara.	Cornelis Qúik, Elisabeth Roseboom, j. d.
	John Basset, Elisabeth Visscher.	Margrietje.	David Abeel, Eva Visscher, h. v. v., Antonÿ.
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17.	Robbert Livingston, Júnior, Maria Tang.	Philip.	Robert Livingston, Margreta Veets, Wed^{e}.
24.	Johan Wolfgank-Algeer, Anna Margreta Hovelring.	Urbanús.	Urbanús Spaan, Anna Maria Hoveling, z. h. v.
Maart 3.	Johannes Van Sÿse, Engeltje Appel.	Wilhelmús.	Johannes Appel, Sara Wilkes, j. d.
	Gerrit Nieuwkerk, Catharina Kúÿper.	Mattheús.	Hendrik Kúÿper, Jannetje Verkerk, z. h. v.
	Jacob Rÿke, Catharina Pommerÿ.	Abraham.	Thomas Lÿnch, Margarietje Rÿke, z. u. v.
6.	Isaac Smith, Marÿtje Percel.	Walter.	Arent Van Hoek, Sara Bos, h. v. v., Gerrit Heÿer.
10.	Pieter Van Deùrssen, Maria Eldring.	Abraham.	Abraham Van Deúrssen, Lúcretia Bogardús, s. h. v.
17.	Johannes Bÿvank, Sara Haviland.	Hanna.	Pieter Haviland, Belitje Bÿvank, j. d.
20.	Walter De Graúw, Maria De Lamaar.	Johannes.	Arent Van Hoek, Marÿtje Heÿer, sÿn h. v.
	Johannes Vredenbúrg, Annatje Blom.	Maÿke.	Jacob Blom, Apolonia Vredenbúrg, h. v. v., Fredrik Blom.
24.	Willem Roome, Sara Túrk.	Annatje.	Nicolaas Antonÿ, Marÿtje Túrk, j. d.
	Mattheús Van Deúrssen Margrietje Poúlússe.	Johannes.	Johannes Poúlússe, Júnr, Trÿntje Van Deúrssen, s. h. v.
27.	Hendrik Van de Water, Anna Skilman.	Thomas.	Cornelis Klopper, Senior, Catharina Greveraat, h. v., Van Cornelis, Klopper, Júnior.

NEW JERSEY'S REVOLUTIONARY FLOTILLA-MEN IN NEW YORK'S WATERS.

By Philip Randall Voorhees, Esq.

'Tis said that Marryat wrote "Japhet in Search of a Father" from the desire to show that his genius for romance was not confined to tales pertaining to his chosen profession. He, therefore, began his story by introducing his hero as a foundling, certified to have been born in wedlock, and then, in due time, sending him forth on his adventurous search.

This paper is an outgrowth, not of a search like Japhet's, but of searches in tracing certain diverging lines of descent from one common ancestor, who, emigrating from Holland in the year 1660, settled on Long Island. Therefore, dropping genealogy, my paper, as its title imports, seeks to recall brave deeds performed by brave men in littoral warfare. For literary work no aptitude is claimed; though, by heredity, association, and some years of service, great fondness for, and some familiarity with, nautical matters have been imbibed. My endeavor, therefore, has been to herein marshal historical facts, much as a lawyer would mass evidential facts in a brief, for the final hearing, in an equity cause.

The battle of Bunker Hill had been fought, the Canada campaign had ended, and the war in all its practical vicissitudes had begun. January, 1776, had nearly passed, and New York and New Jersey were anxiously expecting the enemy's descent upon their shores, from the sea, when "Lord Stirling and some associates," says Lossing, "went in four boats and captured the British transport *Blue Mountain Valley*, lying off Sandy Hook." This was "the first small-boat expedition of consequence," says the same writer, and he thus describes the affair: "Informed that a British transport and provision-ship was on the coast, the Committee of Safety at Elizabethtown ordered four armed boats to attempt its capture. They came in sight of the vessel about forty miles from Sandy Hook. The men in the boats were all concealed under hatches except two in each, unarmed, who managed the oars. The enemy mistook them for fishing vessels, and allowed them to come alongside. At a preconcerted signal the hatches were raised, the armed Americans poured upon the deck of the ship, and in a few minutes she was their prize, hardly a show of resistance having been made. She was taken in triumph to Elizabethtown Point, where her cargo was landed." This exploit was performed on the 23d of January, 1776, and for it the actors received the thanks of Congress. Lord Stirling, a native of New York City, started upon this expedition with his force of New Jersey soldiers from Elizabeth, but at Amboy he was overtaken by reinforcements in three boats, under the command of Colonel Elias Dayton, sent in great haste by the Committee of Safety, in consequence of advices received at Elizabeth, after Stirling's departure, that an armed ship was going out of New York to convoy the storeship. The expedition then became a joint one. Lossing says that it was "under the command of Elias Dayton and William Alexander. The latter is better known in our history as Lord Stirling." In Stirling's account of this affair, in his letter to Congress, under date of January 24, 1776, published in Hatfield's "History of Elizabeth, New Jersey," he says: "I immediately set out for Amboy, and there seized a pilot boat, and, with forty men, was just

pushing out about two yesterday morning when I was joined by three other boats from Elizabeth-Town with about forty men each, many of them gentlemen from Elizabeth Town, who voluntarily came on this service, under the command of Col. Dayton and Lieut.-Col. Thomas." By letter dated February 10, 1776, Robert Ogden, Chairman of the Town Committee of Elizabeth, also made an official report of this capture to John Hancock, President of Congress. For his part in this affair, Congress, in March, 1776, appointed Stirling a brigadier-general. Colonel Dayton, in 1783, had the same rank conferred upon him. It would be foreign to the subject of this paper to name the other and more brilliant services in many battles of the Revolution of these two officers, each of whom survived the war ; the one for a few months only, the other for some years. Stirling died in 1783, before the treaty of peace was consummated, the actual signing of the same being effected in 1784 ; and Dayton died in 1807.

In Hatfield's volume, just referred to, is published (I quote) "A list of the officers and men belonging to the militia of Elizabeth Town, who entered on board of the different shallops as volunteers in order to take the ship *Blue Mountain Valley*, January 22, 1776, under the command of Elias Dayton, Colonel." Among the names on this list, is that of Thomas Quigley, whose name will again appear farther on.

The summer of 1776 brought to New York the expected British troops from Boston, with reinforcements from Halifax, and a British fleet also. "On the thirtieth August, 1776," says Lossing, "Admiral Howe sailed up the bay with his fleet and anchored near Governor's Island within cannon shot of the city." The battle of Long Island had been fought and lost on the 27th, and Lord Stirling captured and sent a prisoner on board Admiral Howe's flagship *Eagle*. Long Island, evacuated by the American forces on the night of the 28th, was now at the mercy of the enemy, who, on the 3d of September, landed his whole forces on the island, with the exception of about "four thousand men left upon Staten Island to awe the patriots of New Jersey." During the night after the battle of Long Island a forty-gun ship had passed the batteries and anchored in the East River, somewhat damaged by shot from Stuyvesant's Point, the site in later years of the Novelty Iron Works. "Washington," says Lossing, "sent Major Crane of the artillery to annoy her. With two guns upon the high bank at Forty-sixth Street, he cannonaded her until she was obliged to take shelter in the channel east of Blackwell's Island."

Mention of Colonel Crane, who hailed from Elizabeth, N. J., has been here made, because he will figure later on as the leader of a boarding party, instead of in command of a shore battery. Washington's army evacuated New York City September 15, 1776. In the "Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War," compiled by Gen. Wm. S. Stryker, the adjutant-general of the State, to whom I am much indebted for most courteously assisting me in obtaining information sought, the names of thirty-six "captains" appear, with the names of a number of armed vessels commanded by them, under the head-line, "Naval Service." Among these names appear those of Adam Huyler, "Captain Privateer *Revenge* ;" William Marrener, unassigned ; Thomas Quigley, "Captain Privateer *Lively* ;" Alexander Dickie, John Storey, and John Storer, each unassigned. The names

of Huyler and Quigley also appear in the list of captains of militia. Each of these privateersmen, therefore, bore either a naval or military commission, or both, from his State. This marine militia formed the *personnel* of a private armed flotilla, consisting of coasting and river vessels, mostly of fore and aft rig, and whaleboats propelled by oars, making a very formidable mosquito-fleet.

Huyler appears to have been the most noted commander or division officer, so to speak, in this fleet, and the accounts of the exploits of himself and his men seem more like tales of the imagination than sober recitals of facts. He gave the enemy's navy, in possession of this harbor, no rest, attacking and capturing armed transports and supply-vessels, and cutting out store-ships from under the very guns of men-of-war and shore batteries. Lossing, in referring to Huyler's and Marrener's careers, says, "On the arrival of the British the following summer (1776), Captain Adam Huyler and William Marrener of New Brunswick, N. J., annoyed them so much that an armed force was sent to destroy their boats. New boats were immediately built, when these bold men commenced a regular system of hostility. They cruised between Egg Harbor and Staten Island, and every Tory fisherman was compelled to pay them enormous tribute. Huyler captured several small British vessels, and often made unwelcome visits to towns on Long Island. * * * Huyler afterwards, with two armed boats, captured a British corvette in Coney Island Bay. They went softly alongside in the night, boarded her and secured every man without firing a shot. Placing their prisoners in their boats, they set fire to the vessel, in which, unknown to Captain Huyler, were forty thousand dollars in gold. * * * In some of these exploits Marrener accompanied Huyler, and their names became a terror to the Tories. Marrener was a prisoner for some time under Major Moncrief, on Long Island, and for the unkindness of that officer, Marrener after his exchange seized him one fine summer's night and took him to New Brunswick."

When I began to trace out Huyler's career as a privateersman, I did not know that anything like a detailed or connected account of his exploits had been attempted, either from tradition or contemporaneous sources in print. But in the course of my searches I became indebted to Dr. Charles H. Voorhees of New Brunswick, who kindly allowed me the use of a copy of a paper prepared and read by him before the Historical Club of New Brunswick, which paper was published in the New Brunswick *Fredonian* in its issue of March 29, 1888. From this paper, and some of the authorities therein cited, supplemented by others herein cited, I have collected all herein relating to the career and death of Captain Huyler.*

Adam Huyler, at the age of fifteen years, emigrated about the year 1750 from Holland, and settled in New Brunswick. In 1760, in the old Dutch Church, now the First Reformed Church, he married Annie Nevius, a descendant of the Schureman family. During the war he kept his fleet of whaleboats and barges distributed at different places, from New Bruns-

*The following are the authorities cited in Dr. Voorhees' paper:
New Jersey *Gazette* (1781-82); Philadelphia *Packet and Ledger;* Rivington's New York *Royal Gazette;* Onderdonk's "Revolutionary Incidents of Long Island Historical Collections of New Jersey" (Barber and Howe); "Tales and Traditions of New York;" "Huyler's Attempt to Capture Lippincott," in New York Sunday *Times*, about August 1851; Hon. Edwin Salter's Letter in New Brunswick *Fredonian*, June 15, 1863; Lieut. J. Drake Chandlee's Letter in Newark *Sunday Call*, February 4, 1886.

wick, along Raritan Bay, and as far south as Toms River. His first mate, or first officer, was Captain William Marrener of New York, a coast trader, known as a brave man and true patriot. Huyler selected his men with great care, and only those of experience and skill as watermen, as well as of known courage and daring, were retained. With muffled oars his boats were pulled at great speed out of the darkness, and sometimes in moonlight and daylight, directly alongside of an enemy's ship, whose men were made prisoners and the ship a prize, before the watch on deck could give an alarm. The rowlocks of these boats were carefully muffled, and as they much resembled that useful article of equine equipment, they were called by the land-people "horseshoes." It was part of the good work of the patriotic women of New Brunswick to assist, with their needles and sewing palms, or thimbles, the muffling of these rowlocks with stuffed canvas. At the time of Huyler's exploits, now to be detailed (commencing in 1781 and ending 1782), New Jersey had passed through the crisis of its fate as the seat of war. The campaign beginning in November, 1776, the battles of Trenton and Princeton had been fought December 26, 1776, and January 3, 1777, respectively, followed June 20 by the enemy's evacuation of New Brunswick and the State—the latter to be again invaded from Philadelphia, followed by the momentous American victory at Monmouth, June 28, 1778. During the enemy's occupation of the State, and New Brunswick in particular, Huyler either cruised out of Egg Harbor into New York Bay, *via* Sandy Hook, or else, being a captain of militia, he was possibly with the land force, until after the battle of Monmouth, at least ; after which battle New Jersey, though free from armed occupation by the British, was frequently raided by foraging parties sent out from New York by Sir Henry Clinton, which, says Lossing, "ravaged the whole country from the Hudson to the Raritan and beyond." Having cruised between Egg Harbor and Staten Island with his lieutenant, Marrener, and captured several British ships, as before said, though I have found no dates or details of any captures by him outside of Sandy Hook, Huyler, about April 14, 1781, captured in New York Harbor a sloop and ransomed her for five hundred dollars. This exploit Rivington's *Gazette* credited to Huyler and Marrener. But a few days later Marrener wrote an explanatory letter, published with Rivington's notice of the event, in Onderdonk's "Revolutionary Incidents of Long Island." The letter is dated "New Brunswick, Apr. 24, '81," and is as follows :

"To Mr. Loring *—*Sir :* In a New York paper it is said I was concerned in taking a sloop. Such a report is without foundation. I am on parole, which I shall give the strictest attention to. She was taken by Huyler and Dickie.

Yours, etc.,

Wm. Marrener.

About May 2, 1781, Huyler took a Hessian major in the night from the house of Michael Bergen, at Gowanus, the enemy's camp being close by. Then June 18, 1781, surprising the sergeant and guard, he carried them off from the house of Captain Schenck, at Canarsie, that officer, probably luckily for himself, being absent. About October 7, 1781, Huyler, with one gunboat and two whaleboats, within a quarter of a mile of the guardship at Sandy Hook, attacked five vessels, and after a sharp

* Tory, and British "Commissary of Prisoners."

conflict of fifteen minutes carried them by boarding, without the loss of a man, taking from one of the vessels fifty bushels of wheat and a quantity of cheese. Part of this cargo belonged to Captain Lippincott, of New York, who later, as will appear farther on, had a very narrow escape from capture at the hands of Huyler and his "press gang." About October 15, 1781, Huyler, with one gunboat and two whaleboats, boarded one sloop and two schooners, which lay under cover of the post at the Sandy Hook lighthouse. But, being much annoyed by a galling fire from an armed galley lying near Staten Island, he burned the sloop (which was a dull sailer), and reached New Brunswick with all his prisoners and one schooner; the other schooner having grounded, he was compelled to abandon it. About October 27, 1781, Huyler, with one gunboat, surprised the refugee town near Sandy Hook, and there captured six noted horse thieves, whom he brought off as prisoners. A few days prior to November 14, 1781, Huyler, with one gunboat and a small party of men, captured a ship at the Narrows, with her crew of about fifteen men. He endeavored to run her up the Raritan River, but she grounded; and the enemy, approaching in force, compelled him to destroy her by fire to prevent recapture. He succeeded, however, in carrying off part of her cargo of rum and pork, with all of his prisoners. This ship was probably the *Father's Desire*, whose cargo was sold at public auction as part of Huyler's captures. About December 15 (13), 1781, Huyler, with his whaleboats, captured at the Narrows two refugee sloops, having on board specie to the amount of six hundred pounds sterling, dry goods, sugar, and rum, all of which were taken to New Brunswick. The enemy had been by this time so much annoyed by Huyler's forays, that an expedition to destroy his boats was fitted out, which arrived at New Brunswick on the 9th of January, 1782.* The party, consisting of three hundred refugees and British, landed at New Brunswick, plundered two houses, and held possession of the town for about an hour, destroying some of Huyler's whaleboats while in the town. They were gallantly opposed by the neighboring militia and driven off with some loss. Several of the Tories were killed, and several carried off wounded. Five Americans were wounded and six taken prisoners, but none killed.

Huyler soon repaired his losses of boats, but the force of British and Tories, which on March 24, 1782, attacked and captured the Blockhouse at Toms River, with its gallant commander and defender, Captain Joshua Huddy, subsequently murdered by the "Associated Loyalists" domiciled in New York, carried off a large barge which, the enemy claimed, belonged to Huyler's fleet. But the next month, sometime in April, 1782, Huyler, in an open boat, captured a large cutter lying near Sandy Hook, almost in readiness for sea, and within hail of the British frigate *Lion* of 64 guns. This prize mounted twelve eighteen-pounders. Huyler made prisoners of her crew of forty men and blew up the ship. He also captured a sloop, and ransomed her for four hundred dollars. The New Jersey *Gazette* states that "on this expedition Huyler had with him one gunboat and a barge, and that the cutter mounted six eighteen-pounders and ten nine-pounders." Of the cutting out of this "cutter" from under the guns of the *Lion*, man-of-war, one of the prisoners, her

* Accounts of this expedition were published at the time in Rivington's New York *Royal Gazette*, in the New Jersey *Gazette*, and in the Philadelphia *Packet* of January 15 and 16, 1782.

captain, is said to have told the following story, published in *Barber and Howe* in an "Extract of a letter from New Jersey, June 19, 1782." This extract, after referring to Huyler's capture of this eighteen-gun vessel, makes her captain say in substance as follows: "Our vessel was at anchor near Sandy Hook, the *Lion* about a quarter of a mile distant. I was on deck with three or four men. We were admiring the beautiful full moon, when we suddenly heard several pistols discharged in the cabin, and, turning around, we perceived a number of armed people on deck, who ordered us to surrender in a moment. We were put below and the hatches immediately barred over us. The firing, however, had alarmed the man-of-war, which hailed us to know what was the matter. We were not in a situation to answer, but Huyler was kind enough to do it for us, telling the people on board the man-of-war, through his speaking-trumpet, that 'all was well;' after which, unfortunately for us, they made no further inquiries."

About May 25, 1782, Huyler, with his armed boats, being in the Shrewsbury River, was attacked by a detachment of troops, which sought to intercept and capture him in passing through the "gut." Huyler landed thirteen men and charged the enemy, killing or wounding four men and making prisoners of a captain and eight men. About July 2, 1782, Huyler, accompanied by Captain Storey, with two whaleboats, boarded and captured in New York Bay, at noon, the schooner *Skip-jack* armed with six guns and swivels, made prisoners of her crew of nine or ten men, and then burned the prize in sight of the guardship. About the same time he also captured three or four trading vessels loaded with calves, sheep, and stores. About, or shortly before, the date last mentioned, Huyler determined to capture Captain Richard Lippincott (whose surrender had been demanded by Washington and refused). Lippincott was a native of New Jersey, but then one of the "Associated Loyalists" in this city. Lippincott had headed the party which murdered Captain Joshua Huddy, and had even pulled on the rope with which he was hanged. A full history of this crime appears in a published address of General Stryker, entitled "The Capture of the Blockhouse at Toms River, March 4, 1782," read by him at the memorial service at Toms River, May 30, 1883. Huyler, therefore (as told in Barber and Howe and Lossing), with his men and himself disguised as a man-of-war's press gang, left the Kills of Staten Island after dark with one boat, and arrived at Whitehall Street about nine o'clock. Leaving his boat in charge of three men, he went to Lippincott's residence, but, upon inquiry, he learned that Lippincott had gone to a cock-fight. Failing, therefore, in his object, he returned to his boat with his "press gang," and, leaving Whitehall, he captured off the Battery a sloop from the West Indies, laden with rum. Before daylight he reached Elizabethtown Point, and had landed from her and secured forty hogsheads of her cargo, when to prevent recaptures he was burned. It may be recalled here that the refusal to surrender Huddy's murderer came very near costing the young British officer Captain Asgill his life. He was condemned to be executed in retaliation, but the strong intercession of friends in England and France, and the close of the war, induced Congress to order his release.

Huyler's operations, however, were not always without mishaps, and this brave man's career was now drawing to its close. In Onderdonk's "Revolutionary Incidents," heretofore mentioned, an account probably

from Rivington's *Gazette* or Gaine's *Mercury*, under date of July 24, 1782, states in substance that "on Tuesday last Mr. Huyler with three large twenty-four oared boats made an attack on the galley stationed at Prince's Bay, south side of Staten Island. Cashman gave him an eighteen-pounder, which went through the stern of one of the boats, and obliged Huyler to put ashore, where, after a short combat, he was obliged to leave one of his boats and make the best of his way home. "John Althouse with twelve men was on board of a guard-boat in Prince's Bay when the two whaleboats were descried under the South Amboy shore. The weather was calm, and a twenty-four-pounder sent a shot through Huyler's boat. His crew was taken in by the other boat (Dickie's) and they all made off for New Brunswick with Gen. Jacob F. Jackson, whom they captured on South Bay." Huyler seems here, even in retreat, to have made some reprisal.

The New Jersey *Gazette* of September 25, 1782, contained an account of Huyler's death and funeral, and the supposed cause of his death —poison—is therein thus explained: It is asserted that Huyler, "while on shore at South Amboy, after a successful foray, went into a tavern where poison was surreptitiously administered to him in his food or drink, through the agency of some Tory enemies in that place. He reached his home, where he lingered for several weeks, but finally succumbed to the effects of the drugs."

The following is the notice of his death and funeral:

"Died, September 6, 1782, after a tedious and painful illness, which he bore with a great deal of fortitude, the brave Captain Adam Huyler of New Brunswick.

"His many enterprising acts in annoying and distressing the enemy endeared him to the patriot part of his acquaintance. He left a wife and two small children to bewail his death. His remains were decently interred, with a display of the honors of war, in the Dutch burial ground, attended by a very numerous concourse of his acquaintances."

Rivington's *Gazette* of September 11, 1782 (quoted by Onderdonk), says: "Huyler died of a wound in the knee, accidentally given by himself some time ago."

Rivington's *Gazette* and Gaine's *Mercury*, notorious Tory papers, were published in this city, the former on Wednesday and Saturday, and the latter on Monday of each week. But as early as December 19, 1774, the patriots of Elizabeth, according to Hatfield, "boycotted," to use a modern expression, Rivington's paper for its mendacity; and the war-poet Philip Freneau puts in Rivington's mouth in Rivington's "Reflections," these words, referring to the lenity of the patriots:

> "And it must be a truth that admits no denying,
> If they spare us for murder, they'll spare us for lying."

As to Gaine's *Mercury*, Moore's "Diary of the American Revolution" contains a "new catechism" from Brasher's "Journal," in which one of the numerous questions is: "Who is the greatest liar on earth?" The answer to which is: "Hugh Gaine of New York, printer."

Leaving the adventurous Huyler interred with the honors of war, we are told in Barber and Howe's volume that his lieutenant, Marrener, "lived several years after the war, at Harlem, and is remembered as a facetious old gentleman."

But the flotilla-men were still active. The New Jersey *Gazette* of November 13, 1782, as quoted by Onderdonk, says: "The brave Captain Storer, commissioned as captain of a private boat of war, under the State, and who promises fair to be the genuine successor of the late valiant Captain Huyler, has given a recent instance of his valor and conduct in capturing one of the enemy's vessels, and in cutting out a vessel lying under the flagstaff and within half pistol-shot of the battery of fourteen guns at the watering place, Staten Island." A letter from New Brunswick, dated in December, 1782, referring to this event, says that the latter vessel alluded to "was a sloop in the engineer department of H. B. M. service, and was carried away safely."

The war for independence now seemed to disclose a propitious ending. The British campaign in the South had closed. Cornwallis had surrendered October 17, 1781, and peace seemed dawning. But the men of Elizabeth Town having been, under Stirling and Dayton, early in the fray, now emulating the deeds of the men of New Brunswick under Huyler, and led by brave Crane, made other captures as part of the closing work of the war. "In June" (1782), says Hatfield, "an expedition was fitted out from this town, of which an account is given, as follows" (New York *Journal*, No. 176): "Intelligence being received at Elizabeth Town of two whaleboats, fitted for a two months' cruise in the Delaware Bay, lying at a wharf the north side of Staten Island, a plan was concerted to surprise and bring them off, which was put in practice last Thursday night (20th); and the boats, with all their appurtenances, were safely moored at Elizabeth Town bridge next morning, together with eighteen prisoners that were on board, six of whom were valuable negroes. The party, Continentals and volunteers, consisted of upwards of thirty, commanded by Major (William) Crane. There was a sentinel in each boat, who hailed and attempted to fire on the party, but their pieces providentially flashing in the pan, the party, regardless of danger, rushed on them with such impetuosity that they had not time to prime again, and a few moments put them in complete possession of their object, without further alarm." Hatfield further states: "One act more of aggressive hostility on the part of citizens of this town, March, 1783, remains to be narrated. It will be told in the words of Major William Crane, the leader of the enterprise, as written the next day" (New Jersey *Gazette*, No. 273): "I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the sloop Katy, of twelve double fortified four-pounders, containing one hundred and seventeen puncheons of Jamaica spirits, lying, at the time of capture, within pistol-shot of the grand battery of New York and alongside of the ship *Eagle*, of twenty-four guns, which we also took, but were obliged to leave there, as she lay aground. The captains and crews of both the vessels were brought up by us in the sloop to this place, where we have them secure. This was performed on the night of the third of March (Monday) by six townsmen, under the command of Captain Quigley and myself, without the firing of a musket by any of our party." "The vessel and cargo were sold at auction at Elizabeth Town, on Monday, the 17th of March" (New Jersey *Gazette*, No. 272).

The fortunate escape of this armed ship *Eagle*, by being stuck in the mud, is suggestive of luck in names, in calling to mind David Bushnell's torpedoes, and the escape of Admiral Howe's flagship *Eagle* from destruction by one of Bushnell's torpedo-boats, then called an "infernal

machine" or "marine turtle." In this submarine boat a young man named Ezra Lee "entered the water," says Lossing, "at Whitehall, at midnight, on the 6th of September (1776). * * * In a few moments a column of water ascended a few yards from the *Eagle*, the cables of the British ships were instantly cut, and they went down the bay with the ebbing tide, in great confusion." This was the first attempt by a submarine boat to blow up a ship of which there is any record, though some unsuccessful experiments with diving-boats were made in England in 1624 and 1774; and a bridge was blown up at Antwerp in 1585 by a powder-boat, whose magazine was fired by clock-work, notices of which are published in an English work, Sleeman's "Torpedoes and Torpedo Warfare" (1889). The young man Lee safely returned to the Battery. His failure to blow up the *Eagle* or any of her consorts was said to be due to the fact that he could not secure the detachable torpedo to the bottoms of any of the ships, because of the thickness of their copper sheathing.

In 1777 the British frigate *Cerberus*, at anchor off New London, escaped destruction by Bushnell's drifting torpedoes. One of them exploding, however, astern of the ship, caused the destruction of a boat, accompanied by the loss of three lives.

In January, 1778, occurred the "battle of the kegs," when a number of Bushnell's torpedoes were sent in kegs down the Delaware River from Bordentown by "some Whigs." The British ships in the river, fortunately for them, escaped at this time also, with only a great scare, having hauled into the docks at Philadelphia on the night of the kegs' attack. Francis Hopkinson, one of the Signers, and father of Joseph, who was the author of the national song "Hail Columbia," wrote the well-known laughable verses entitled "The Battle of the Kegs," descriptive of the British fright.

Colonel Crane was a lieutenant of artillery under Montgomery at Quebec, and when his commander fell, December 31, 1775, Crane was wounded in the ankle by a piece of an exploded shell, from which he suffered until his death, which occurred forty years afterwards, the foot having shortly theretofore been amputated. After the war he was made a general of militia in recognition of his brilliant exploit at the Battery and his other war services.

In the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, a tombstone bears the following inscription:

"Sacred to the Memory of

GENERAL WILLIAM CRANE,

Who died July 30th, 1814,
Aged 67 years.

"One of the firmest patriots of our Revolution; in the darkest period of his country's oppression and danger he volunteered in her cause and was wounded in her defence.

"Probity, benevolence, and patriotism characterized his life. He lived beloved and died lamented. His sons have caused this monument, a faint tribute of gratitude and affection, to be erected over his grave."

One of the sons of General Crane was the late Commodore William Montgomery Crane of the navy, who entered the service in 1799. He

had a command and distinguished himself both at Tripoli and in the war of 1812; was Naval Commissioner in 1841, and the first Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in 1842. He died in Washington in 1846. It was doubtless the fame of the father's exploit at the Battery that determined the son's naval career.

Privateering as a means of warfare, though authorized by the Constitution of the United States, may not be regarded with favor. Indeed, by treaty, and attempts at treaty, some nations have sought its abolition. But privateering or no privateering, while the United States admits and contends that "free" ships make "free" goods, contraband of war excepted, yet private property at sea, even not contraband of war, but carried in lawful commerce, is not yet entirely exempt from an enemy's seizure; and special commerce-destroying public-armed ships of the highest attainable speed, coupled with great powers of endurance for long sea-cruises, are now being built by this and foreign governments. Every officer and enlisted man of a ship of war, within signalling distance and capable of rendering assistance at the time of a lawful capture, is entitled by our laws to share in the prize, after condemnation and judgment in a prize court.

Notwithstanding all the bitterness between Tory and Patriot engendered by the war, and the innumerable mutual predatory incursions made by New Jersey's citizens against, and suffered by them from, the common enemy, we have the testimony of New Jersey's good and great governor, William Livingston, to the honorable conduct of the New Jersey patriots. In a letter to General Washington dated May 14, 1782, "predicated no doubt," says General Stryker in his Toms River address above mentioned, "on a perusal in Rivington's *Gazette* of the severe arraignment of the patriots by the Tory Board," Governor Livingston says: "I really do not recollect that the militia of this State, or any other of its citizens, have ever committed against a prisoner of war any act of cruelty, or treated any such prisoner, in any instance, contrary to the laws of arms."

Who can say that the brilliant examples of Dayton and Stirling, and of Huyler and Crane and their men, upon the water, and the recitals of their deeds, then still fresh in living minds, did not largely serve to stimulate the growth of New Jersey's large roll of distinguished naval officers subsequent to the Revolution, though not unmindful of the great service performed by the Continental navy and privateers as a whole? "A record of maritime operations under the several colonies and on private account during the war would," says Lossing, "fill a volume." "It is asserted by good authority that the number of vessels captured by American cruisers during the war was eight hundred and three, and that the value of merchandise obtained, amounted to over eleven millions of dollars. The British vessels in the West India trade suffered terribly from our privateers. Clarke, in his 'Naval History' (I, 61), says that of a fleet of sixty vessels from Ireland for the West Indies, thirty-five were captured by American privateers. Our cruisers almost destroyed the British trade with Africa. At the beginning of the war two hundred ships were employed in that trade; at the close of 1777, only forty vessels were thus employed."

To Somers, and the grandeur of his fate at Tripoli; to Lawrence, Bainbridge, and Stockton, natives; and to the great captain Charles Stewart, a citizen by adoption, not to name other distinguished sailor-sons, maritime New Jersey may ever point with pride.

Bainbridge and Stewart, successively after Hull in the war of 1812,

commanded the frigate *Constitution*, and under all three the lucky, noble "Old Ironsides" made captures among the most brilliant in naval history. Ten years ago this society was entertained by the reading before it of a literary and biographic gem, by its present president. Its subject was "Commodore Isaac Hull." May I add here, that in my boyhood, from family tradition, I learned that the day before he set sail from the Chesapeake, on that eventful cruise on which, skillfully escaping from the enemy's fleet, he captured a few days thereafter one of his pursuers, the *Guerrière*, Hull passed the evening at my maternal grandfather's house in Annapolis, during which visit his hopes and anxieties were freely expressed.

An old song, composed soon after the war of 1812, thus sounds the praises of the *Constitution's* victories, and the *Hornet's* victory under Lawrence, in the order of their occurrence:

"First Dacres, who thought he the Yankees could scare,
Proudly wrote on his sails, 'I'm the famed *Guerrière*.'
Says Hull, 'Are you there?' So together they pulled;
In forty-five minutes the *Guerrière* was Hulled.

"See the firm *Constitution*, our Washington's pride,
With Bainbridge at helm, in true majesty ride;
Pour a stream from her side, like Vesuvius' red lava
Which quite overwhelmed the whole Island of Java.

"Then a Peacock was strutting about in his pride,
When a *Hornet*, like lightning, stuck close in his side,
Which stung him so sore, that from battle he turned;
Noble Lawrence that Peacock in ocean inurned.

"But hark again braves! 'tis old 'Ironsides' roar;
With peals of her thunder 'round ocean and shore,
The *Levant* and *Cyane*, so terribly did quake,
Bold Stewart soon found them reduced in his wake."

The old song continues in a similar strain to devote a stanza to nearly every naval victory of the war.

Happily the instances are few in which our naval officers have failed, in the judgment of the Government, to fully support the country's honor in those emergencies in both peace and war which sometimes occur with but little time for deliberation. And rare, also, are the cases in which, rightly, wrongly, the officer has been censured for proceeding too far when his country's honor was assailed.

The navy of to-day, in ships, ordnance, and materials of war, is being rehabilitated by gradual approaches to obvious requirements, if the country, as of yore, would maintain security at home and respect abroad. And the navy *personnel* is now, as it ever has been in the past, ready for all demands upon it, though skilful and gallant handling is now required of very different types of vessels. The new machine navy is the successor of the old sailing navy, and inherits its glories. The nation surely can never forget the one, nor in the future neglect the other. With such a coast as ours and such a commerce as must again cover the sea under the American flag, and as long as supported by a diplomacy at home which, while demanding only what is right, *will submit to nothing that is wrong*, our navy will continue to be, as in the past, *in pace decus, in bello præsidium.*

THE COUNT OF PARIS.

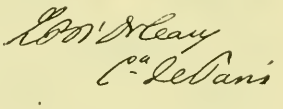
By Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society has recently lost from among its limited number of honorary members one of the most illustrious soldiers of the nineteenth century, and the last survivor of the four great captains who led the armies of the North to victory. Curiously enough they were representatives, through their ancestry, of the nationalities that comprise the Kingdom of Great Britain : The Scotchman Grant, the Welshman Thomas, the Irishman Sheridan, and the Englishman and survivor of the famous quartette, Gen. William T. Sherman.

The place made vacant by the death of General Sherman has been filled by the unanimous election, as an honorary member of our Society, of Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, Count of Paris, who was born in the Palace of the Tuileries, August 24, 1838. His father, the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, King of France, was killed by being thrown from his carriage at Neuilly, then a suburb of Paris. When the throne was abdicated in 1848, the king claimed recognition as his successor for the young Count of Paris, but he, with all the other members of the Orleans family, were driven from France. The Duchess of Orleans, with her two sons, soon after sought refuge in England, where they remained for ten years, and where the young princes were educated. After her death in 1858, the king their grandfather having died in 1850, the count and his brother travelled in Europe for several years. Desiring to see something of actual war and the New World, they crossed the Atlantic in September, 1861, accompanied by their eldest uncle, the Prince Joinville, and before the close of the month accepted positions as volunteer aides on the staff of the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The princes were known as Captain Louis Philippe of Orleans and Captain Robert of Orleans. They served without pay or emolument, were present at the siege of Yorktown, and served in the severe engagements around Richmond. After General McClellan's retreat in July, 1862, the count and his brother resigned their commissions, owing to the increasing coolness between France and the United States arising from Napoleon's interference in the affairs of Mexico. War was among the possibilities, and the young princes could not fight against the flag of their native land. Returning to France, the count in May, 1864, married his cousin Marie, daughter of the Duke of Montpensier, who last year died in Spain. Of their six children, the eldest is the Queen of Portugal, while the second is the Duke of Orleans, who accompanied the count to this country in 1890, and who was recently imprisoned for returning to France in defiance of the Expulsion Act of 1886.

The Count of Paris offered his services to France at the beginning of the war with Germany in 1870, but they were declined. He, however, obtained a seat in the National Assembly, and later was commissioned colonel and placed on the retired list of the army. The accompanying portrait was taken at that time. In 1873, as chief of the Orleanists he met the Count of Chambord, head of the Bourbon or elder branch of the royal family of France, and formally recognized him as the representative of the royal house and *de jure* King of France. Ten years later Cham-

bord died, and the Count of Paris succeeded to his rights, being generally acknowledged by the Legitimists. In the summer of 1889 the count and countess celebrated their silver wedding at Sheen House, near Richmond on the Thames, at which the writer and his family were present, the only other Americans who enjoyed the privilege being Mrs. and Miss McClellan, Lady Randolph Churchill, and several members of the United States legation. The Orleans family were there, with many of the old *noblesse* of France, members of the English royal family, and perhaps a thousand ladies and gentlemen, including numbers of the most distinguished personages of London society.



On the second day of October, 1890, the count and his son, with six companions, arrived in New York, and before sailing on his return to England, a month later, he had visited Gettysburg and other battle-fields of the Civil War in which he participated, had seen Philadelphia, Washington, and Niagara Falls, and spent several days in Montreal and Quebec, an account of which appears in an attractive illustrated brochure now before me, entitled "*Réception de Mgr. le Comte de Paris a Montréal et Québec.*" Perhaps the most notable among the many public and private entertainments extended to the count and his party was the dinner given at the Plaza Hotel, New York, by one hundred and four of his comrades of the Army of the Potomac, including nine corps commanders. Generals Sherman and Schofield were present as guests and made speeches, as did the count and others who participated in this remarkable gathering of old soldiers. As a souvenir of the memorable occasion, each of the five-score and four officers afterwards received from the count a large photograph with his autograph attached.

The Count of Paris is the author of the best history of the American Civil War which has as yet appeared. It was published in Paris between the years 1874–1887, in eight octavo volumes, of which an excellent English translation has been issued in this country. To this monumental but incomplete work, the author has devoted much of his time for nearly twenty years. Under date of February 29th he writes from his Spanish residence, near Seville: "I left England to seek a warmer climate in the South of Europe, visited the queen my daughter in Portugal, and came at last to this place of mine, where I shall wait for the return of spring. . . . As for the completion of my history of the Civil War, about which you kindly inquire, I wish I could say something satisfactory. Unfortunately, the erratic life of an exile and the busy career of the leader of a great political party are not favorable to such an undertaking, and I have now so little leisure to devote to a work which requires almost a lifetime, that I cannot hope to make much progress under the present circumstances."

JOHN JORDAN LATTING.

In the fifteenth century there lived at Malines, in Flanders, Pierre Lettin, the earliest ancestor to whom the subject of this sketch traces his family.

His descendants, by the name of Jean (John), for three generations, were Secretaries and Registrars of the Supreme Tribunal of Malines, and some of them are buried in the old Cathedral of St. Rombout.

The family bore arms as follows :

"D'arg. à trois chev. de sin., acc. de trois étoiles de sa."

One of these, John Lettin, driven from his native land in 1567 by the persecutions under the Duke of Alva, settled in Norwich, England, where he died in the year 1640, leaving several children ; two of whom removed to London, and, with their wives and some of their children, are buried in St. Dionis Back-Church and Allhallows Church in that city.

ARMS : ARGENT, THREE CHEVRONELS VERT, BETWEEN AS MANY MULLETS SABLE.

From this John Lettin was descended that Richard Lettin, sometimes spelled Lattin, and, in the next generation, Latting, who, in the year 1638, came from England, and between that date and 1688, with his son Josiah, purchased from the Matinecock Indian proprietors the whole of the present site of Lattingtown, in Oyster Bay, Queens County, Long Island.

Here have lived seven generations of the family, and here, March 31, 1819, in the old family homestead, since demolished—a long, low, rambling structure, an antiquated building, embowered in vines and roses, overlooking Long Island Sound, and known as "Rose Cottage"—Mr. Latting was born.

His father, Charles Latting, the fifth in descent from Richard, was a man of literary tastes, strict, correct and methodical, in all his course of life ; early associated with his brothers in the firm of Latting & Deall, extensive shipping merchants in New York, he passed much of his time as supercargo on the vessels of that firm, making voyages to the West Indies and to England, and finally retired to the old family estate at Lattingtown.

His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Frost, was a woman of sterling worth and gentle nature.

Their son John was the youngest of two sons by this marriage.

A boy of studious habit, of quiet and retiring disposition, he inclined naturally toward a collegiate education, and prepared for college at the Oyster Bay Academy under the instruction of Professor Gerardus Beekman Docharty, well known for his series of mathematical and scientific works, and a successful teacher of his day.

Entering Middlebury College, Vermont, in his seventeenth year, in the spring of 1835, during the presidency of Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., it

became immediately a charmed existence for him. Not the least of his pleasures there were his vacations passed at the home of his father's sister, Ethelinda Deall, widow of Peter Deall, an English gentleman and retired merchant. Their residence on the shore of Lake Champlain, near old Fort Ticonderoga, was a place of frequent pilgrimage, and in this picturesque and historic spot, in the company of his aged aunt—an accomplished hostess of unusual intelligence and remarkable for her conversational talents—he sympathized in the incidents of her eventful life, and acquired that deep respect and veneration for old age that was a conspicuous trait in his character.

His classmates were always affectionately remembered as friends and companions, and his Alma Mater, his college days and college friendships, were often recalled by him with a deep, romantic interest ; he sometimes revisited the scenes of his life there, and at the time of his death was engaged in correspondence with his surviving classmates, preparing their histories for publication.

He graduated in the class of 1838, and came immediately to New York, where he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Peter A. Jay and Lewis M. Rutherfurd, composing the firm of Jay & Rutherfurd ; he further studied in the office of Griffin & Havens, and, finally, in that of Charles B. Moore and Chas. S. Havenson. Admitted to the Bar in January, 1842, he began practice with Charles B. Moore, and shortly afterward entered into partnership with him in the firm of Cutting, Moore & Latting, of which one of the other members was the noted Francis B. L. Cutting, already sketched in our Record—Vol. I., pp. 161 to 173. This partnership being dissolved in 1844, in November of that year he united with Lathrop S. Eddy in the firm of Eddy & Latting, and subsequently formed a partnership with Caleb S. Woodhull. Upon the latter's election to the office of mayor of the city, he entered into partnership with Abram Wakeman, then a rising young lawyer, a Member of the Assembly and subsequently Postmaster and Surveyor of the Port of New York.

For a few years, during Mr. Wakeman's absence in Congress, Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont, late Minister to the Court of St. James and one of his college friends at Middlebury, was a member of the firm practising under the name of Wakeman, Latting & Phelps.

Upon Mr. Wakeman's return and Mr. Phelps's retirement, the firm of Wakeman & Latting continued in active practice until the month of August, 1885, when Mr. Latting was stricken with apoplexy at his office.

For forty-three years he had devoted himself to his profession, giving his attention particularly to the law of wills, trusts, and real estate. His education, his studious habits, his love of investigation, in whatever branch of inquiry he undertook, especially fitted him to be a clear and sound adviser and a wise counsellor.

During much of this long career at the Bar of New York, his greatest amusement and recreation were found in genealogical and historical investigations, subjects in which, for many years, he had been deeply interested. To the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society he had long given what time and labor he could spare, with genuine love and devotion, contributing several articles to the Record and serving, among other offices, as one of the trustees of the Society.

In the fall of 1886, being sufficiently recovered to travel, he went abroad with his wife and one of his sons, spending three years in Europe,

most of the time in England and London, where, in the British Museum, he revelled in an inexhaustible field, and where his searches and researches received new impulse and satisfaction.

He returned to New York in July, 1889, unimproved in health but patient and uncomplaining, spending the evening of his life in the midst of his family, conscious that the end might come at any moment and of the reward that awaited him.

Mr. Latting married in 1849 Harriet Augusta Emerson, daughter of Rev. Brown Emerson, D.D., of Salem, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of the Rev. Daniel Hopkins, D.D., the brother of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., author of the "System of Divinity"—names long to be remembered in the history of New England.

His life was calm and unobtrusive, his character guileless and pure. Retaining to the last his love of poetry and the classics, on the afternoon of December 16, 1890, seated in his library, he had just laid aside the First Ode of Horace, when, without warning, without pain, and without suffering, his gentle spirit passed away.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.—The meetings of the Society through the winter have been up to the usual mark in point of attendance, and the addresses have been of exceptional interest and value. On the 10th of October, the first meeting of the season, Mr. Josiah C. Pumpelly, of Morristown, N. J., read a paper on "Mahlon Dickerson of New Jersey, Industrial Pioneer and Old-time Patriot." At the following meeting, November 14th, Mr. William Nelson, Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, spoke on "Berkeley and Carteret, First Lords Proprietors of New Jersey." Mr. Nelson has made an exhaustive study of the early history of New Jersey, and he gave, in his address, the results of his recent labors in that line. On the 12th of December Mr. P. H. Woodward, of Hartford, Conn., reviewed the patriotic services of one of the active, though less known, heroes of the Revolution, Colonel Thomas Knowlton. At the annual meeting of the Society, held, according to the by-laws, on the first Wednesday of January, Dr. S. S. Purple, Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, and Mr. William P. Robinson, whose terms as Trustees had expired, were re-elected for the ensuing three years. On Friday, January 9, 1891, Mr. Philip Randall Voorhees, the well-known lawyer of this city, read a paper on "New Jersey's Flotilla-Men in New York Bay during the Revolution"; and the February meeting, held on the 13th, was addressed by Dr. George Stewart, F.R.G.S., President of the Quebec Historical Society, on "Count Frontenac, Governor of New France." The lecturer traced the early career of the distinguished soldier and statesman, and described briefly the *Salons*, the court beauties of King Louis's reign, and the men and women who swayed the destinies of France. The count's mission to the New World was then touched upon, Dr. Stewart showing how eager the governor was to build up the country, and spread the spirit of colonization and Christianity among the people. He called a convention in 1672, seeking to inaugurate a monarchical form of government, and, with much pomp, created three estates of his realm, the Clergy, Nobles, and Commons. The king, however, opposed the scheme, and Frontenac was sharply reprimanded for his pains. He possessed wonderful power over the Indians, knowing well when to apply blandishments and when to threaten and punish. The lecturer gave several examples of Frontenac's method of conciliating the savage tribes which infested the districts, and gave a graphic account of the great Indian Council at Fort Frontenac, and the comparative facility with which the governor turned the tables on the Iroquois, and forced them from antagonism into submission. His subjection of the bushrangers, and his quarrels with Perrot, the Governor of Montreal, with Bishop Laval and the Jesuits, and the Sulpicians, with the Intendants Talon and Duchesneau, and with the Court itself—the latter leading

to his recall—were dwelt upon and explained tersely and clearly. Dr. Stewart brought his valuable address to a close by a brief glance at some of the authorities who have treated the administration of the count at great length, complimenting particularly Parkman, Laverdière, Faillon, Garneau, and Ferland. The lecturer then presented the Society with a large photograph of the massive bronze statue of Frontenac, the work of Mr. Hebert, a Canadian sculptor of fine ability, which was placed last autumn in one of the niches in front of the Parliament buildings in Quebec. At this meeting, which was held in the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, addresses were also made by Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York, Archdeacon Mackay Smith, Rev. Newland Maynard, and Gen. Charles W. Darling of Utica, N. Y. The Society has had a prosperous winter and is rapidly growing in membership and influence. Its library, through the generosity of friends, is becoming exceedingly useful and valuable, and it is hoped and expected that before another year has passed the Society will be comfortably and permanently housed in a building of its own.

An interesting address was delivered in the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., on Friday evening, March 13 : subject, "The Society of the Cincinnati," of which order Colonel Gardiner is the Secretary-General. At the close of the address the president paid a touching tribute to his old friend and chief, General Sherman, an honorary member of the Society.

Among the many prominent persons recently elected members of the Society are Mr. John A. King, President of the New York Historical Society ; Col. Edwin A. Stevens, Mr. Henry Day, Mr. Lawrence Turnure, Mr. Hamilton R. Fairfax, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Mr. William G. Verplanck, Mr. Killian Van Rensselaer, Mr. William Rhinelander, and the Hon. William C. Whitney. In January, the Count of Paris was proposed by the President, and elected as an Honorary Member, and in February Dr. George Stewart, F.R.G.S., of Canada, as a corresponding member of the Society.

At the April meeting of the Society an address will be delivered by the Rev. Arthur W. H. Eaton on the second Friday of the month. In May the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., will address the Society on the late John Jacob Astor, and the June address will be by Gen. Charles W. Darling, of Utica : subject, "Horatio Seymour." The address by Dr. Dix will appear in the July number of the RECORD, accompanied by a fine steel portrait of Mr. Astor.

MR. JAMES LODER RAYMOND sends the following extracts from the family Bible of WILLIAM DU VALL of 49 Maiden Lane, New York, who during the early part of this century was a respected merchant and citizen, and for some time trustee of "Old John Street Church." His father, Thomas Du Vall, was a soldier in the New Jersey Line of the Continental Army, and for a time prisoner of war in the "Old Sugar House" in Liberty Street, New York.

Thomas Du Vall of Second River (Belleville), N. J., was born in the year 1739. He married Ann Ennis. They had the following children :

William,	born	Febr'y 3d,	1770 ;	died	July 8th, 1837.
Joseph,	"	——	——	"	Novr. 2d, 1832.
John,	"	——	1783 ;	"	Septr. 21st, 1841.
Thomas,	"	——	——	"	March 11th, 1836.
James,	"	——	——	"	June, 1819.
Ann,	"	——	——	"	March, 1846.
Mary,	"	——	——	"	—— ——

Thomas Du Vall, Sr., died at Belleville, N. J., Augt. 5th, 1826.

Ann, his wife, died May 16th, 1809, æt. 65 years.

William Du Vall married Hannah Stuart, March 16, 1797, at New York City. They had the following children :

William Stuart,	born	Jan'y 18th,	1798 ;	died	Ap'l 1st, 1847.
Mary Ann,	"	March 17th,	1800 ;	"	in infancy.
Louisa,	"	Febr'y 9th,	1802 ;	"	Aug't 4th, 1845.
Joseph W.,	"	March 14th,	1804 ;	"	Dec. 3d, 1846.
Mary Ann,	"	June 12th,	1806 ;	"	Febr'y 6th, 1887.
Thomas Tyson,	"	Ap'l 9th,	1808 ;	"	June 30th, 1832.
John Bullis,	"	June 3d,	1811 ;	"	Jan'y 29th, 1858.
Harriet,	"	May 22d,	1813 ;	"	June 28th, 1866.
Hannah Caroline,	"	Aug't 16th,	1816 ;	"	Ap'l 13th, 1873.

MARRIAGES.

William Stuart Du Vall	to	Margaret Brown, March 5th, 1820.
Louisa Du Vall	"	Daniel Sickels, Septr. 12th, 1830.
Joseph W. Du Vall, M.D.	"	Eliza Ogden, Augt. 19th, 1830.
John Bullis Du Vall	"	Lavenia Seaman, ——, 1850.
Hannah Caroline Du Vall	"	James M. Raymond, June 10th, 1835.

William Stuart formerly of *New Castle, England,* came to this country about 1765. Taught school at Second River, N. J. (1766), for many years, at which place he was married to *Ann Donington,* Nov. 25th, 1770. He died Dec. 24th, 1784. His wife died June 19th, 1813. They had two children.

1. Mary Ann, born —— ; died ——.
2. Hannah, born Dec. 16th, 1776 ; died Oct. 28th, 1831.

The first married Samuel Bonsall of Spring Valley, N. J.
The second married William Du Vall of New York City.

THE life of Mrs. Sarah D. Hyatt, who died January 10 at Honey Meadow Brook, Dutchess County, at the age of almost 101 years, is a striking illustration of the longevity and good health that result from careful habits and a cheerful mind. Mrs. Hyatt was a descendant of an old French family originally called De Ville. When a branch of the family came to this country before the Revolution, the name became corrupted to Deuel. The progenitor of the Deuel family in this country, who was a travelling missioner, became a Quaker, and his descendants have all or nearly all been Quakers. Mrs. Hyatt was born in Dover, Dutchess County, in May, 1790. She married James Hyatt at the age of twenty-five, and had a number of children, four of whom are still living. Her husband died in 1862, and since then she has lived with her eldest son at Honey Meadow Brook. At the age of ninety-five she suffered an accident by which one of her legs was broken. It was supposed that at her advanced age the shock would be fatal, but to the surprise of all she recovered, and was able to walk again in three months. She retained all her faculties up to within three days of her death, and was always of a pleasant, companionable disposition. She had a taste for literature, and could quote at length from Whittier, Shakespeare, and others of her favorite poets. It was her habit never to be idle, but always to employ her faculties at something. It is to this and careful habits of diet that she attributed her great vigor and longevity. Another venerable woman, MRS. EUNICE BEERS, also died at the same great age and during the same month, at Omaha, Neb. She was 101 years old, and well connected, being a daughter of the millionnaire baker of New York, the late Cyrus Strong, and closely related to ex-President Hayes. In the early history of the Territory of Nebraska she was influential in preventing a number of Indian massacres. J. G. W.

FROM ALBANY COUNTY RECORDS, copied for the New York Genealogical Society by B. FERNOW.

Soldiers in garrison at Fort Albany, on the 26th of October, 1689, who took the oath of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary :

Charles Rodgers, } Sergeants.	Ralph Grant.
Christopher Barrisford, }	William Haaton.
John Holman, }	William Hatter.
John Gilbert, } Corporals.	Stephen Hooper.
John Thomson, }	William Rodgers.
Thomas Rodgerson, Drummer.	John Radecliffe.
Gerret Arentse.	Richard Tunnell.
Robert Barritt.	Elias Van Ravesteyn.
John Carter.	Richard White.
John Denny.	Richard Wilson.
William Ellis.	Thomas Wakefield.
Robert Farringhton.	

Stationed at the Half Moon, and sworn in on the 10th of November:

Tobyas Henderson.	James Willet.
James Larmond.	Joshua Grant.
William Powel.	

Thomas Sherer refuses.

WITHIN the last two or three years the RECORD has been able to give accounts of two undoubted CENTENARIANS, Mrs. Sarah Smith, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Agnes Allen Kissam, of Brooklyn. In both these cases the records are in existence and the evidence is complete. A third, Miss Fanny Allen, of Fredericton, N. B., who died in 1876, was, according to her own statement and the belief of her family, a girl of twelve years old when she went with her father from New York to St. John in 1783. There can be no reasonable doubt that the record of her baptism was in one of the register books of Trinity Church which were burnt in the great fire of 1776. Curiously enough, the family records perished in the fire which almost destroyed St. John a few years ago. The CHURCH TIMES of December 24, 1890, contains an account of a fourth centenarian, still living, the Rev. John Elliott, the oldest clergyman of the Church of England. Though it is the rule of the RECORD to print nothing but original matter, we think that the interest and value of this item will justify us in reprinting it. "A venerable clergyman, the oldest indeed in the Church, has just entered upon his one hundredth year. The Rev. John Elliott, vicar of Randwick, Gloucestershire, was born on December 19, 1791. Educated at Oxford, he was ordained deacon in 1817 and priest in 1818. In the following year he was appointed to the living of Randwick, so that he has held his present position for a period of over seventy years. He has not officiated for the past few years, his duties being performed by his curate, the Rev. E. W. Edwards; but as late as September, 1890, he delivered a short address in his church to about fifty school-masters and school-mistresses." A later paper mentions the death of Mr. Elliott on Sunday, the 4th of January.

A PHENOMENAL instance of literary vandalism has lately occurred in the city of Buffalo, where all the valuable letters and other documents relating to the administration of Millard Fillmore were destroyed by the executor of the ex-President's only son, whose will contained a mandate to that effect. Why he should have wished in this way to destroy an important part of the history of his country, as well as of his father's honorable career, or why any intelligent lawyer should have consigned to the flames thousands of papers by Webster and other illustrious men without at least causing copies of the most valuable of them to be made, is entirely beyond the comprehension of ordinary mortals. To the writer, in pointing out his carefully preserved papers, the ex-President said, "In those cases can be found every important letter and document which I received during my administration, and which will enable the future historian or biographer to prepare an authentic account of that period of our country's history." As a Buffalo correspondent writes to me, "The only opportunity probably that ever would present itself for properly defending and explaining the signing of the Fugitive Slave bill—the existence of an unquestioned and strong public sentiment in favor of the President's doing so—the recommendations that the act be done, made by Mr. Fillmore's most eminent advisers—the proof of all these things unquestionably would have been presented by the letters and documents referred to; and now every one of these is gone!" J. G. W.

GEORGE BANCROFT gave up horseback riding two years ago, but almost to the very end continued to take long walks for a man of his great age. About a year before his death he one afternoon invited General Grant Wilson to accompany him, and they walked out to Georgetown. As they were returning a street-car approached, and the general, thinking the old gentleman of eighty-nine had gone far enough on foot, suggested that perhaps they had better ride, when the historian asked in vigorous tones, "Are you fatigued, sir?" They returned on foot, a distance of some three miles, and that evening met again at a dinner table, when Mr. Bancroft, none the worse for his long walk, merrily related how he had tired out his young New York friend. About the same time Mr. Brady made a fine photograph of the venerable man, the last portrait taken of him. Among the many letters written during the past quarter of a century by the historian to the president of our Society, is the following, dated Washington, May 3, 1882: "I am constrained to look upon life here as a season for labor. Being more than fourscore years old, I know the time for my release will soon come. Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I wait without impatience and without dread the beckoning of the hand which will speedily summon me to rest."

A LARGE number of families of Dutch descent in Germany are incensed and troubled over a recent decision of the Prussian College of Heraldry. Heretofore the Dutch families with the prefix "van" to their names have considered themselves

members of the German nobility and equal in every respect to the German families which were entitled to the use of "von." According to the investigations of the Heralds, however, "van" is not a nobiliary particle, but was used simply to designate the town or village from which the person came. Hereafter, therefore, the "vans" in Germany are not to be considered members of the nobility, or to be entitled to its privileges. J. G. W.

INFORMATION is desired as to the parentage of ELIZABETH KIERSTEDE, who died, January 26, 1760, aged 81. She was the wife of Hans Kierstede, born August 20, 1673; sponsors, Balthasar and Maria Bayard. They had, with other children, Maria, died, November, 1762, aged 59; married, May 18, 1723, to James Livingston. Hans Kierstede was the son of Dr. Hans Kierstede, died, May 14, 1691, and his wife Jannetie Lookermann (N. Y. G. & B. RECORD, Vol. XIII., p. 24). M. L. D.

THOSE pleasant harbingers of returning spring, the robins and red birds, first appeared in the Central Park on the seventh of March, and the little crocuses appeared in sunny corners of the Ramble a week later. J. G. W.

IN the sketch of REV. DR. CHARLES W. BAIRD, in the October RECORD, the name of his mother should have been Fermine Du Buisson, instead of Firmine D. Boisson.

OBITUARIES.

CLINTON BOWEN FISK was born December 8th, 1828, at Clapp's Corners, now called Griegsville, a little country cross-roads near York, in Livingston County, N. Y. He was the fifth son of Benjamin Fisk, a sturdy New England blacksmith, who traced his Lincolnshire ancestry back to the year 1700, and Lydia Aldrich, of Killingly, Connecticut, of Welsh descent. In May, 1830, the family removed to Lenawee County, Mich., where Captain Fisk, as he was called, established himself at a place known as Clinton, which consisted of little else than the blacksmith shop with its log house attachment, a rude frontier inn, and a small country store. Two years later he died, leaving a widow with six sons, a quarter section of uncultivated land, with the log house and blacksmith shop. At nine years of age Clinton was apprenticed to a farmer named Wright, for whom he was to work until twenty-one years old, the terms of the agreement being that he should have "three months of schooling each year," for four years, and when of age, he should receive $200 in money, a horse, saddle, bridle, and two suits of clothes.

The energetic and ambitious boy's hunger for an education soon overleaped the narrow bounds of "Deacon" Wright's farm, and he was kindly released from his contract after two years' honest and faithful work. The story of the next few years is that of a youth struggling successfully against adverse circumstances to educate himself, and also to contribute to the support of his widowed mother. At seventeen he was a clerk in a shop at Manchester, and at twenty he entered the service of the leading firm of Coldwater. Two years later Fisk married Miss Jeannette A. Crippen, daughter of the senior member of the firm, who bore him two sons and a daughter. He soon became a partner in the house, and assumed the care of its banking interests. When the financial crash came in 1857, Mr. Fisk was successful in meeting all the obligations of the firm, and in the following year he removed to St. Louis, where he was made the western financial manager of the Ætna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Union Merchants' Exchange, the old exchange having become disloyal to the Federal Government. The new exchange soon became the great financial body of St. Louis, and Mr. Fisk served as its secretary in its early days.

In the ranks of those who secretly drilled for the Union cause before the commencement of the Civil War in 1861 was Clinton B. Fisk, and he enlisted as a private for three months' service in the Missouri Home Guards. In 1862 he was authorized to recruit a regiment to be equipped and sent to the front by the Union Exchange. Of this organization, which was completed in September, he was commissioned colonel. In October he was ordered to leave his regiment, the Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers, in the field and to return to St. Louis and form a brigade. Of this he was made the commander, receiving his commission as brigadier-general November 24.

The brigade was sent to Helena, Ark., where it participated in various operations of the war. In January, 1863, General Fisk was assigned to the command of the Second Infantry Division of the Army of East Arkansas, and took part in the unsuccessful Yazoo Pass expedition. Early in the summer of the same year he returned to Missouri, when he relieved General Davidson in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Pilot Knob. In March, 1864, he was transferred to Northern Missouri, and when General Sterling Price attacked the State capital he was defeated and driven out of Missouri by General Fisk, and the State saved to the Union.

On March 13, 1865, Fisk was breveted major-general of volunteers, having previously received the full rank of major-general from the State, and the thanks of the Missouri Senate and House of Representatives. His resignation was pending at the war department when the assassination of Lincoln occurred. It was not accepted, and he was assigned to duty as assistant commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, with headquarters at Nashville. Here he set to work to restore confidence between the whites and blacks; to readjust the relations of society, and to bring about a revival of industry. General Fisk's executive ability, his mild but firm methods, and his calm judgment, served him well in making the Bureau a success; and when he resigned from the army, September 1, 1866, he had won the confidence and esteem of the people whom he had so efficiently aided. During this period he established the Fisk School of Freedmen, and from this humble beginning grew the Fisk University of Nashville, of which he was president of the Board of Trustees until the date of his death. Returning to St. Louis he was appointed Missouri State Commissioner of the Southwest Railway, and later he was made its vice-president and land commissioner, continuing his connection with the company until 1877. Five years before this time he had removed to New York, and in 1874 General Grant appointed him a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, which Board immediately elected him president, and this office he held at the time of his death. In 1877 General Fisk, on the advice of his physician, visited Europe, and since that time was occupied with his private affairs as well as with the business of various institutions and corporations with which he was connected. He was president of the East Tennessee Land Company, and of the New York Accident Insurance Company, a member of the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a trustee of several colleges connected with that denomination.

General Fisk first became prominently associated with the Prohibition movement in 1884, when he was urged to accept the nomination for the presidency on that ticket, but he persistently declined. He was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1886, having had, for many years, a summer residence at Seabright. He worked during the campaign with characteristic energy, making some six score speeches, and never missing an engagement. In 1888 he received the nomination for the presidency against his wish and protest. He made but a few addresses, and did not enter actively in the canvass. He received 251,147 votes.

His active and busy career closed Wednesday morning July 9, 1890, at his New York home, No. 175 West 58th Street. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure brought on by rheumatic fever. He passed away in the presence of those near and dear to him, in the possession of all his faculties, and in the confident hope of a blessed immortality. Almost his last utterance was the second verse of Newman's "Lead, Kindly Light." His funeral services were held in New York on July 11, in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and his remains were interred in Oak Grove Cemetery, Coldwater, Mich. Memorial services in his honor were held in the Lenox Lyceum, New York, and in many other cities and towns throughout the country.

Clinton Bowen Fisk was a strong, sturdy type of American manhood—a soldier, statesman, philanthropist, and successful man of affairs. He was a true patriot, the foremost layman of the Methodist Church, a friend of the Indian and Negro, and deeply interested in the wide field of charitable and missionary work. Deliberate in council, decisive in action, success followed all his many undertakings. Whatever he believed at all he believed with his whole soul. His concentrated and persistent energy in such widely contrasted fields of activity mark him as a model for his young countrymen. He was blessed with a strong mind and a vigorous frame, possessing, what Fuller quaintly calls, "a handsome man-case;" and he was assuredly a shining example of brave old Sam Johnson's assertion, that "useful diligence will at last prevail."

J. G. W.

John Wiley, an old and highly respected citizen of New York, died at his home in East Orange, N. J., on the 21st of February, 1891, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Wiley was born at Flatbush, on Long Island, October 4, 1808. He married on the 29th of April, 1833, and was the father of eleven children, five of whom are now living. His father, Charles Wiley, whose wife was Lydia Tillinghast, established, in 1803, the well-known publishing and bookselling house which is still carried on by his grandsons. The Wileys, father and son, were for three-quarters of a century the principal booksellers of Columbia College, and were held in high esteem by the successive librarians for their intelligence, integrity, and ability. Of late years, however, Mr. Wiley and his two sons, to whom he intrusted the chief care of his business, turned their attention chiefly to the publication of engineering, chemical, and other scientific works. The grandfather of Mr. Wiley was John Wiley of Revolutionary fame, the leader of the Sons of Liberty when they pulled down the statue of King George III. in the Bowling Green in New York. The letter alluded to by the writer of the "Life and Times of General John Lamb" (p. 151), in which Captain Wiley threatens reprisals, is in the possession of his great-grandson, Mr. William H. Wiley of New York.

Mrs. Sarah Diodati Gardiner Thompson, died on Sunday, March 8, 1891, at her residence, No. 25 Lafayette Place, New York City, from the effects of a fall which she sustained about six weeks previously. Mrs. Thompson was born at the Manor House, Gardiner's Island, November 1, 1807, and was consequently in her 84th year. Her father, John Lyon Gardiner, was seventh proprietor of this ancient estate. Her mother, Sarah Griswold, was daughter of John Griswold, and grand-daughter of Matthew Griswold of Black Hall, Chief Justice and Governor of Connecticut. Mrs. Thompson was married at the Manor House on the island to her distant cousin, David Thompson, who held various financial offices, and at the time of his death, February 22, 1871, was President of the N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company, and Vice-President of the Bank of America. Mrs. Thompson was a lady of lovely disposition, cultured, refined, and a thorough gentlewoman of the old school. She was a devoted wife and mother, and respected and loved by a large circle of friends. The funeral occurred on Wednesday, March 11, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., at her home where she had lived for the past fifty years. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander officiated. The interment took place in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery.

Jacob H. Lazarus died on the 11th day of January last. The world of art has lost a prominent figure in the death of this artist. Mr. Lazarus was a contemporary of Elliot, White, and Baker, and a pupil of Inman's. He had been painting for forty-five years. His specialty was portraits, and he painted the portraits of many prominent people, such as the Astors, Belmonts, Livingstons, Redmonds, Mrs. Samuel Betts, Professor Schmidt of Columbia College, Fordyce Barker, M.D., Governors Hoffman, Jewell, and English. He did not confine himself to portraiture, but painted many ideal heads and figures, rich in color and strong in design. Lazarus was one of the most competent judges of the value of paintings in the country, and his opinions were widely sought and recognized. He began life as a poor boy, but became wealthy through his brush. He was a man of modest disposition and of genuine worth. E. T.

BOOK NOTICES.

Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, Ulster County, New York (formerly named Wiltwyck, and often familiarly called Esopus or Sopus), for one hundred and fifty years from their commencement in 1660. Transcribed and edited by Roswell Randall Hoes, Chaplain of the U. S. Navy, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, etc., etc. New York: Printed for the Transcriber and Editor. By the De Vinne Press. 1891. Quarto, pp. 797.

This volume is an important addition to the materials which are constantly accumulating to aid the genealogist in the study of family history. If we except the Dutch Church of Albany and the churches on Long Island, that of Kingston, *i. e.*

Esopus, was the earliest and most important founded after that of New Amsterdam or New York. The intimate associations and relations of the earlier settlers of Esopus with those of New Amsterdam and Albany are manifest on almost every page of this sumptuous volume. Many of the important families whose records are noticed in the former or latter church will find one or more branches noticed in these Kingston records. In fact, we know of no records that are more essential to the elucidation of the history of the ancient families of New Netherland than those which we are here called upon to notice.

The chronological transcript which Chaplain Hoes has here presented to the public commences with the year 1660, one year after the organization of the church, and closes with the year 1809. In the preface to the volume he states that the transcript has received "four careful revisions;" the magnitude of this labor, together with that of the preparation of the eight indices, will be fully understood when we inform our readers that these indices alone contain references to 44,388 names. He also informs us that owing to the variations in spelling in the Kingston Church Register, growing out of the admixture of Dutch and German dominies and their varying tendencies in orthography, "no attempt has been made to correct or modify the text as written by the Dutch dominies, and the proper names in this work may therefore be regarded as exact orthographical representations of those contained in the original Registers."

The typographical execution of the volume is one of great beauty, and may be pronounced as one of the best efforts of the De Vinne Press. The price of the work is ten dollars, and may be obtained on application to Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, Frederick, Maryland. A copy should be in every library of reference in this country.

S. S. P.

Seton of Parbroath in Scotland and America. Printed for private circulation. 12mo, pp. 28. New York, 1890.

Although the author of this concise but carefully written and very thorough history of his family modestly withholds his name, it is no secret that it is the Rev. Robert Seton, Rector of St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, who is entitled to be called Monsignor, as an officer of the late Pope's household. The original parchment copy of the pedigree brought from Scotland was destroyed, together with a large number of documents, miniatures, and heirlooms, in the great fire of 1836; but family notices, entries, and records remain, from which the pedigree has been compiled. Maitland of Lethington, whose mother was a Seton, begins it with Dougall or Dugdale de Setoun, the son of him who first settled in Scotland. This Setoun flourished in the time of King Alexander I., A.D. 1109–1124. The line is traced in a singularly clear and compact, yet very full, manner, to Sir Alexander Seton, a loyal servant of the Bruce, 1308, after which the lines of Winton and Parbroath diverge. The elder line appears to have grown wonderfully and to have extended itself in various branches to France and Italy, and even to Sweden, as well as to have allied itself with the most honorable families of Scotland. The fourth son of Sir Alexander Seton, John, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Ramsay of Parbroath, of the ancient and illustrious family which now holds the earldom of Dalhousie. From them descend the Setons of Parbroath, now of New York. The pedigree is brought down, with great precision, to William Seton of New York, the present representative of the Parbroath family. The book, small as it is, is full of information. It appears to be the work of a clear-headed and judicious man, who has the pen of a ready writer.

The Goodwins of Hartford, Connecticut, Descendants of William and Ozias Goodwin. Compiled by James Junius Goodwin. Hartford, Conn.: Brown & Gross, 1891.

It rarely happens, as in the beautiful volume before us, that the author or editor has the coöperation, as contributors, of three such accomplished genealogists as Mr. Henry F. Waters, whose discoveries in England in regard to the ancestry of John Harvard, Roger Williams, and Washington are well known; of the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D., the eminent English antiquary; and of Mr. Frank W. Starr, of Middletown, Conn., who has performed so much good work of this character. The Table of Contents includes: "The Goodwins of East Anglia, Report on English Investigations, Families of William and Ozias Goodwin, and Notes on other American Goodwin Families." The value of the well-printed octavo volume, of 798 pages, is enhanced by the simple and easily understood arrangement of the records, by the ten tabular

pedigrees, and by the twelve photographic portraits of prominent members of the Goodwin family, each accompanied by a fac-simile of their autographs. There are three carefully prepared indexes, filling more than fifty pages, the first giving the Christian names with dates of birth ; the second, the intermarriages ; and the third, other surnames. We congratulate the compiler of this very attractive and valuable volume, who is an honored member of our Society, on the successful completion of his labor of love, which has occupied his leisure hours for many years, and most heartily commend it as a model for other gleaners in the field of genealogy. J. G. W.

Extracts from the Journal of Sarah Howland, with Letters and other Papers. Compiled by her grandson, Howland Pell. 1890.

This lady, born in 1781, died in 1847, was the daughter of Thomas Hazard, Jr., of South Kingston, R. I., and the wife of John H. Howland of New York. The introduction, which is the work of the compiler, gives some account of the allied families of Hazard, Rodman, Howland, Pell and Borden, much of which is taken from records made or preserved by Mrs. Howland. The journal begins with an account of a journey from New York to Niagara Falls, made by Mr. and Mrs. Howland in their own carriage, with a single pair of horses, in the summer of 1818. The journey took two months, and we are told that although the horses were driven nearly every day they returned in better condition than when they set out. The rest of the journal gives accounts of similar journeys in New York and the neighboring States. Then follow some poems, and the volume ends with a series of letters from herself and from various members of her family, in which many well-known names occur, and which may give some idea of the life and customs of the earlier part of the present century.

Adam and Anne Mott: Their Ancestors and their Descendants. By Thomas C. Cornell, their grandson. Printed for the family. A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie. 1890.

This elegant book is described by its author as the work of the leisure hours of a busy man. It displays, however, much industry, research, and labor. It combines history with genealogy. It is written in pure and graceful English, and is free from affectation or provincialism. The author knows what he wants to say and knows how to say it. The book, a volume of more than four hundred pages, includes not only a history of the large family of Mott, but also pedigrees of Carpenter, Coddington, Underhill, Willis, Titus, Seaman, and Richbell. A chapter is given to an account of Captain Thomas Willett, the first Mayor of New York, "with some notes of the Willitts." The author brings out the fact, which, indeed, has been heretofore mentioned in the Record, that there are three families bearing these names, which do not appear to be related to one another. The book is enriched with no less than ninety-four portraits and other illustrations.

Captains of Industry. Second Series. A Book for Young Americans. By James Parton. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo, 1891.

Some six or seven years ago, Mr. Parton issued an entertaining volume of brief sketches of prominent men noted for benevolence and public spirit. The Second Series is perhaps even more interesting than the first, and can be safely commended as a good and wholesome book for young Americans. Among the forty-eight sketches of successful men introduced in this volume, are notices of three New Yorkers, Philip Hone the auctioneer ; James Lenox the book collector ; and John Delafield the merchant, and intimate friend of Washington Irving, who made him the hero of the beautiful story of "The Wife," in his ever popular "Sketch Book." J. G. W.

The Scotch-Irish in America. Proceedings and Addresses of the Second Congress at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 29 to June 1, 1890. 8vo, 305 pp. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1890.

Many of the addresses of the first meeting of the Scotch-Irish Society of America were admirable. In the volume before us, containing an excellent portrait of Robert Bonner, President of the Society, we find several particularly valuable addresses, among which may be mentioned "The Ulster of To-day," by Dr. John Hall ; "The Prestons of America," by William E. Robinson ; and "The Scotch-Irish of New England," by Prof. Arthur L. Perry, of Williams College. We commend this volume to the attention of our readers. J. G. W.

Epochs of American History. The Colonies, 1492–1750, by Reuben Gold Thwaites. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1891.

The author of "Historic Waterways" and "The Story of Wisconsin," in the well-printed volume under notice, has given an admirable abstract of American history during the Colonial period. Its value is enhanced by carefully prepared maps representing the condition of North America in respect to the claims arising out of exploration and occupancy by England, France, Holland, Portugal, and Spain, in 1650, in 1700, and in 1750. The volume also contains a useful map illustrating the physical features of the United States, and a carefully prepared index. J. G. W.

Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636–1850. First Series. Births, Marriages, and Deaths. By James N. Arnold. Vol. I. Providence, 1891.

These Rhode Island records have been very carefully prepared under the names of the towns of Warwick, East Greenwich, West Greenwich, and Coventry, with a good index. The work will embrace three volumes, and will prove of great interest to the genealogical student. Mr. Arnold, who is editor of the *Narragansett Historical Register*, deserves praise for his earnest labors in this field. E. T.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Estate of John Jordan Latting. Humphreys Family in America, by F. K. Humphreys. 1883—Old Streets of New York under the Dutch, by James W. Gerard, New York, 1874—Early History of Hempstead, L. I., by Charles B. Moore. New York, 1879—Descendants of Nicholas Stilwell, by William H. Stilwell. New York, 1883—Life of Samuel Stilwell, by Samuel Stilwell Doughty. New York, 1877—Reformed Dutch Church, New Utrecht, L. I., by Rev. David Tuphen. Brooklyn, 1807—Life of Edward Doughty, by Samuel S. Doughty. New York, 1880—Sketch of Roger M. Sherman, by William A. Beers. Bridgeport, 1832—Jubilee of the Constitution, by John Quincy Adams. New York, 1837—Correct Arms of the State of New York. Albany, 1881—New England Genealogical Society Quarter Centennial Discourse. Boston, 1870—Evacuation Day, 1783, by James Riker. New York, 1883—and thirty genealogical manuscripts.

Rufus King. Around the Pyramids, by Aron Ward. New York, 1863—The Washington Centenary. New York, 1889—Genealogy of the Descendants of Laurence and Cassandra Southwick. Boston, 1890—Genealogy of the Royal Family, by Edward D. Harris. Cambridge, 1883—Island of Nantucket, by Edward K. Godfrey. Boston, 1882—Black's Guide to Ireland. Edinburgh, 1871—A Short History of the English People. J. R. Green. New York, 1875—A Residence on a Georgia Plantation, by Frances A. Kemble. New York, 1863—United States, Canada, and Cuba, by Amelia A. Murray. New York, 1856—The American Citizen, by John H. Hopkins, D.D. New York, 1857—Uprising of a Great People, by Mary L. Booth. New York, 1862—Russia as it is, by A. D. Gurowski. New York, 1854—Law of Nations, by Archer Polson. Phil., 1853.

Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson. Church Reunion discussed on the Basis of the Lambeth Propositions of 1888. New York, 1890—Year Book of St. James's Parish. New York, 1890—Augustine Herrman, Bohemian, 1605–1686. An Address by the Donor. Newark, N. J., 1890—Memoir of Peter Henderson, by Alfred Henderson. New York, 1890.

The New Jersey Historical Society. New Jersey Archives. First Series. Vols. XIII. and XIV.—Report of the New Jersey Boundary Commission. Trenton, 1890—Report of the State Industries. Trenton, 1890—and thirty-two statistical pamphlets.

P. H. Woodward. Annual Report, Board of Trade. Hartford, Conn., 1890—Adjutant-General of Connecticut, Records of the Soldiers of the Revolution, 1812, and the Mexican War, State of Connecticut. Hartford, 1890.

Henry T. Drowne. New York Directories, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1845—Brooklyn Directories, 1843–48.

GEN. CHARLES W. DARLING. Reports of the Oneida Historical Society. Utica, 1890—Marinus Willett, by Daniel E. Wager—and several pamphlets.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M.D. Year Book of St. Bartholomew's Church. New York, 1890.
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN. Annual Year Book of the Holland Society. New York, 1890.
CHARLES P. FOSTER, Paymaster U. S. N. Presentation of Flags to the Schools of Portsmouth, N. H. Portsmouth, 1890.
GEORGE H. BUTLER, M.D. Annual Report of the American Historical Association. Washington, 1890.
NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Connecticut Federalism, by James C. Welling, LL.D. New York, 1890.
PHILIP R. VOORHEES. Address on the 100th Anniversary of St. John's College, Annapolis, by the Donor. Baltimore, 1889.
ISAAC J. GREENWOOD. Allertons of New England and Virginia, by the Donor. New York, 1890.
REYNOLD W. WILCOX, Madison. The Soldiers' Memorial, May 25, 1890, by the Donor. New York, 1890.
M. B. DU BOIS. Louis and Jacques Du Bois, by William E. Du Bois. Philadelphia, 1876.
SAMUEL S. PURPLE, M.D. The Genealogy of the Brainerd Family in the United States. By Rev. David D. Field, D.D. 8vo. New York, 1857.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE. International American Conference. 4 volumes 4to. Washington, 1890.
JOHN JORDAN, JR. Memorial of John Jordan. Philadelphia, 1890.
G. CLARENCE TOPPING. 250th Anniversary of Southampton, L. I.

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J. J. Astor

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MR. J. J. ASTOR AND HIS AMERICAN ANCESTRY.

An Address Delivered Before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, May 8, 1891, by the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church.

With a portrait of Mr. Astor.

The question has been earnestly discussed, in past days, and is still under discussion, whether prominent position adds to or detracts from the happiness of man. Every day, hundreds or thousands pass us by, to whom the world pays no attention; beyond the very limited circle in which each moves they are unknown; in life, they are overlooked, and in death they are soon forgotten. Now and then, however, some figure comes up, on which all eyes are fixed; the name is common property, and the acts form a part of the annals of his day. Is his the happier lot? Some other things must be considered, ere we can make reply. Public opinion is the crucible in which prominent men are tried; they walk as it were, through flame; on some not even the smell of fire passes; while in other cases, all that made the life seems to shrivel and turn to ashes. When distinction is the result of evil action, it were better for a man if he had lived and died unknown. But when virtue and integrity have marked the career; when honour has been kept unspotted, and duty has been fulfilled; when the State has been manfully served and Almighty God has been loved and feared as He wills that we should love and fear Him; then, the man whom high position once elevated to the public view, and who bore inspection without shame or reproach, may doubtless be pronounced happy, in that regard at least, and we may call it good fortune which brought him in his time to the front of affairs.

I come to you this evening, by invitation of the members of the worthy and honorable Society within whose hospitable walls we are entertained, to say some words about a man, who, though removed from sight, will be held in perpetual memory in this community. Known to you as his personal friend, I may infer that you do not expect from me the language of cold and unimpassioned criticism, nor count on a display of nice and curious balancing between the parallel lines of eulogy and animadversion. It is intended, briefly to review his life; to call attention to some things interesting in the relation, and profitable for remembrance; and to state the grounds on which a place has been conceded to him, by general consent, on the roll of our best citizens. The work must be done, if done by me, in a spirit of sincere and affectionate regard; nor only so, but under a sense of professional restraint. One recollection, among others,

can never be effaced ; it is that of the cold and dreary winter's night, when, on the last Friday in the Lenten season of 1890, I was sent for, and in haste conducted to the house and to the room where a soul was about to pass hence to God. With prayer and sacramental viaticum, that soul was aided in the awful transit to the mysterious world beyond the veil ; with brief and touching words, he bade me goodbye. I cannot but think, that he, modest and reserved as he was, almost to a fault, would have deprecated the language of compliment and praise, in his death as in his life ; and so, in speaking of him before you this evening, I feel almost as if I were speaking not merely in your ears, but also in the audience of the dead.

Let me begin with some words on the history of the house. Questions of birth, descent, and ancestry are always of importance, in the study of a notable life; the career of the child is to some extent determined by the acts of the progenitor, and, by the force of the law of heredity, the antecedents shape their consequents. In this case, a peculiar interest invests the story. We are carried back in thought to days, long prior to the American Revolution,* when the Spaniards and the French held possession of all the country west of the Mississippi River, from the Gulf of Mexico south to the British possessions in the north ; a vast empire, for which from time to time, five nations have contended, each naturally desirous of the wealth which it contained. France, Spain, Russia, England, and finally the young republic of the starry flag, pass and repass before us, as we gaze upon the shifting scene. "Two leading objects of commercial gain," writes Washington Irving, "have given birth to wide and daring enterprise in the early history of the Americas ; the precious metals of the south and the rich peltries of the north. While the fiery and magnificent Spaniard, inflamed with the mania for gold, has extended his discoveries and conquests over those brilliant countries scorched by the ardent sun of the tropics, the adroit and buoyant Frenchman, and the cool and calculating Briton, have pursued the less splendid, but no less lucrative, traffic in furs amidst the hyperborean regions of the Canadas, until they have advanced even within the Arctic circle." That master hand has painted attractive pictures of the ancient French establishments to the north and northwest, where men exemplified the idea of patriarchal ease and pride, and in lordly style controlled great interests in the Canadian wilderness ; of the rise of the Hudson's Bay Co. chartered by King Charles II., in 1670, and of the rivalry between the races, which confronted one another in those shadowy and uncivilized regions. Then we pass on to the year 1762, when the French Crown lost possession of Canada, and their trade fell wholly into British hands ; and we read the story of years of dire trouble and distress, while the moody savage, loyal to the kindly French, and mistrusting the English, waged bloody battle against the new comers, and taught them the need of organization for the prosecution of their traffic and the safety of their lives. And so was formed that notable "North West Co.", which held, as we are told, a lordly sway over the wintry lakes and boundless forests of the Canadas, almost equal to that of the East India Co. over the voluptuous climes and magnificent realms of Orient ; and subsequently with a view to satisfy the unquenchable thirst of the English, another company appears, bearing the name of Mackinaw, and intending to work south, down the Mississippi River,

* 1762.

and thus to monopolize the trade with the South and West and ancient Louisiana. On these comprehensive and flourishing schemes, the United States Government, then in its infancy, but restless and impatient with the sense of inborn power, looked with wary eyes and growing uneasiness; making, at intervals, abortive attempts to counteract the British, to acquire a foothold in the territory, to attract the Indian tribes, and to divert some, at least, of that branch of trade into national channels, but casting about, uncertain, for the means of doing what soon must be done.

We have reached the point at which our personal record unites with the current of public events. You know, of course, the place, where from its eminence, the ancient and ruinous castle of Heidelberg looks down upon the Valley of the Neckar. Not far from that town, in what was once the Grand Duchy of Baden, is the little village of Waldorf; where, on the 17th of July, 1763, a child was born who was destined to found a house in the greatest City of the New World, and to make for himself and a line of worthy descendants, a great and honored name. Sprung, not of princely or noble race, but from the ranks of the working people, he was one of those who control circumstance and make fortune bend submissive to their will.

One morning in the Autumn of the year 1783, this youth, leaving his quiet home, set his face toward the lands across the Western Ocean; * in the month of January following he landed at Baltimore, bringing with him little or nothing but youth, and health, a stout heart, and an intellect which, to use the expression of one who knew him intimately, would have qualified him for the command of an army of 500,000 men. To German thrift, and German industry and patience, and German honesty and honour, the path of conquest lies open. He came to the country at a time rich in opportunity, and his quick eye took in the need and the promise of the hour. The Revolutionary War was ended, but the frontier ports of Oswego, Niagara, and Detroit, still in possession of the British, opposed a barrier to the prosecution of commercial enterprises by the American Government. On the final surrender of those ports in 1794–5, the way was open for our youth, already qualified by personal experience and adventure, and by close study of the position of affairs, to proffer counsel and aid to the President and Congress looking to the building up of a national trade, independent of foreign agencies, and on a purely American basis. Your patience would be exhausted if I were to tell the whole story. It is not necessary to do so. I have referred to it simply as an illustration of the intellectual power and the practical skill and ability of the founder of the house; nor shall I say more than this, that his plan, one of the grandest and most comprehensive ever formed by the mind of man, included the establishment of a chain of posts extending from the

* It is an interesting fact that an elder brother of John Jacob Astor was in the German Military Service in North America during the Revolutionary War; probably through him the attention of the younger man was first turned to America. The Astor referred to was a private in one of those contingents hired by King George III. for service against his rebellious subjects. The recent publication of the Journal of Captain Pausch has changed our estimate of the Hessians, showing them to have been not only thoroughly good soldiers, but also honest, sober, God-fearing men, of the same stamp as the German troops who fought in the Franco-German War. It was not their fault that they served against the Americans, but that of the petty autocrats who sold them like droves of cattle. Astor remained in this country after the war, and identified himself with its interests and fortunes, as did many others of his class.

Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast; the erection of a town on that coast, at the mouth of the Columbia River; the acquisition of one of the group of the Sandwich Islands as an intermediate station; and the opening of communication with all these points by the aid of a line of vessels, thus connecting New York, the tropical Islands, the central station of Astoria, the Russian possessions in the far north, and China and India across the Pacific Ocean. To carry out this magnificent idea, the American Fur Company was founded by him in 1807, and the City of Astoria in 1811, and ships had already begun to wing their way across the seas, when the plan came to naught, partly through treachery, and partly through the breaking out of the War in 1812. The record remains, an imperishable and indisputable proof of the genius of him who conceived the plan which, under more auspicious circumstances, might have been carried to a complete success.

This man, JOHN JACOB ASTOR, was the founder of that distinguished house which bears his name.* It is unnecessary to say more about him; but thus much at least it seemed proper to say, in order to throw light on the early annals of the family. That the qualities once conspicuously employed in national interests, were subsequently turned to better account in a more restricted field, is too well known to need repetition. How he lived in style befitting his position as the wealthiest private citizen of the United States, yet simply and becomingly; how he surrounded himself with literary men, and collected about him the treasures of literature and art; how he founded the Library which forms one of the treasured ornaments of our City, and how at last he passed away, honored, respected, and admired, are facts with which you are familiar. He died March 29, 1848, and his son, William B. Astor, born September 19, 1792, succeeded, as heir to the estate and head of the house.

Of that admirable man I shall have little to say. There are those in this hall to-night, who well remember his mild and kindly face, his gracious presence, and that inimitable air of high breeding and culture, which, though it does not make, yet certainly does mark the gentleman. The son did justice to the father's pride and hope. Mr. William B. Astor stood deservedly among the first in this community. He conducted the vast affairs with which he was entrusted with prudence and ability; and devoted much time to the preservation and increase of an estate, no part of which was ever squandered in recklessness or misappropriated to evil ends. Fitted by his education, first at Heidelberg and then at Gottingen, for the enjoyment and cultivation of literary and artistic instincts, he gave attention to liberal and æsthetic studies, and carried out his father's plans in that direction. The elder Astor had already left by will $400,000 to found the Library which bears his name. The son added, during his life-time and by will $450,000 to that amount, completing the original building in 1853, and adding another in 1859; which gifts he supplemented by another of $100,000 in books. He married Margaret Rebecca Armstrong, a lady of noteworthy lineage. Her family was of

* John Jacob Astor, born July 17, 1763, in Waldorf, Duchy of Baden, married in 1785, Sarah Todd, daughter of Adam Todd and Margaret Dodge his wife. Mrs. Sarah Astor died March, 1834, in the 73d year of her age. Their children were John Jacob, jr., William Backhouse, and three daughters, who were afterwards the Countess of Rumpff; Mrs. Bristed, wife of the Rev. John Bristed; and Mrs. Walter Langdon.

Scottish origin, as the name indicates, and of the number who, for political reasons, found it necessary to fly from their own country during the agitations and rebellions of the Eighteenth Century. The Armstrongs took refuge in Enniskillen, in the north of Ireland, whence John Armstrong came to America. This man earned distinction in the war with France in 1755–6 and was afterwards commissioned as brigadier-general in the Continental Army. For his military services he received from Pennsylvania, the State of his adoption, the first medal ever struck by that State, together with other honours. His son, a second John Armstrong, was also a soldier, and served during the Campaign against Burgoyne which closed at Saratoga. General Armstrong was Secretary of War in President Madison's Cabinet, United States Senator, and Minister to France. His sons, Henry B., John, and Kosciusko Armstrong, were well known and conspicuous in their day; the last-named was a highly accomplished gentleman of literary tastes.

His daughter, Margaret Rebecca Armstrong, married Mr. William B. Astor, who spent much time in foreign travel. Mrs. Astor is remembered as a dignified lady of the old school, a person of much loveliness of character and sweetness of manners. Her husband was well read; he spoke the French and German languages with fluency and with a perfect accent, and was among the most courteous men in Society. Of these parents, on the 10th of June, 1822, and in this City, the subject of this address, John Jacob Astor, the second of the name, was born.

It need hardly be said that great care and attention were bestowed on his education. Its foundation was completed at Columbia College, where he was graduated in the class of 1839. He was then sent to Gottingen, where his father had pursued his studies thirty years before. On returning to America, he entered the Law School of Harvard University, took its diploma, and spent a year in this City in the practice of the law. Master of the German and several other foreign languages; a good classical scholar; acquainted with the principles and practice of the law, and inheriting from his father and grandfather those qualities which fit men for serious work and grave responsibility, he began that career which has now terminated in the peace and rest of God.

On the 9th of December, 1846, occurred his marriage with Charlotte Augusta Gibbes. That lady was of a South Carolina family; she, and her future husband had been acquainted with each other from their childhood, and their attachment was one of those on which it helps and cheers the mind to dwell; unwavering devotion, unshaken fidelity, love without dissimulation; alas! how often do we miss them in the married state! To this auspicious union it will be a pleasure to revert, at a later point in the course of these remarks.

Fourteen years now passed; they were devoted to attention to the Astor Estate, which, already large and steadily increasing, gave scope to the undivided activity of its owners. It was a predestination which called him to take up that work; not to have done his best would have been a dereliction of duty. Great wealth is a trust, and an honourable one. Under free institutions, there can be no interference with its acquisition by fair and honest means; and, once acquired, it imposes the heaviest of responsibilities. It was the obvious duty of the possessor of the largest fortune in America, to keep it together as it came to him, to exercise a wise and generous stewardship thereof during his life, and to transmit it in sound

condition to his successors; and this gave him ample occupation during the earlier years of his career.

In 1861 commenced that great and terrible conflict, in which the nation strove for its existence against external and internal foes. Mr. Astor was prompt to recognize and obey the call of his country to serve her cause in person. His military career began with an appointment on the staff of Major General George B. McClellan, as Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel. He saw service with the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently received the brevet of Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious conduct during the Campaign of the Peninsula. He was devoted to his Chief, and had a high opinion of the ability of that distinguished Officer. The military career of Mr. Astor affords little to stir the imagination or gratify the love of the marvellous; but it formed an important episode in his history. That a man, with such vast interests depending on him, should take his life in his hand and go to the front, was, to say the least, unnecessary; the act compels admiration, and proves the unselfishness of his character. His wife, inspired by love of country and patriotic sentiments, and leading a life of daily self-sacrifice, accepted, without a murmur, the determination of her husband to serve in the field, at an hour when, after severe reverses, the national cause looked dark, and to many an eye desperate. An incident in the War shows the spirit in which this sacrifice of rest and safety was made. It is related of Mr. Astor, that on one occasion he accompanied General Martindale on a tour of inspection, in which they passed outside their works and rode in front under a continuous and heavy fire from the enemy. The officer who had led them that dangerous way and had received a rebuke from the General commanding, for placing them all in such imminent peril for no sufficient reason, moralized upon the situation, thus: "I," said he, "am only a poor soldier with nothing but my sword; but if I had been the heir to the Astor fortune and estate, I would have run away, if I had been hanged for it." It was said of Col. Astor, by an old army officer closely associated with him during the war, that he was as intent on learning the duties of the soldier as though his future success in life depended on promotion in the Army of the United States. In after years, he took the utmost pleasure in attending the reunions of his old comrades in arms, as a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. I quote from a report submitted and adopted at a meeting of the Commandery of the State of New York, May 28, 1890, the following words:—

"Of all his memories of a long and active life, the one to which he reverted with the greatest satisfaction was his service in the field in 1862, with the Army of the Potomac; the remembrance of the patriotic ardour of the troops, of their jubilant confidence in McClellan; of the privations of the bivouac, of the exposures and dangers of the seven days' battles, of the forlorn appearance and redoubtable qualities of the enemy—all these and many more he cherished with an interest akin to the attachment with which his thoughts ever after followed the officers who had been his companions in those stirring and memorable scenes."

After the close of the war, Mr. Astor made no further appearance in public life. In the year 1879, President Hayes offered him the position of Minister to the Court of St. James, a position which he was in every particular qualified to fill to the credit of his country and to the advantage of the national government; but he declined the invitation, as it is

said, under the influence of a modesty and dislike of publicity, which were characteristic of him throughout his life and appear to have grown upon him with advancing years.

It has been truly said of Mr. Astor, that "few rich men have borne responsibility so wisely, or have walked so far above the common temptations of wealth." Its possession invites to self-indulgence and ignoble ease, to the gratification of personal desires, and to the pursuit of pleasure for its own sake. No one could know him without being impressed by the fact, that he was notably free from the influence of such base and unworthy considerations. I have spoken of his life as a man of affairs as the fulfillment of an inherited responsibility. Early associated with his father in the care and management of his property, and instructed in those principles of honesty, industry, and integrity, which had guided his predecessors, he proved himself worthy of his education. At every point of contact with affairs, he seemed to know what ought to be done and how best to do it. True to the traditions of his house, he was not less true to the progressive spirit of the age in which he lived. How often have we seen great fortunes, which were accumulated by patient industry, or transmitted by inheritance, squandered and wrecked by spendthrift fools! how often are ancestral names dishonoured by the vices of the later scions of the line! In this case, no sordid motive decided action, nor did selfish desire constrain the conduct! This was indeed a representative man of wealth, exact in business habits, courteous and kindly to all, just and reasonable in his dealings with those dependent on him. It is my personal privilege to mention in this connection the services rendered by him to the cause of religion, as a vestryman and warden of the Parish of Trinity Church. He was recognized as one of the most valuable of the members of that Corporation. His strong common sense, his familiarity with practical methods of procedure, his intimate acquaintance with real estate and city property, his unerringly correct judgment, and his absolute integrity, gave him a position and an influence, the more readily acknowledged because it was never abused. Not only in committee, but outside, and from day to day his counsel and advice were sought by his colleagues, whenever subjects of great importance were under consideration. And for myself, I may add, that I owe him a debt of gratitude in that regard, which I take pleasure in acknowledging before this audience; for whatever the occasion on which I felt impelled to go to him—and of such there were many, and they were often attended by pain, doubt, and perplexity,—I felt relief at once, in the cordial greeting, the words of cheer, and the intelligent counsel that followed.

As might have been expected, the son took pleasure in carrying on the work of his father and grandfather in building up the Astor Library. His gifts to it amounted to a sum exceeding $800,000. From the Report of the Trustees of that Institution, dated January 14, 1891, it appears that Mr. Astor became a trustee in 1858. At that date, the middle hall of the Library was unfinished, and the number of books was 110,000. In 1875, on the death of Mr. William B. Astor, the building, as enlarged by him, had been some years in use; and the number of volumes was 152,440. Mr. John Jacob Astor further increased the building by adding the north wing or hall; the whole Library was rearranged for convenient use, and a complete catalogue of the books was made, the number having increased to 235,101. The Trustees in the report already

referred to, expressed themselves, with reference to their departed associate, in the following terms :

" Mr. Astor was the grandson of the founder of the Library ; for more than thirty years one of its Trustees ; and for more than twenty years its Treasurer. While he may be said to have inherited certain duties toward the Library, he had been so educated as to perform them fully, and brought to the service of the institution both a stalwart mind and body, large acquaintance with books and men, sound judgment and full appreciation of the advantages and needs of the Library, and a firm determination that there should be no deterioration in its character or usefulness during his connection with it. With these qualities and aims, he devoted himself to its service with unceasing faithfulness and interest, and added a constant and judicious liberality ; so that it is to his munificence that the Library is indebted for a new building, large sums spent in the purchase of books, a continuation of the catalogue, and, finally, large additions to the permanent fund for the purchase of books, by testamentary disposition ; thus almost doubling its resources and usefulness.

" During all Mr. Astor's connection with this great charity, he sustained the relation of a noble patron and faithful servant and a devoted friend. A just respect for his well-known opinions on such subjects, confines this minute to his official and personal life in connection with the Astor Library only. It may be permitted to the Trustees, however, to bear affectionate witness to those qualities which made the deliberations and proceedings of the Board at all times harmonious, and which induced his associates to become his frieneds.

" Who shall speak with sufficient delicacy of Mr. Astor's tact and consideration—whether as a benefactor who preferred to remain unthanked and unknown, and who declined to assume the most prominent position in the body, or, as a member of the Board, in his bearing toward his fellow Trustees in the administration of the affairs of the Library and the disposition of the various questions from time to time under consideration?

" The present condition of the institution is enduring proof of Mr. Astor's services on its behalf ; and the personal regret experienced at his death, evidence of the wisdom and consideration with which he has performed his duties."

You can well understand the peculiar pleasure experienced by Mr. Astor in making his frequent gifts of manuscripts, first editions, incunabula, and the like literary treasures to the Library which bore his name. Those exquisitely illuminated missals, those precious volumes over which Dibdin, the veteran bibliomaniac, would have gone into characteristic raptures of delight, remain with us perpetual proofs of his knowledge, his taste, and his liberality. That goodly and gentle company, the lovers of old books, may claim him as one of their number. He was rather bibliophile than bibliomaniac ; an able, learned, and sedulous bibliographer, the enthusiasm was his without the folly ; he was one of that fortunate class, who have the learning, the discrimination, and the passion for the possession of the gems and jewels of the scribe and the printer, as well as the means to gratify their honest desires. I remember his pleasure and my own, on a recent occasion, when one evening in his library, he showed me one of the most delightful of all Books of Hours on which these eyes have ever been fortunate enough to rest, and told me the story of its acquisition in London.

The study of bibliography has been well commended as "one of the most attractive and vast pursuits in which the human mind can be engaged." No taste is more elevating, where it exists uncontaminated by a spirit of extravagance and caprice; and in gratifying it as he did, not by the collection of a private or personal stock of treasures from the marts of the world, for his own selfish delectation, but by continually enlarging a collection intended for the profit and improvement of citizens, he showed himself a worthy disciple of Richard de Bury, and Sir Thomas More, of Bodley, Rawlinson, and Earl Spencer.

Nor have these benefactions ceased with his death; by his will, the sum of $400,000 was given to the trustees, the annual income of which is to be expended in addition to the treasures placed by his own hand in their custody.

Let me say something about our friend in his relations to the society of New York. His figure and aspect are well remembered: we recall him as when we saw him, but a little while ago; that stately and powerful form is before us now; the air of reserve and dignity, the bearing, which marks the man, to whom, by nature, place and honour belong. And yet, withal, nothing was more marked in him than modesty, dislike of publicity, and uniform courtesy towards all with whom he had to do. Arrogance was foreign to his nature; consideration for every one, respect for every man, whatever his place in the social circle, were characteristic of our friend. He was not one of those who, imbued with a consciousness of superiority, and, conceiving themselves to be of great importance in society, seem bent on meeting public expectation; most trying and painful persons they, whom we would fain relieve, did we know how, of some of the high value which they set on themselves. Strong in will and thoroughly grounded in principles and convictions, he was unassuming, reticent, and reserved.

To one who knew him most intimately, and loved and honoured him with filial affection, I am indebted for this agreeable portrait: "His tastes were simple, and with riper years the serious pleasures of his youth continued to delight him. In the prime of life he possessed great vigour, and his favorite relaxations were a walk through the woods, or an afternoon in his rowboat, or a long ride on horseback. This zest for outdoor exercise developed a vivid appreciation of the beauties of rural scenery. He delighted in the blossoming expansion of Spring, and in the reveries that Summer fields and fleeting clouds and lengthening shadows suggest. The tints of Autumn, and the sparkling vista of the river, and the eloquent silence of starlight nights spoke to him in a language he grew to understand and love."

Mr. Astor was singularly happy in his choice of a companion in his fortunes and a sharer in his social cares and duties. It is impossible to think of him, and of that house in which for so many years, the duties of hospitality were fulfilled in so becoming and gracious a manner and on so liberal a scale, without recalling that admirable woman who cast upon the scene the splendour of her presence and adorned every circle in which she moved. She was a power for good, to her husband, to those who had the advantage of her acquaintance, and to the society of New York. With a grace and a dignity appropriate to her lineage, with tact and wisdom, with a perfect knowledge of the usage of the world, she ordered her house and held her state at the front of the ladies of this metropolis. "New York

Society," as it is called, is a reality. It has a positive existence of its own; the metes and bounds may be somewhat uncertain, yet it is a living entity, to be taken into account by those who study the age and time, and are interested in social philosophy and morals. In this society, as in every other, there is good, and there is evil; there is no reason why it should not make for honour and righteousness, for social purity, and for the refinement and elevation of the life of the city. To that end, however, it must have leaders, and those leaders must recognize their mission. Here exist no crown, no hereditary aristocracy, no race of nobles, to set the fashion in manners and morals; that work devolves on those individuals, to whom, by common consent, and on reasonable grounds, the headship is conceded. Mrs. Astor was of that number; during her life-time she held her office with dignity, and exercised it with an appreciation of her responsibilities, and with an attention to social duties so scrupulous that it ended in exhausting her strength and shortening her life. She knew that the woman who stands in the front rank of the society of this metropolis, ought to represent that society for all that it can be worth to us, for truth, and virtue, and honest living. She knew that such a person must have a high ideal of womanhood; that she must exert a constraining power over her peers, and set a good example to her juniors; that she must frown upon the vicious, and help those who are good and true of heart; that her doors must be closed against women of dubious reputation, and men whom profligacy makes conspicuous. She knew that the besetting sins of fashionable society are self-love and self-admiration, pleasure-seeking for the mere delight of it, frivolity, extravagance in dress, entertainment, and foolish indulgence; low rivalries, addiction to pursuits which minister to nothing save luxury and pride, and secret, or open sympathy with those influences of the period which tend to defile the thoughts and corrupt the heart. And to her credit be it said, as it might be of some other noble women of her class, that society was the purer and the better for her lofty ideals and her fair example, and that she was a power and an influence for good so long as she lived and reigned in her own hospitable mansion and in her conceded place. Beautiful in person, accomplished and cultivated, in every sphere of a lady's duty, attractive by manner and conversational powers, she was a tower of strength to a husband, who repaid her by the devotion of his heart and life.

To her the mind reverts in reading Mr. Ruskin's description of the woman's true place and power:—"So far as she rules, all must be right, or nothing is. She must be enduringly, incorruptibly good; instinctively, infallibly wise;—wise, not for self-development but for self-renunciation; wise, not that she may set herself above her husband, but that she may never fail from his side; wise, not with the narrowness of insolent and loveless pride, but with the passionate gentleness of an infinitely variable, because infinitely applicable, modesty of service." *

Of her deeply religious character, and of her abundant charities, among the poor, the degraded, and the wretched waifs of child-life in this city, it is unnecessary for me to speak; you all know the story. But one thing comes back to me whenever I think of her; the work done by her in person in a quarter from which it is a womanly instinct to draw back, and which very few are qualified to perform. In a bad, low quarter of the town, stands a house known as the "Midnight Mission." Its doors

* "Sesame and Lilies, Queen's Gardens," N. Y. Ed. 1882, p. 100.

are open nightly to those wretched beings, who, stricken with remorse, or oppressed with horror at their sin, take refuge there, asking shelter, and protection, a place for repentance, and a start in a new life. The evening usually finds a party of such social outcasts gathered together, for reading, work, music, and such diversion as may lure them from their sorrows, and help to elevate and refine the bruised and crushed character. Ladies go there, to read to them, to entertain them, to talk with them quietly, about the beauty of virtue and the peace of a pure life. Probably not one in that forlorn company ever knew who was that "Sister Augusta"—for by that name she went,—who statedly came to them and spent the evening among them; delighting them by her great conversational powers, and particularly by her musical skill, for she was an unusually brilliant performer on the piano-forte; but we know; and I think it makes us hopeful and humble, to identify that modest figure in the plain dress, with the lady who might be seen at another time, right graciously receiving in her splendid apartments the first people of this city and of other lands. The house, in which she and her husband dwelt so many years, once the centre of an appropriate and ample hospitality, has now disappeared; the march of progress has overwhelmed, the tide of change has swept over and submerged it; and they whom we knew are gone hence to be with God. Perhaps it is best that the walls have thus come down, and that the roof-tree should have vanished. Such is the order of this fleeting state: "As soon as the wind goeth over it is gone and the place thereof shall know it no more. He hath put down the mighty from their seats. . . . The rich He hath sent empty away."

On the 12th day of December, 1887, the accomplished and lovely lady of whom we have been thinking, after a protracted and suffering illness of a year's duration, passed from this mortal scene. Her death was a severe blow to her husband; a blow from which he never recovered. His was that sorrow which slowly deepens down into the bases of the lives of men. On the 1st of December of the following year, he said to me: "You remember that my time of darkness is coming;" an allusion to the approaching anniversary of her death. He spent that day by himself, in seclusion; towards evening I went to him, and we said together, in her memory, one of those solemn offices of the dead, which bring them so distinctly back to us and draw us so near to them. At this point, I may perhaps, most appropriately speak of him as a churchman. He was very well read in theology, and familiar with ecclesiastical matters. He loved the Church with a sincere and loyal devotion; he was a regular attendant at her services, and a devout communicant; he took great interest in the music at the parish church, and promoted, by influence and example, advance in the solemnity and beauty of ritual; indeed, in some particulars, he would have been glad to see things carried beyond the point which seemed to me desirable. To him, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. William Astor, we are indebted for that magnificent altar and reredos erected in the parish church to the glory of Almighty God and in loving remembrance of William B. Astor; other gifts to the choir and chancel were made by him from time to time. Our poor depended on him for a large proportion of the sum annually received by them in charity; and it was mainly by his kind assistance that the Mission House was built, which forms the centre of our charitable work in the lower wards of this city. It is pleasant to remember, that it was his practice, if

he chanced to be abroad at a season when the clergy were in need of special help for their poor people, to send us home his usual contributions lest they should be missed by their needy recipients. It was an instance of those minor morals, which, in the observance, indicate a just apprehension of duty and a readiness to fulfill it, and for which the clergy, almoners of Christ's Poor, are always grateful. The private charities of Mr. and Mrs. Astor were very large. I am told, by a very intimate and dear friend of theirs, once their almoner to the needy and distressed, that he knows, of his personal knowledge, that their joint gifts, in a quiet and unobtrusive way, did not fall below the sum of $100,000 per annum for many years. Of these, none knew, but the grateful recipients of that bounty.

I have said what I had to say to you, concerning our departed friend; not without the impression that he would have forbidden, had it been possible, this public commemoration of his acts and character. I am sure that this would have been his wish, could he have expressed it. Never had a man a greater horror of publicity. I remember his telling me that he always tried to avoid writing notes or letters, and made them as short as possible, through the dread of the collection and publication of correspondence after death; and when he wrote to me, it was always with the understanding that the manuscript should be destroyed. A striking instance of this habit of mind lately came to my notice. There is a very valuable work of reference known, doubtless, to many of you as the "Cyclopedia of American Biography." In turning over its pages, I found sketches of the first and second of the Astor Family, and some particulars regarding the Hon. William Waldorf Astor, the present heir to the estate; but no more than the barest mention of the name of him who forms the subject of this address. The learned and accomplished editor of the work referred to, General James Grant Wilson, in casually referring to the fact in a letter to me, wrote as follows: "The explanation is that Mr. Astor requested me as a personal favour to say as little about him as possible. Indeed he expressed a wish that his name should be omitted; but that, I said, was impossible, and it was for that reason that he was very briefly mentioned." Knowing, as I did, the sensitive reserve of that modest, Christian gentleman, and divining his wishes, I have felt under a certain restraint in making the remarks which have been thus submitted to your consideration.

In his life, our friend kept up the honour of the name, and bore with patience the heavy burden of his responsibilities. In dying, he transmitted the double inheritance of a sterling character and an immense fortune to his only son. This is not the place, nor is this the occasion, to comment on the position of that honourable and distinguished gentleman, or to proffer counsel as to his conduct; but, it may be said, without impropriety, that during his temporary absence in a foreign land, he is often in the thoughts of his countrymen, and that they must inevitably regard his own career with deep interest and earnest expectations. The State, like the family and the Church, exists by divine sanction; her citizens are her children, having duties to the commonwealth second only to those to the Great Creator and Merciful Saviour of mankind, and to the beloved inmates of their homes. It is true, of the citizens of this metropolis and of this republic, that all are debtors to the common weal; and obviously true, moreover, that to whom much is given, of him shall

much be required. Rich men are, and will always be, the objects of unfriendly and unfair criticism ; it is impossible for them to satisfy the demands of that innumerable horde who choke each avenue by which they can be approached, or the instructions of those officious individuals who mark out for their neighbours the exact line of conduct which ought to be pursued. The gibes and reproaches of disappointed applicants, and the counsel of meddlesome people, may be, without qualm of conscience, disregarded ; but it is another and a becoming thing to call the attention of men of wealth to their mission and their dread trusteeship, and remind them of their obligations. Some things stand fast, and some things change. God, and Religion, and the Church abide ; while, in the State and Society it may be that the old order is to pass, and yield to a new one, and that the time for startling transitions is nearer than we think. We, therefore, in scanning the coming age, and considering the problems of the hour, look with expectation, and I will say with anxiety, to those who hold, by the will of God, leading places among us, and have at their control the forces which make or mar around and beneath them. Such men have our sympathy, and our best wishes ; it is our hope and prayer, that the base, the sordid, and the merely personal will fill no place in their motives ; that what they have received of honour, reputation, and character, they will keep to the credit of their line and to the advantage of their own reputation ; that they in turn will be, as they ought to be, public benefactors, faithful in stewardship during their life, and after their departure commemorated by monuments attesting their wisdom, their judgment, and their liberality.

The name of Astor has been and is now identified with the ideas of honesty, industry, patriotism, and public service. We believe that it is safe in the hands of those who have it to-day in their keeping, and that it will retain in our metropolitan annals the place in which it is honourably inscribed.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EARLY AND ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, OF LONDON.

Made by Chaplain Roswell Randall Hoes, U. S. N.

Register Book of the Church of England of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of this church, writing to the Secretary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on the 22d of April, 1707, says :

" I have often laid before my Vestry the Necessity of a Register Book in the Parish but to no purpose, having no methods of raising a fund to defray that and such like publick exigencies * * * * * I hope to buy a Register Book, w^ch^ I bespoke already, and then I shall [take] particular care to register all Christenings, Marriages and Burials according to our Instructions from the Venerable Society. I have baptised some Scores [of] Infants & Adults since my Arrival here, and married some dozens of

Coples but wou'd never receive a farthing perquisites for them hitherto." (See Letter Book of S. P. G., vol. 3, No. 67.)

Murder of the Hallet Family at Hellgate, in 1708.

The following extract of a letter from the Rev. William Urquhart, of the Church of England of Jamaica, L. I., gives a number of particulars relating to this tragedy which have never yet appeared in print. The letter is dated Feb. 4, 170⅞, is addressed to the secretary of the S. P. G., and is recorded in Letter Book No. 3, document No. 176, of the Records of that Society :

* * * * * * * "One W^{m} Halliot jun^{r} who lived at a place called Hellgate (it has the name from the Difficulty of Vessels passing up and down the River). The Husband the wife and five children in less than quarter of an hour were murdered by one Indian Slave whom he had nursd up from 4 years old. There was a Negro Woman Slave in y^{e} house, who was abetting to him in Counselling and perswading him to this bloody murder, but he confessed y^{t} his hands murthered them all after this manner. W^{m} Hallet and his Wife had been at Justice Hallet's house (the father of the said W^{m} jun^{r}) with some others of their friends. About 7 at Night he came to his House, and his wife being weary, went to bed and all the Children : The Husband sat in the Chimney Corner sleeping as his Custom was : The Slaves were watching their Opportunity (for they were resolved to do it that night) and the House being something dark Sawney, for so is the Indian Slave's name called came into the House, and had an Axe laid behind the Door, and seeing his Master asleep took the Axe and struck him first wth the Edge and then with the back on the Head. The first stroak waked his wife who was abed in the same room and she called Murder, whereupon he left him and struck her with the back of the Axe on the Head. There was one Child lying by the Mother, who did not awake as yet and there were two lying in a Truncle bed, about 7 or 8 years of age. Those he murthered next and all with the back of the Axe on the head, then he dragged the young Child out from its murthered Mother and knocked it on the head. Then went above Stairs and murthered the two children that were there. This he confessed and that there were some others that knew of the Murther. The Negro woman confessed the same. My Lord Cornbury issued out a Special Commission of Oyer & Terminer, to Chief Justice Montpesson, Judge Milward, Col. Willet & some others for their Tryal. Munday last being the 2d of this instant, the Indian man was hang'd and hung up in chains. The Negro woman was burnt alive. The Court is adjourned till next Week in hopes of further discoveries : There are now in Custody upon suspicion 4 Negro men, and 2 Indians all Slaves, not Natives here. I am afraid to loose this post and if so, this fleet but pr next I shall give an Account what Discoveries are made in relation to this horrid murther."

The "Distemper" in New York in 1702.

George Keith, writing from New York, on the 29th of Nov., 1702, to the Secretary of the Venerable Society, says :

"It hath pleased Almighty God to preserve us both in good health all the time since our arrivall into America notwithstanding many have been

visited with great Distempers in diverse Parts which have proved mortall to many in the Town of New York where near five hundred persons dyed in the space of three months, but now thanks to God the place is very healthfull." (See Society's Letter Book I., document No. 50.)

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF HEMPSTEAD AND OYSTER BAY.—HOUSES OF WORSHIP.—EPISCOPALIANS, INDEPENDENTS, PRESBYTERIANS, AND QUAKERS.—CENSUS.—NAMES OF SMALLER VILLAGES IN HEMPSTEAD AND OYSTER BAY.—SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL-MASTERS.—PRICE OF TUITION, &C., &C.—1728.

The following letter was written by the Rev. Robert Jenney to the Secretary of the S. P. G., and is recorded in Letter Book No. 21 of that Society, page 339:

"I Rec^{d} yours of June y^{e} 16th 1727. So late in the Summer, & our Winter has been so very Severe that I had not an Opportunity before this to answer your Six important Questions containd in it nor truly am I able yet to give you as full and perfect Account of the Several Particulars contain'd in them as I wou^{d}. But what I am able to send you is as follows.

"Altho the two Townships of Hempsted and Oysbay [Oyster Bay] make but one Parish being so Settled by Act of General Assembly under the name & title of the Parish of Hempsted, yet to avoid Disputes w^{ch} might arise between y^{e} two from their different interests which will sometimes Clash they made immediately upon their Settlem^{t} a private Agreement to Act Independently of one another and that each shou^{d} enjoy its Advantages & Priviledges in proportion to the Share they pay of the tax laid upon them—one third for Oysterbay and two thirds for Hempsted. I have made it my Business to discover the History of the Building of our Church and the most Exact Amount that I can obtain is from Mr. Gilderslieve, Schoolmaster in Hempsted. He tells me that Hempstead was Settled for some time before they had any Minister or House of Divine Service. The first house that was built for that purpose was a very small one we have now. And that Travelling Preachers sometimes Independents sometimes Presbyterians for the most part from New England did now and then Afficiate wthout any Covenant wth the People or Settlem^{t} by Law in the Year 1680. The Town agreed to build a better house for Divine Service by the name of a meeting house but after it was built there arose a great Controversy between y^{e} Indepen^{ts} & y^{e} Presbiterians, in which y^{e} Latter got the better and one Denton was Covenanted with to be their Minister, but he soon left them, as did Several others that were afterwards Covenanted with after y^{e} Same manner till y^{e} Arrival of M^{r} Thomas from the Hon^{ble} Society upon the Settlem^{t} of y^{e} Parish by Law & they inducted him into the possession of the Church parsonage house & gl. [Glebe].

"The Church is an ordinary wooden building 40 foot Long & 26 wide. The Roof is Cover'd with Cedar Shing[les] and the sides Clapboard with oak. Within it is not Ceiled over head but the Sides are boarded with pine. There is no pulpit but a rais'd Desk only having a Cloth and Cushion of Silk (the Cloth seems to be designed for a Table) w^{ch} they say was a p^{r}sent from Queen Anne. A Large Table Stands before the Desk where the Justices and leading Men sit when they come to Church. And this we

are forced to make use off for a Communion Table when we receive the Sacram^{t} of y^{e} Lord's Supper. There are in it no pews except one for M^{r} Sec^{ry} Clark, the rest of y^{e} Church is fill'd with open benches. It is not kept in good repair which Occasions thin Congregations in Cold Weather. There is no fence round it & the burial Place is at some Distance from it. It Stands in the open Road near a Small brook which runs between it and the Parsonage House. The Minister's-Sallary is Settled by Act of Assembly £60. pr Ann. of which Hempsted pays 40 and Oysterbay 20 by agreem^{t} between them. I have in Possion an old ruinous house much out of repair near the Church with three Acres of poor worn out land y^{e} Pasture of w^{ch} will not support one House. There belongs to this personage [parsonage] a form [farm] ab^{t} five miles distant containing 172 acres of upland & twenty five of Meadow. I have put a poor man upon it, but whether to any Advantage To me I cannot yet tell. These two have been Survey'd by M^{r} Clowes of Jamaica, who underwrites his draft y^{t} y^{e} Church has a title to a 100th Part of the whole town of Hempsted. Besides this there is about 7 Miles distant a Smal Lott of Meadow which I did Leave out but got nothing by it. But y^{e} Churches Right to all these is hotly disputed (and I am often threatened with an Ejectm^{t}). First by the Heires of one Ogden from whom the purchase was made in what Year I can't find for it is not in the Records [?] & the Deeds are lost & all those that were concern'd in the purchase are Dead. Secondly by the Presbyterians who plead from their purchase having been made before any Church was settled here and from their Ministers having been Long in Possession of it that it belongs to them. And Thirdly by the Makers who are a great Body of People here & Argue that it belongs to the Town and ought to be hired out from time to time as Major part of the freeholders can agree.

"As to the number of Inhabitants at first I can meet with no Information. The oldest men here living [are] at a Loss in this Point. But it is certain that it is much greater now for y^{e} whole parish is Settled very thick. In the Year 1722 the then Governour order'd the number of People throughout the Province to be given into him. The Constable of Hempsted gave in 475 men 472 women 532 m. children 472 female Children. The Constable of Oysterbay gave in 325 Men, 325 Women 331 m. Children 268 female Children. Of Negroes and other Slaves and in Hempsted 116 Men, 76 Women, 76 M. Children 51 female Children. In Oysterbay 41 Men 27 Women 17 M. Children 26 female Children—in all 3269. [It should be 3630.] Such was y^{e} Number in my Parish at that time & it is Supposed not to be much altered since.

"At the first coming of M^{r} Thomas I am Inform'd there were not above 5 or 6 that Adhered to the Church & they brought their Religion from England where they were born; the rest were Independents or Presbyterians and the most Quakers. Our Congregation in now very uncertain being greater or Smaller according to the Weather. In Summer, we are generally crowded entirely. Especially in the Afternoon, and also in Winter when there is Snow Enough upon the Ground to carry their Slays, (a very convenient and easy way of Traveling at such Seasons but they are but rare at Other times. Our Church is generally full but not Crowded. Most of the profess'd Members of y^{e} Church live at a distance from it. The Body of the Presbyterians at least the much greater part live here in the Town Spot.

"The Peoples manner of Living is Scatter'd up & down excepting that there are a few very small Villages as in Hempsted township there are the Villages of Hempsted Jerusalem Success and Bungy or Westbury and in Oysterbay there are Oysterbay Bethpage Norwilth & Wheatly. Those who live in the Villages are y^e^ poorest of the People the more Substantial Farmers finding it for their Interest to live at a distance from Each other. There are but two Churches in my Parish, one at Hempsted & a very small one at Oyster Bay where our Congregation encreases, but is yet very Small.

"The Quakers have two meeting houses one at the head of Cowneck another at Bungy but they meet at many places in Barns or houses according to the bigness of their Congregations. There is in the town Spot of Hempsted but one Presbyterian meeting house the only one in the parish but they are so poor & few that it is with difficulty that they maintain their Minister. We daily Expect that he will leave them. The Religions in my Parish are a very few Presbyterians in Hempsted and rather fewer Baptists, at Oysterbay more of the Church, More than both together of the Quakers but most of all of Latitudinarians, who run from one Congregation to another and hold to that Religion whose Preacher pleases them best.

"As to the Extent of my Parish both the townships extend across the Island about 16 Miles from North to South from East to West about 20 Miles from Corner to Corner ab^t^ 30 Miles ; The Roads are good in good Weather but yet Travelling very troublesome in the heat of Summer and the Cold of Winter which are both extream, For great part of my parish being a Plain of ab^t^ 16 miles long without Shade or Shelter y^e^ Wind & Sun have y^e^ full Strength and sometimes in Winter the Snow is so deep as to make Travelling impossible and So it has been for a great part of this Winter.

"There is nothing more unconstant than Schools here Excepting those from the Hon^bl^ Society. The Usual Custom is for a Set of Neighb^rs^ to Engage a Schoolmaster for one Year. Tis Seldom y^t^ they keep y^e^ same longer and often they are w^th^out for several Years. Y^e^ only Master has Stay'd long with his Employers is one Keeble upon a Neck of Land in Oysterbay call'd Musketo Cove where he behaves very well & does good Service ; The common rule for Paym^t^ for y^e^ Masters is pr Subscription £20. w^th^ diet or £30. without, But M^r^ Gilderslieve has five Shillings pr Quarter for each Scholer.

"The Church has no Donations the Minister and Schoolmaster no Benefactions ; The library is only that from the Hon^ble^ Society. Negroes are in number as above but are so dispersed that it is Impossible for me to Instruct them & Scarce any of their Masters & Mistresses will, here in the town Spot, M^r^ Clowes who ab^t^ three quarters of a Year ago began a Schoole Spent the Sunday Evenings in Catechising those Negroes which w^d^ go to him during the Winter but in Summer he has no time the Evenings being short and the Day being taken up with the Service in the Church being twice Performed and then there went but a few to be instructed by him. I have one Negroe a Communicant & my own were baptiz'd in their Infancy ; & they (being two) shall be carefully instructed while I have them.

"Before I conclude I must Acquaint you with my reason for Sending the Inclos'd Letters. At my first coming here Several of the Leading

Men of the Town press'd me Earnestly to represent to the hon^ble^ Society the Incapacity and Negligence of M^r^ Gilderslieve, not recommending any one to Succeed him ; for they had no thought of M^r^ Clowes, then M^rs.^ Thomas was among them who assured me that her Husband designed to do so, if he had recover'd. I declar'd it as being a Stranger to M^r^ Gilderslieve but they would not be put [off] till I consented to send their memorial which is enclos'd having first given M^r^ Gilderslieve a Copy of it that he may know what he has to Answer to. You will find M^r^ Clowes recommended in it and thereupon has wrote me a letter which is also enclosed. I sho^d^ be unfaithfull to the hon^ble^ Society if I did not Acquaint you that I have heard some reports of M^r^ Clowes reflecting upon his Sobriety but his Conduct has been so fair and regular since his coming here that I cannot upon the Severest Observation & Enquiry find any reason to believe them at least if he has been faulty formerly I am Satisfied he is not so now. He is the Son of a very active friend to the Missionarys & the Design of our Mission, M^r^ Sam^ll^ Clowes of Jamaica whose Services Especially to the two parishes of Jamaica & Hempsted are upon Record. As to the matters of fact contain'd in the Letters, I believe them to be true, and I know some of them to be so, and as Such I submitt y^m^ to the Hon^ble^ Society according to my promise to the Subscribers. Since my last I have baptized Eight Adult persons & 24 Infants of which two were Negroe Slaves.

"Pray make my humble Duty acceptable to the Honble Society, And be pleased to believe me to be, Rev^rend^ S^r^ Y° most Humble Serv^t^.

"Hempsted June 27^th^ 1728. ROB^T^ JENNEY."

ARCHIBALD THOMSON AND JACOBA SCHUURMAN, AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

BY RICHARD WYNKOOP, OF BROOKLYN.

(Continued from Vol. XXII., April, 1891, page 74.)

Children of Rev. Edwards Marsh and Hannah G. Thompson (67).

188. HARRIET N. ; b. Dec. 16, 1832, Hamilton, Can.; d. Nov. 14, 1850, Canton, Ill. 189. EUNICE A.; b. June 23, 1835, Barton, Can. 190. J. EDWARDS ; b. Dec. 13, 1836 ; d. July 10, 1861 ; m. Feb. 20, 1860, Farmington, Ill., Elizabeth I. Thomas. 191. BENJAMIN P. ; b. Feb. 25, 1841, Nunda, N. Y. ; m. Dec. 7, 1865, Galesburg, Ill., Mary Frances Ayres ; homeo. phys., Bloomington, Ill. 192. STEPHEN M. ; b. Apl. 10, 1843 ; m. Sept. 21, 1882, Alice M. Pease, Sioux City, Iowa ; lawyer.

Children of Samuel Hale and Jane Thompson (68).

193. GEORGE ; b. Mch. 10, d. Mch. 12, 1834. 194. MARY EUNICE ; b. Oct. 21, d. Nov. 11, 1835. 195. LA RUE PERRINE ; b. Feb. 8, 1837; d. June 2, 1838. 196. LA RUE PERRINE ; b. Oct. 28, 1838 ; farmer. 197. PHILIP THOMPSON ; b. Aug. 15, 1840 ; d. Aug. 31, 1861. 198. JANE

Electa ; b. Jan. 20, 1843 ; m. Sept. 20, 1867, to Enoch Heber Huntting, a farmer ; Colfax, Wash.

Children of Rev. Theo. J. Keep and Mary A. Thompson (69).

199. William John ; b. June 3, 1842 ; m. Oberlin, May 22, 1866, Frances Sarah Henderson, b. Dec. 24, 1844 ; formerly of Troy, now of Detroit. 200. Mary Jane ; b. —— 28, 1844 ; d. Oct. 17, 1844. 201. Mary ; b. Apl. 22, 1846 ; d. Feb. 14, 1848. 202. Julia Eliza ; b. Oct. 28. 1847 ; d. Mch. 12, 1848. 203. Mary Elizabeth ; b. Jan. 22, 1849, Hartford, O.; m. June 18, 1872, to Geo. M. Clark, b. Westminster, Vt., June 10, 1841; Chicago. 204. Fanny Maria ; b. Nov. 22, 1856 ; m. Jan. 1, 1885, to Normand Smith Pattan, b. July 10, 1852.

Children of John Thompson (70) *and Anne E. Glover.*

205. Philip George ; b. Oct. 4, 1852 ; m. Dec. 25, 1885, Carrie Munsell ; farmer in Dakota. 206. Sarah Caroline ; b. June 9, 1854 ; d. Apl. 15, 1887. 207. Mary Glover ; b. July 9, 1856 ; m. Oct. 1, 1888, to Chas. E. Lowrey ; Bowlder, Col.; a physician ; her husband a teacher. 208. Gaylord Whitfield ; b. July 7, 1859 ; m. Aug. 23, 1888, Emma Esther Rowe ; lawyer, Minneapolis. 209. John ; b. April 23, 1862 ; m. Nov. 23, 1887, Henrietta Law ; druggist. 210. Eunice ; b. Oct. 8, 1866.

Children of Gaylord Thompson (71) *and Elsie Voorhees.*

211. David V.; b. June 20, 1846 ; m. Nov. 12, 1874, Romelia Pelton ; farmer in Mich. 212. Philip Melancthon ; b. Jan. 30, 1848 ; m. Dec. 25, 1868, Flora Anne Stickney ; farmer at York, Medina Co., O. 213. Mary Eliza ; b. Dec. 15, 1849 ; m. Mch. 3, 1870, to Curtis B. Abbott, a farmer at Medina. 214. Ella Maria ; b. Mch. 30, 1852 ; m. Oct. 21, 1874, to Dwight M. Holcomb, a mechanic, in Michigan.

Children of George Thompson (72) *and Susan McPherson.*

215. Effleda Veronica ; b. Montville, O., Nov. 12, 1854 ; d. Steubenville, June 10, 1882 ; m. July 15, 1880, to Rev. Wm. Fremont Blackman, Cong. 216. Archibald Eugene ; b. Aug. 20, 1856 ; m. Garretsville, O., Dec. 14, 1886, Leonora Thayer. 217. Homer George ; b. May 13, 1859 ; d. Littleton, Col., Aug. 26, 1887 ; m. Medina, O., Oct. 4, 1883, Sadie J. Bachtell ; a farmer in Col.; his widow and child with his parents. 218. Gaylord Harper ; b. May 13, 1859 ; m. Denver, Col., Oct. 4, 1885, Letitia May Beck, d. Mch. 18, 1888 ; Secy. Soc. for Pro. of Abused Children, Denver. 219. Fannie Eliza ; b. May 30, 1864; teacher in Medina. 220. Edward Payson ; b. June 27, 1871.

Children of Homer B. Thompson and Eliza Thompson (73).

221. Ida Maria ; b. Hartford, O., June 13, 1849 ; m. Aug. 10, 1870, to Seymour Peck Hart, b. June 13, 1849 ; a piano dealer. 222. Margaret E.; b. Jan. 27, 1852 ; m. Oct. 13, 1874, to F. H. Van Ness, a farmer. 223. Jessie Marsh ; b. Nov. 4, —— , a stenographer and

typewriter at Cleveland. 224. Mary Hannah ; b. Dec. 13, 1858 ; m. Oct. 10, 1877, to Rensselaer J. McDowell, dealer in sashes, blinds, etc.

Children of Almer Harper and Eunice Thompson (74).

225. Anna Margaret ; b. Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1854 ; d. Port Byron, Mch. 28, 1866. 226. Edward Thompson : b. Sept. 28, 1857, Sabula, Iowa ; Cong. Min.; Prof. Theol. Sem., Chicago. 227. Geo. Philip ; b. Mch. 12, 1859 ; d. Feb. 19, 1865. 228. Robert Almer ; Jan. 21, 1862, LeClaire, Iowa ; teacher, near Chicago. 229. Eugene oward ; b. July 7, 1867 ; student, Oberlin.

Children of Joseph B. Clark and Fannie M. Thompson (78).

230. Edith Margaret ; b. May 29, 1868. 231. Carl Thompson : b. Jan. 28, 1875.

Sixth Generation.

Children of Alonzo Handley and Frances M. Thompson (102).

232. Helen or Nellie. 233. Frances ("Frank"); married.

Child of Lyell T. Mead (109) *and Margaret Freeman.*

234. Ida ; b. June 10, 1856 ; m. Portage City, Wis., June 10, 1878, to Chas. Palmer.

Children of David G. Snover and Julia A. Mead (110).

235. Julia A.; b. Eagle, Wis., Aug. 19, 1850 ; d. Mch. 11, 1885 ; m. North Prairie, Nov. 4, 1879, to Adelbert Bullock ; no children. 236. Charles L.; b. Aug. 7, 1855 ; m. Fort Atkinson, Wis., Nov. 10, 1882, Ida Damuth ; 2 children. 237. William L. ; b. Dec. 7, d. Dec. 15, 1869, Boscabel. 238. Nellie L.; b. Aug. 13, 1870 ; d. Sept. 29, 1873. 239. Jessie S.; b. Palmyra, Wis., March 23, 1873.

Children of James Ranous and Emma J. Mead (111).

240. Edward ; b. Milwaukee, June, 1855. 241. George ; b. Jonesville, Wis., May, 1857. 242. Lyell ; b. Fond du Lac, Sept., 1866 ; d. Ft. Howard, Wis., Apl. 20, 1887.

Children of Wm. L. Mead (112) *and Nellie Wilson.*

243. La Rue ; b. St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 28, 1879. 244. Gilbert ; b. Dec. 25, 1881.

Children of Henry Waltermire and Frances A. Mead (113).

245. Ida E.; b. Troy, Wis., Jan. 20, 1862. 246. Carrie ; b. Eagle, Wis., Mch. 4, 1866. 247. Henry ; b. Dec. 31, 1873.

Children of Daniel Vandenburg and Mary E. Mead (114).

248. William L.; b. Troy, Nov. 12, 1864; m. Champion, Mich., Apl. 28, 1887, Emma Williams; 1 child. 249. Frank T.; b. Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Sept. 12, 1871; d. Apl. 10, 1872. 250. Mary E.; b. Eagle, Sept. 27, 1873. 251. Charles M.; b. July 6, 1879.

Children of Henry Espersen and Caroline M. Mead (116).

252. Harry; b. La Crosse, June 21, 1871. 253. Frank; b. Ft. Atkinson, Aug. 16, 1875.

Children of Archibald L. R. Van Ness (124) *and Ella V. Gifford.*

254. Edward; d. aged 6. 255. Archibald O.; b. Jan. 17, 1871.; d. aged 3. 256. Walter A.; b. Aug. 22, 1873. 257. Lewis H.; b. Mch. 4, 1883.

Children of Charles Sherwood and Christina Van Ness (125).

258. John H.; b. Aug. 6, 1865. 259. Edward B.; b. Mch. 25, 1870. 260. Walter B.; b. Oct. 8, 1872. 261. Frank L.; b. Jan. 7, 1877.

Children of Jasper Wilhelm and Elizabeth Van Ness (128).

262. Thursia J. (Theresa?); b. May 10, 1883. 263. Grover C.; b. July 17, 1885.

Children of Robert Wallace and Caroline B. Van Ness (129).

264. Robert Cleveland; b. Nov. 19, 1882. 265. Boyd Van Ness; b. June 22, 1884. 266. John T.; b. Apl. 13, 1886. 267. Geo. Folsom; b. May 3, 1888.

Children of Theodore Bradford and Sarah A. Thompson (143).

268. Celestia ("Lessie"). 269 and 270. Roy and Ralph, twins.

Children of George Brown and Francelia Thompson (144).

271. Harry. 272. Mabel, b. Apl., 1882.

Children of Edward W. Thompson (145) *and Ella Andrews.*

273. Frederick. 274. Harold.

Children of Henry Churchill and Ellura W. Sunderlin (147).

275. May; b. Sept. 8, 1868. 276. Alice Burr; b. Aug. 2, 1873.

Children of Pitt Hoard and Julia T. Thompson (149).

277. Charles P.; b. June 9, 1859. 278. George F.; b. Mch. 17, 1865; d. Dec. 12, 1887. 279. Lewis Normand (Norwood?); b. Mch., d. Oct. 30, 1866. 280. Florence; b. Oct. 14, 1868; d. Aug. 6, 1870.

281. Julia, b. July 20, d. July 24, 1875. 282. Julia Virginia; b. Jan. 5, 1883.

Children of Harmon E. Van Buren and Harriet A. Thompson (152).

283. Harriet A. 284. Clare. 285. Samuel Thompson.

Child of Egbert S. Lane and Helen Thompson (153).

286. Ralph Thompson.

Children of John Perrine Thompson (154) *and Fannie Briggs.*

287. Jessie. 288. Max. 289. Harry.

Children of Andrew J. Robertson and Martha H. Thompson (163).

290. George Cooke; b. June, 1882. 291. James Lenox; b. Oct., 1884.

Child of George La Rue Thompson (164) *and Rosa Field.*

292. Henry La Rue.

Child of Daniel C. Chase and Emma E. Fuller (169).

293. Lulu Belle; b. Feb. 24, 1882.

Children of John J. Sleightam and Anne E. Palmer (171).

294. William H.; b. Aug. 26, 1857; m. Feb. 22, 1881, Minnie Pease; children: Sadie, Adell, Earl, and Fred. 295. Annie Louise; b. June 10, 1859. 296. Elmer Ellsworth; b. Aug., 1861; d. Sept. 5, 1862. 297. Mary J.; b. Dec. 11, 1862; m. Oct. 20, 1886, to Geo. V. Kelsey; child, Geo. Glen. 298. George Howard; b. Oct. 20, 1864. 299. Edward A.; b. Dec. 8, 1868. 300. Harriet Emma; b. Oct. 15, 1872.

Children of Edward Andrews and Sarah J. Palmer (172).

301. Henry Edward; b. Oct. 29, 1863. 302. Edward Palmer; b. May 9, 1834. 303. Helen Grace; b. Mch. 22, 1876.

Children of William Pye and Lucy Cook (181).

304. William. 305. Mabel. 306. Edith. 307. Charles.

Child of J. Edwards Marsh (190) *and Elizabeth I. Thomas.*

308. Harriet Thompson; b. Nov. 8, 1860; m. May 23, 1883, Farmington, Ill., to H. Elmer Stetson.

Children of Benjamin P. Marsh (191) *and Mary F. Ayres.*

309. Edward Ayres; b. Bloomington, Ill., June 10, 1870; d. Feb. 17, 1880. 310. Nathan Walworth; b. Feb. 27, 1872. 311. Belle Cothren; b. Sept. 5, 1873. 312. Cath. Childs; b. Mch. 3, 1879.

Child of Stephen M. Marsh (192) *and Alice M. Pease.*

313. Cassie May ; b. Feb. 3, 1885.

Children of Enoch H. Huntting and Jane E. Hale (198).

314. Eliza Minnie ; b. July 14, 1868. 315. Harry Hale ; b. Nov. 4, 1871. 316. Samuel Enoch ; b. Sept. 5, 1873. 317. Mabel Clara ; b. Nov. 18, 1878.

Children of Wm. J. Keep (199) *and Frances S. Henderson.*

318. Helen Elizabeth ; b. Troy, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1868. 319. Wm. Henderson ; b. Mch. 13, d. July 2, 1870. 320. Henry ; b. July 19, 1873. 321. John ; b. Jan. 25, d. Jan. 28, 1888, Detroit.

Children of Geo. M. Clark and Mary E. Keep (203).

322. Alice Keep ; b. April 11, 1873, Chicago. 323. Robert Keep ; b. July 1, 1879. 324. Geo. Houghton ; b. Aug. 7, 1880 ; d. April 21, 1881. 325. Margery ; b. June 26, d. Aug. 8, 1883.

Children of Normand S. Pattan and Fanny M. Keep (204).

326. Marion Keep ; b. Nov. 17, 1885. 327. Frances Caroline ; b. Nov. 10, 1888.

Children of Philip G. Thompson (205) *and Carrie Munsell.*

328. Carrie Eliza ; b. Mch. 14, d. May 2, 1888. 329. Ernest E. ; b. May 20, 1889.

Child of Chas. E. Lowrey and Mary G. Thompson (207).

330. Anna ; b. July 18, 1889.

Child of Gaylord W. Thompson (208) *and Emma Rowe.*

331. Robert Rowe ; b. Aug. 24, 1889.

Child of John Thompson (209) *and Henrietta Law.*

332. Raymond John ; b. Apl. 5, 1889.

Children of David V. Thompson (211) *and Romelia Pelton.*

333. Elsie ; b. July, 1876. 334. Nelson ; b. Feb., 1878.

Children of Philip M. Thompson (212) *and Flora A. Stickney.*

335. Minnie S. ; b. Nov. 17, 1870. 336. Luther H., b. Nov. 27, 1874.

Children of Curtis B. Abbott and Mary E. Thompson (213).

337. Gaylord T. ; b. Nov. 24, 1870. 338. Arthur G. ; b. Aug. 24, 1872. 339. Carl B. ; b. Feb. 7, 1875. 340. George F. ; b. Aug. 23, 1877.

Children of Dwight M. Holcomb and Ella M. Thompson (214).

341. Raymond; b. Aug., 1875. 342. Henry; b. March 30, 1881.

Child of Rev. Wm. F. Blackman and Effieda V. Thompson (215).

343. Eugene; Cong. Min. at Cleveland, O.

Child of Archibald E. Thompson (216) *and Leonora Thayer.*

344. Eugene Archibald; b. Dec. 28, 1887.

Child of Homer G. Thompson (217) *and Sadie J. Bachtell.*

345. George Bachtell; b. Littleton, Col., May 26, 1880.

Children of Seymour P. Hart and Ida M. Thompson (221).

346. Harlan Homer; b. Nov. 23, 1871. 347. Helen Augusta; b. May 5, 1875; d. Feb. 25, 1879. 348. William Witter; b. Nov. 4, 1885; d. Feb. 18, 1886.

Child of F. H. Van Ness and Margaret E. Thompson (222).

349. Rufus Guy; b. Dec. 7, 1875.

Children of Rensselaer J. McDowell and Mary H. Thompson (224).

350. Ivan Esther; b. Dec. 26, 1879. 351. Ida Merace; b. Dec. 27, 1882. 352. Rensselaer Homer; b. Jan. 11, 1885. 353. Freda Margaret; b. Oct. 17, 1889.

THE THOMSONS OF ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.

In 1664 Charles II. made to the Duke of York a grant of land from the Connecticut River to Delaware Bay, and the latter sent Colonel Richard Nicolls as Governor.

By deed of October 28, 1664, John Bayley, Daniel Denton, and Luke Wasson became the owners of the land between the Raritan and Passaic Rivers, extending inland twice its width. This land was confirmed to them and their associates, December 1, 1664, by Governor Nicolls. There were eighty associators Settlers arrived in 1664 and the spring of 1665. The Duke sold his rights to Berkeley and Carteret, who sent Philip Carteret as Governor.

It was agreed, among the parties in interest, to distribute the tract in question into first lot rights, second lot rights, and third lot rights, of which the second were equal to double the first, and the third were equal to treble the first. Thirty-three persons had first lot rights, twenty-six had second lot rights, and twenty-one had third lot rights.

Thomas, Moses, and Hur Tompson were among the eighty associates. Aaron's name does not appear among them, but he was subsequently recognized as having proprietary rights. And John Thomson was admitted among the associates in 1699; perhaps his youth had excluded him at an earlier period. Thomas had two of the third lot rights; Moses had one

of the second lot rights; and Hur had one of the third lot rights. Aaron obtained a warrant of survey, September 12, 1676, for 120 acres, in right of his father Thomas, and sixty acres in his own right.

Among the settlers who took the oath of allegiance to Charles II., Feb. 19, 1665, were Thomas Timson and Moses Tomson.

[1] Thomas Tomson had gone from New London, Conn., to Lynn, Mass.; and thence, as one of thirty-five associates, to form the settlement of Maidstone, or East Hampton, Long Island, and thence to Elizabethtown. He seems to have died between November 18, 1673, and September 12, 1676. His wife was Mary ———. Their children were: [2] Moses, [3] Aaron, [4] Hur, [5] Mary, who was married to John Hinds, one of the eighty associates, and had a daughter who was married to Isaac Whitehead, Jr., as early as 1700. It seems that [6] John, above named, was also a son of Thomas; and it is said that there was still another son, [7] Timothy, who married Sarah Sallee, and lived at Connecticut Farms.

Moses is said to have removed to New England, and Hur to have settled at Westfield, N. J. Aaron lived first at Black Horse Tavern, and removed thence to Bottle Hill, N. J., afterwards called Madison.

Third Generation.

[8] Joseph Thomson, son of Aaron, married Lydia ——, and removed to a place now called Mendham, when their son Stephen was nineteen years old (say 1739). The wife died March 24, 1749, and Joseph, July, 1749. They, with nearly all their children and three grandchildren, were swept away with a prevailing epidemic, called lung fever.

Fourth Generation.

The children of Joseph and Lydia were: [9] Phebe; b. Aug. 29, 1718; d. Apl. 1749. [10] Stephen; b. June 13, 1720; d. July, 1750; married. [11] Hannah; b. Dec. 3, 1721; d. April, 1749. [12] Mary; b. Nov. 27, 1723; d. "1799" (1749?). [13] Aaron; b. Dec. 7, 1725; d. Apl. 1749. [14] Daniel; b. Dec. 7, 1727; d. Apl. 1749; probably m. and had a son Daniel. [15] Desire; b. Nov. 4, 1731; d. July, 1777. [16] Rachel; b. Mch. 10, 1734; d. Apl. 1749. [17] David; b. Oct. 4, 1737; d. Dec. 28, 1821; m. 1st, Rachel Bonnel, 2d, Aug. 11, 1766, Hannah Cary.

Fifth Generation.

[18] Jacob, son of Stephen above named, m. Hannah Beach, dau. of Elisha. [19] Daniel, probably the son of the Daniel first above named, died at Mendham, about 1834. He and his sons were tanners and shoemakers. There were four sons and three daughters. His wife was Penelope Carnes, who died about 1820.

The children of David Thompson and Rachel Bonnel were: [20] Joseph; b. June 20, 1759; d. May 6, 1791. [21] Lydia; b. July 29, —; d. Mch. 1, 1793. [22] Lois; b. Mch. 2, 1763; d. July 30, 1808. [23] Phebe; b. Dec. 29, 1764; d. Oct. 7, 1773.

The children of the same David Thompson, by his wife Hannah Cary, were: [24] Mary; b. Oct. 1, 1767. [25] Daniel; b. June 28, 1769. [26] Aaron; b. Mch. 3, 1771. [27] Rachel; b. Feb. 8 (1773?). [28] Stephen; b. Jan. 16, 1775; d. June 9, 1859; m. Aug. 12, 1802, Susan Harris. [29] Abel; b.

Aug. 14, 1777 ; d. Nov. 20, 1808. [30] Martha ; b. Oct. 20, — ; d. May 15, 1813, killed in church with lightning. [31] David ; b. Dec. 10, 1782 ; d. Dec. 20, 1831. [32] Rufus ; b. Mch. 29, 1785 ; d. Nov. 18, 1818. [33] Nancy ; b. June 7, 1788 ; d. Jan. 1, 1792. [34] Phebe ; b. Oct. 11, 1790.

Sixth Generation.

[35] Stephen Ogden Thompson, son of Jacob Thompson and Hannah Beach, b. Dec. 17, 1775, d. May 31, 1856, was named for his grandfather, and for Joseph Ogden, second husband of his grandmother. Was graduated at the College of New Jersey, 1797 ; installed pastor at Connecticut Farms, Nov. 16, 1802 ; m. Feb. 24, 1803, Henrietta Beach, dau. of Major Nathaniel Beach, of Newark, N. J. In 1834 he removed to northeastern Indiana, and there he died.

The children of Daniel Thompson and Penelope Carnes were : [36] Joseph, the oldest, who was never married, but died aged about 80, at the homestead. [37] Nelly, the next, who was married in 1780 to —— Schenck, and had two sons and one daughter, who married and settled in Mendham ; also [38] Sarah, who was married, late in life, to John Smith, and lived near Mendham, and [39] Abigail, who lived with their father as a single woman. Another child, [40] Calvin, married Nelly Byram. He bought a farm at Tuckerman's Plains, and built a tannery ; there he and his wife died. [41] Luther, another child, b. 1760, d. 1855, m. in 1807 Rhuhama Chedister. It seems that there was also a [42] Daniel among the children of Daniel and Penelope.

The children of Stephen Thompson and Susan Harris were : [43] George Harris ; b. Oct. 9, 1803. [44] Nancy Isabel ; b. April 10, 1806 ; d. July 15, 1889. [45] David ; b. Oct. 26, 1808. [46] Robert ; b. April 22, 1811 ; lives at Mendham. [47] Alexander ; b. Feb. 6, —— ; d. 1835, at Charleston.

Seventh Generation.

There were two children of Calvin Thompson and Nelly Byram ; one of them, [48] William, married Rebecca Voorhees.

The children of Luther Thompson and Rhuhama Chedister were : [49] Lewis A. ; b. 1809 ; m. Feb. 25, 1832, Jane Mase ( ) ; lives at Kendallville, Ind. ; had a son, D. Headley, who volunteered for 3 years in the War for the Union, was shot in the hip at the battle of Williamsburg, and taken to Libby prison, and thence to Belle Isle and Salisbury ; and at the last place he was nearly starved, and was reduced to 90 lbs., although he had weighed 190 when he enlisted ; he was nursed at Trenton four weeks by his mother, and died a year after he had returned home. Another child of Luther and Rhuhama, [50] John Byram, was born 1811 ; m. Susan Brastow. A third was [51] Emily ; b. 1814 ; m. to Aaron Losey. [52] Albert, another child ; deceased. Another child, [53] Rebecca Ann, was born 1821. [54] Calvin, another child, b. Dec. 3, 1823, lives at Basking Ridge, N. J. ; he m. Sept. 14, 1844, Margaret Voorhies ; their son, Lewis A., was sheriff of Somerset Co., and afterwards State senator ; their daughter, Fannie E., d. July 7, 1890. It seems that there was also a son, [55] Joseph, who at last account was keeping a store in New York City.

[Note.—The facts above stated were derived from Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson, now of Trenton ; Lewis A. Thompson, of Kendallville, Ind. ; Calvin Thompson, of Basking Ridge ; and Robert Thompson, of Mendham, N. J.]

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Baptisms.

(Continued from Vol. XXII., p. 88, of The Record.)

A° 1734.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Mar. 31.	Gŷsbert Uittenbogard, Catharina Húnter.	Elisabet.	Isaak Stoatenbúrg, Anneke Daŷle, s. h. v.
April 7.	Johannes Rol, Aaltje Bass.	Johannes.	Jan Bass, and Tanneke Waldron, h. v. v., Jan Ariaanse.
	Petrús Rútgers, Helena Hoogelandt.	Anna.	Abraham Lŷnsen, Catharina Rütgers, s. h. v.
10.	Simon Van Sŷs, Geertrúŷ Pel.	Johannes.	Johannes Van Sŷs, Júdikje Wed. v. Joh. Van Sŷs.
	Johannes Minthorn, Jannetje Elsworth.	Hillegond.	Joris Elsworth, Jannetje Miserol, s. h. v.
14.	Johannes Roorbach, Sophia Graúw	Frederik.	Gerardús Beekman, Cornelia Varik, h. v. van Thomas Jeffers.
	Jacobús Stoútenbúrg, Margrietje Teller.	Margrietje.	Tobias Stoútenbúrg, Maryŷtje Ten Broek, s. h. v.
21.	Aarnoút Webbers, Sara Minthorn.	Margrietje.	Wolphert Webbers, Ariaantje Webbers, h. v. van Johannes Van Norden.
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28.	Alexander Fetchet, Maria Selover.	Abraham.	Johannes Montague, Júdith Selover, j. d.
	Hendrik Póúlússe, Súsanna Bedlo.	Isaak.	William Bond, Elisabeth Bedlo, Wed^e.
	Isaak Van Hoek, Aagje Van Schayk.	Neeltje.	Evert Pels, Jannetje Sammon, s. h. v.
	Laúrens Loúer, Jannetje Van Vlekken.	Marinús.	Samúel Baŷard, Margareta Van Kortland, s. h. v.
	Johannes Búrger, Jannetje Brouwer.	Abraham.	Abraham Broúwer, Sara Kimber, sŷn h. v.
May 5.	David Abeel, Maria Dúŷckink.	Gerrit.	Vincent Mattheús, Johanna Sinclaar, h. v. van Charles Crommelŷn.
	Nicolaas Antonŷ, Hester Roome.	Rebecca.	Willem Roome, Sara Túrk, sŷn h. v.
8.	Henrŷ Foúler, Sara Bosch.	Geeschasana.	Albertús Cœnradús Bosch, Anna Maria Bosch, s. h. v.
12.	Richard Van Dam, Cornelia Beekman.	Cornelia.	William Walton Júnior, Cornelia Beekman, s. h. v.

A° 1734.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Gerrit Van Wagenen, Teúntje Vandenberg.	Marÿtje.	Gerrit Harssin, Engeltje Búrger, s. h. v.
15.	John Thomson, Anna Canon.	Elisabet.	Pieter Hibon, Elisabet Rook, h. v. van Willem Cambel.
23.	Jacobús Rozeveldt, Catharina Hardenbroek.	Adolphús.	Nicolas Rozeveldt Jan zoon, Maria Brestede, j. d.
	Adam Koning, Maria Spier.	Titje.	Johannes Poel, j. m., Maria Koning, h. v. van Bejam^{n} Jerris.
26.	Andries Brestede, Debora Wessels.	Elisabeth.	John Varik, j. m., Elisabeth Wessels, j. d.
	Johannes Hoppe, Maria Van Orden.	Johannes.	Joh^{s} Webbers & z. h. v., Annatje Van Orden.
Júny 2.	Reinier Búrger, Dina Van Gelder.	Teúntje.	Victoor Heÿer & h. v., Jannetje Van Gelder.
	Adölf Bras, Maria Carsten.	Adolf.	Gideon Carsten, & h. v., Catharina Kokkever.
	Cornelis Webbers, Cornelia Waldron.	Samúel.	Samúel Waldron Júnior, Cornelia La Maetere, j. d.
3.	Philipús Goelet, Catharina Boele.	Catharina.	Jacob Goelet, & h. v., Catharina Boele.
12.	Isaac Somerendÿk, Sara V. Norden.	Coenraad.	Coenraad Ten Eÿk, & h. v., Sara Van Vorst.
16.	Samúel Jansse, Maria Van Pelt.	Jan.	Jan Ten Broek, Christina Van Pera, h. v., David Provoost.
19.	Joseph Waldron, Aagje Heitaker.	Joseph.	Benjamin Waldron, & h. v., Marÿtje Borÿ.
	Philip Minthorn, Johanna Ral.	Geertje.	Arenoút Webbers, & h. v.
		Francÿntje.	Sara Minthorn, Jan Mán Júnior, & h. v. Anna Minthorn.
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23.	Robert Provoost, Adriaantje Paúlse.	Annatje.	Cornelis Tiboút, Annatje Paúlse, h. v. van Willem Dÿks.
26.	Cornelis Van Hoek, Jenneke Bósch.	Jenneke.	Pieter Bosch, Sara Bosch, h. v. v. Gerrit Hÿer.
Júly 3.	Jan Goelet, Jannetje Kanon.	Jannetje.	Evert Bÿvank, & Catharina Boelen, h. v. v. Philip Goelet.
7.	Casparús Blank, Marretje Andriesze.	Casparús.	Harmen Bússing, Caatje Blank, j. d.
10.	Pieter de Groof, Rebecca Goederis.	Rebecca.	Barendt Tienhoven, Nelli Bisset, j. d.
	John Mak Everds, Catharina v. Horne.	Maria.	John v. Horne, Catharina de Hardt Wed^{e} van Cap^{n} Sims.

A° 1734.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
17.	Jan Blom, Rebecca Corsse.	Johannes.	Fredrik Blom & Jenneke Blom, h. v. v. Benjam^{n} Kierstede.
21.	Cornelis Volleman, Maria Wessels,	Frans.	Pieter Mesier, Margrietje Wessels, h. v. v. Sam Pel.
	Albartús Tiboúwt, Cornelia Bogaart.	Margrietje.	Elbert Haring, Elisabeth Bogaart.
24.	John Sjoet, Margareta de Riemer.	Alida.	Benjamin Sjoet, Maria Sjoet, h. v. v. J. Bern$^{d.}$ v. Deúrsen.
	William Beekman, Catharina de Lancÿ.	Adrianús.	Joh^{s} de Lancÿ, Catharina Beekman j. d.
31.	Johannes Paúlússe, Catharina Van Deúrsen.	Johannes.	Francois Mÿnar, Aaltje Callen.
Aúg. 4.	Willem Sikkels, Elisabeth Kúiper.	Robert.	Hendrik Sikkels, & z. h. v. Sara Akkermans.
7.	Johannes Blank, Rachel Andriessen.	Rachel.	Pieter Loosje, & z. h. v. Antje Andriesse.
14.	Matthew Clarkson, Cornelia de Peÿster.	Levinús.	Hendrik Rútgers & Margrietje Rozevelt, h. v. v. W^{m} de Peÿster.
18.	Hermanús Aalstÿn, Jannetje Willes.	Abraham.	Abraham Aalstÿn & h. v., Margrietje Jansse.
	Jan Hereman, Hittebel Noten.	Johannes.	Egbert Hereman, Annatje Hereman j. d.
25.	Isaac Stoútenbúrg, Anneke Dallÿ.	Neeltje.	Phillip Dallÿ, Cornelia Van Gelder, s. h. v.
	David Provoost, Johanna Reÿnders.	John.	Barent Reÿnders & Catharina Provoost, h. v. v. Abr^{m} Van Wÿk.
30.	Hendrik Van Nes, Johanna Berk.	Catlÿntje.	Cornelis Van Nes, j. m., Anna Cathalina Nagel, Wed^{e} Van Johannes Berk.
	Francis Meÿers, Aaltje Van Deúrsen.	James.	Daniel Meÿers, Elisabet Van Sent, s. h. v.
Sept. 1.	Hendrik Van der Hoef, Eva Slot.	Petrús.	Cornelis Júrriansz, Aaltje Van Winckel, s. h. v.
	Johannes Meÿer, Elisabet Pel.	Pieter.	Pieter Meÿer & Cornelia Ham, u. v. v. Antonÿ Lamb.
	William Lee, Engeltje Búrger.	William.	Carsten Búrger, Geertrúÿ Corsen, Wed^{e} van Thomas Richards.
[529.]			
8.	Jan Bogaerd, Antje Peek.	Jacobús.	Jacobús Peek & Elisabet Bogaerd, h. v. van Elbert Haering.

A° 1734.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Nicolaas Búrger, Debora Blÿdenbúrg.	Joseph.	Johannes Túrk & Antje Kúÿper, sÿn h. v.
	Henricús Haneraet, Elisabet Wickerd.	Christiaan.	Christiaan Stoúber & Veronica Corcelius, u. v. v. Willem Carolins.
	Andries Barkeÿd, Rachel Holst.	Catharina,	Lúcas Tienhoven jongman, Margrietje Barkeÿd j. dochter.
11.	Johannes Verber, Ele Maria Alsdorph,	Johan Christian.	Johan Deel, Elsje Hennen.
	Johannes Simon, Marÿke Loúrens,	Adam.	Adam Loúrens & Elisabet Lot, h. v. v. Jacobus Pieter Snÿder.
15.	Pÿramús Green, Maria Ellem.	Elsiabet.	John Ellem, Elisabet Ellem, j. d.
	Hendricús Cavelier, Helena Búrger.	Aaltje.	Paúlús Búrger and Helena Túrk, Wed^e van Joh^s Búrger.
	Pieter Broúwer, Elisabet Qúackenbosch.	Elisabet.	Jacob Broúwer & Ariaantje Webbers, h. v. van Johannes Van Orden.
	Johan Casparús Schúlt, Eva Catrina Streder.	Willem.	Willem Corcelius & Anna Maria Eerensteÿn, u. v. v. Johan Willem Altgelt.
18.	Johannes Roome, Súsanna Shavelje.	Judith.	Nicolaas Antonÿ, Judith Shavelje, j. d.
	Samúel Ten Eÿck, Maria Gornÿ.	Coenraad.	John Ten Eÿck & Elisabet Gornÿ, h. v. van Edward Tittle.
22.	Evert Pels, Catharina de Graúw.	Theophilús.	Hendrik Bogaerd & Elisabet Blaúwveld, Wed: v. Christoff: Pels.
25.	Alexander Búlsing, Sara de Mildt.	Cornelis.	Cornelis Búlsing & Marritje Jansen u. v. van Abraham Aalteÿn.
Oct. 6.	Johan Daniel Smit, Maria Elisabet Hitteg.	Maria.	Pieter Bacchús & Maria Paúlús h. v. v. Matthÿs Ot.
9.	Isaac Bradt, Magdalena Smit.	Isaac.	Frans Bradt & Diewertje Wessels, Wed^e van Isaac Bradt.
	Abraham Lÿnssen, Catharina Rutgers.	Abraham.	Joost Lÿnssen & Angenietje Lÿnssen, h. v. van Thomas Vater.
	Jan Heÿer, Margrietje Corelje.	Elisabet.	Gerrit Heÿer & Aagje Brúÿn, h. v. v. Barent Boss.
	Jan Willemse, Jannetje Vandewater.	Aafje.	Willem Vande Water, Aafje Ringo, sÿn h. v.

A° 1734.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Cornelis Flamen Aaltje Gerbrands.	Cornelis.	Sÿlvester Maris, Marÿtje Maris, Wed[e] van Andries Teller.
13.	Abraham Keteltas, Jenneke D[e] Honneur.	Johannes.	Abraham Boelen, Elisabet De Peÿster, s. h. v.,
		2 Linger. Jenneke.	Johannes Keteltas & Elisabet Van Dÿk, h. v. van Gerrit Keteltas.
	Johannes Abrahamse, Elisabet Bosch.	Johannes.	Casparús Bosch, Jannetje Maÿden, s. h. v.
16.	William Seckerleÿ, Antje Bradt.	Petrús.	Petrús Rútgers, Maria Bradt h. v. van Jeremia Pamerton.
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	Steenwÿk de Riemer, Catharina Roosevelt.	Sara.	Nicolaas Roosevelt, Rachel Roosevelt, h. v. van Petrús Low.
	Samúel Gúlek, Bensje Van Sichele.	Hendrik.	Minne Van Sichele & Jannetje Van Sichele, u. v. v., Christoff: Emans.
20.	Isaac Bocke, Bregje Roome.	Brejge.	Johannes Roome, Elisabet Bensing, s. h. v.
23.	John Elner, Apolonÿ Van Arnhem.	Maria.	Nicolaas Búrger, Nellÿ Potter, jonge dochter.
27.	Evert Bÿvank, Maria Cannon.	Evert.	Cornelis Cortregt, Hester Cannon, s. h. v.
	Cornelis Van Ranst, Geertrúÿ Sebring.	Pieter.	Pieter Van Ranst, Sara Kierstede, s. h. v.
Nov. 3.	Christoffel Bancker, Elisabet Hooglandt.	Anna.	Abraham Lefferts & Helena Hooglandt, h. v. v. Peter Rútgers.
	Francis Mannÿ, Annatje Kip.	Jeremias.	Petrús Kip & Anna Magdalena Mannÿ, j. d.
6.	Pieter Van Benthúÿsen, Margrietje Alger.	Martinús.	Ahasúerús Túrk, Hillegond Cúÿper, s. h. v.
	Henrÿ Braisier, Abigael Parcel.	Willem.	Willem Rooseboom & Sara Rooseboom, h. v. v. Jacobus Qúik.
10.	Joris Walgraaf, Magdalena Lesjer.	Jacob.	Hendrik Labach & Catharina Lesjer, Wed. van James Makbrok.
	Gÿsbert Uÿttenbogaert Júnior, Catharina Paalding.	Johannes.	Abraham Paalding, Neeltje Potter, j. d.
	Abraham Kip, Sara Vis.	Maria.	Samúel Kip, Margrietje Bÿckman, s. h. v.
13.	Jacob Lorÿ, Maria Vander Grist.	Maria.	John Bartel, Margrietje Rÿke, Wed[e] van Otto Clerk.

A° 1734.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUYGEN.
17.	Johannes Groesbeek, Anna Baÿeúx.	Anna.	James Favier, Charlotta Boeje, s. h. v.
	Jacob Van Deúrsen. Helena Van Deúrsen.	Abraham.	Francis Mÿners & Catharina Pouwels, u. v. v. Johs Pouwelse.
24.	Petrús de Milt, Femmetje Valentÿn,	Petrús.	Johannes Van Sÿse, Engeltje Appel, s. h. v.
	Daniel Dÿks, Margrietje Poúlússe.	Marÿtje.	Robbert Provoost & Annatje Poalússe, h. v. v. William Dÿks.
	Johannes Dallÿ, Margrietje Van Syse.	Elisabet.	Abraham Braisier, Elisabet Dallÿ, s. h. v.
Dec. 1.	Johannes Vredenbúrg, Jannetje Woedert.	Jannetje.	Willem Vredenburg, Catharina Schot, s. h. v.
	Cornelis Van Vechten, Neeltje Búlsing.	Benjamin.	Gÿsbart Gerritse, Margareta Lesjer, s. h. v.
4.	Joris Lamb, Hendrikjé Meÿer.	Alexander.	Alexander Lam & Elisabet Koning, Wed. van Alexander Lam.
	Lúcas Braisier, Judith Gacherie.	Abraham.	Abraham Braisier, Elisabet Dallÿ, s. h. v.
[531.]			
8.	Frans Walter, Marilis Haen.	Wilhelmús.	Wilhelmús Poppelsdorf, j. m., Catharina Holsapel, j. d.
	Petrús Lachier, Fÿtje Sabrisco.	Albert.	Albert Sabrisco, Rachel Sabrisco, j. d.
	Frenk, Knegt Van Harm: v. Gelder, Elisabet Bicker Mÿdt Van, Wed: Ver Plank.	Elisabet.	York Richt, Knegt v. a. c.: Van Wÿk, Prÿmis Knegt, Van Abr. Van Horne.
15.	Johannes Ten Broek, Annatje Smith.	Sara.	Matthÿs Borel & Annatje Roolevelt, h. v. Bernardús Smit.
18.	Pieter Canon, Marÿtje Schermerhoorn.	Jan.	Jan Goelet, Jannetje Canon, s. h. v.
	Marten Bandt, Jenneke Búÿs.	Geertrúÿdje.	Pieter Búÿs, Geertje Hopper, sÿn h. v.
	Willem Vredenbúrgh, Willemÿntje Nack.	Willem.	Reÿnier Nack, Apolonia Vredenbúrgh, h. v. van Frederik Blom.
22.	Johannes Sÿmons, Súster Korssen.	Johannes.	Johannes Broúwer, Jenneke Bosch, h. v. van Corns Van Hoek.
	Wilhelmus Beekman, Martha Mott.	Christina.	Johannes Beekman, Abigael Bill, Wed. v. Jan Stout.

A° 1734.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN
	Simon Cregier, Antje Van Oort.	Hester.	Hendrik Rÿcke, Antje Peek, u. v. v. Jan Bogaert.
	Cornelis Bogaert, Cornelia Verdúÿn.	Nicolaas.	Jasper Farmer, Elisabet Van Veúrden, Wed van Aarnoút Shile.
25.	Abraham Ten Eÿck, Jelÿntje Berkels.	Elisabet.	John Tevo, Bregje Pels, sÿn h. v.
29.	John Thúrman, Elisabet Wessels.	Sara.	Frans Brat, Triÿntje Wessels, jonge d.
	Johannes Webbers, Annatje Van Orden.	Jacomÿntje.	Johannes Hoppe, Maria Van Orden, sÿn u. v.
		A° 1735.	
Jan: 1.	Hendrik Rútgers, Catharina de Peÿster.	Johannes.	Willem de Peÿster, Anna Bancker Wed^e van Johannes de Peÿster.
	Johannes Lashlÿ, Maria Olders.	Maria.	Alexander Lam, Elisabet Staf, j. d.
12.	Francois Marschalk, Anneke Lÿnsen.	Andries.	Johannes Marschalk, Marÿtje Marschalk, j. d.
15.	John Dobs, Annatje Nieúkerk.	John.	Jan Nieúwkerk, Jenneke Brestede, s. h. v.
19.	Daniel Gaútier, Maria Bogart.	Hillegond.	Willem Bogart, Hillegond Van Horne, s. h. v.
22.	Loúwrens Wessels, Súsanna Brat.	Diewertje.	Isaak Brat, Catharina Brat, j. d.
	Jacob Miller, Cathalÿntje Kip.	Paúlús.	Simon Janssen, Annatje Vander Heÿde Wed^e van Paúlús Miller.
	Petrús Kip, Margrietje Blom.	Maria.	Frederik Blom, Engeltje Pels, h. v. Van Jacob Kip.
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26.	Hendrikús Bensing, Catharina Van Laar.	Dirk	John Lake, Catharina Bensing, s. h. v.
	Josúa Slidel, Elisabet Jansen.	Michiel.	Abraham Aalstÿn Senior, Marritje Jansen, sÿn h. v.
	Jacob Slover, Sara Vander Linde.	Isaak.	Isaak Bussing, Júdith Slover, j. d.
29.	Gÿsbert Van Deúrsen, Annatje Ten Broek.	Annetje.	Jacob Van Deúrsen, Marÿtje Ten Broek Wed^e van Charles Philips.
	John Gallowaÿ, Annatje Lam.	Thomas.	Alexander Lam & Elisabet Koning, Wed: van Alexander Lam.

A° 1735.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Johannes Linde, Rachel Nights.	Johannes.	Jaçob Broúwer Junior, Sara Broúwer, h. v. van Samúel Broek.
	Hero Elles, Anna de Peÿster.	Johannes.	Abraham Boelen, Elisabet de Peÿster, s. h. v.
Febr: 2.	Pieter Pra Van Zant, Sara Willemse.	Pieter Pra.	Johannes Van Zant, Trÿntje Bensing, s. h. v.
	Nicolaas Baÿard, Elisabet Rÿnders.	Margareta.	Barent Rÿnders, Júdith Baÿard, Wed^e van Rip Van Dam Junior.
	Jacobus Van Norden, Christÿntje Sabrisco.	Jan.	Jan Sabrisco, Margrietje Dorrie, s. h. v.
	Johan Willem Altgelt, Anna Maria Erenstÿn.	Johannes.	Johannes Jongbloet, Maria Geertúrÿd Abereshin, s. h. v.
5.	Ahassúerús Elsworth, Maria Van Gelder.	Sara.	Joris Elsworth, Jannetje Miserol, s. h. v.
	Simson Pels, Marÿtje Bensing.	Bregje.	Johannes Bensing, Bregje Pels, u. v. v. Jan Tero.
9.	Abraham Paalding, Maria Cosÿn.	Jacobús.	Joost Paalding, Susanna White, sÿn h. v.
16.	Matthÿs Ot, Maria Philebene Poúlús.	Jonas.	Johan Jonas Bachús, Marÿtje Corcelius, j. d.
	Willem de Peÿster, Margrietje Roosevelt.	Willem.	Mattheús Clarkson, Cornelia de Peÿster, s. h. v.
	Jan Van Pelt, Hillegond Boekenhoven.	Catharina.	Johannes Boekenhoven, Catharina Boekenhoven, j. d.
21.	Johannes Aalstÿn, Cathaljna Rapalje.	Marretje.	Abraham Alstÿn, Marretje Jansse, z. h. v.
23.	Willem Peek, Femmetje Doúwe.	Sara.	Joh^s Doúwe & Elisabet Peek, h. v. v. Hendrik Rÿke.
Maert 2.	D° Henricùs Boel, Elisabet Van Horne.	Gerrit. geboren den 14 Februarÿ, gestorven den 7 Maert.	Gerrit Van Horne, Margarita Van Horne.
	Isaac de Miltt, Michieltje Van der Voorst.	Michiel.	Cornelis Vander Hoevenden, Stÿntje Schamp, z. h. v
5.	Cornelis Terp, Aplonia nit den Bogaard.	Abigail.	Isaac Stoútenbúrg, Nellÿ Potter, j. d.
Mar: 5.	Jacobus Volwÿler, Aaltje Roome.	Willem.	Willem Roome, Marytje Roome, j. d.
	Willem Gilbert, Maria Van Sant.	Arent.	Johannes Gilbert, Margrietje Gibert, j. d.

TWO LETTERS FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Communicated by Rufus King, Esq., of Yonkers, N. Y.

Through the courtesy of H. E. H. Brereton, Esq., of Yonkers, the following letters from George Washington are now published for the first time :

Princeton,
10th Oct., 1783.

Sir.

Your favor of the 25th ulto came to me by Thursday's Post. It meets my thanks for the obliging expressions with which the information respecting the deceased Mrs. Savage is conveyed. I think you judged very properly in not sending the original Will of that Lady, whose death, with the circumstances attending it, is much to be regretted.

She certainly merited very different treatment from her husband, Doctr Savage.

If the Will is not lengthy, you would do me a favor by transmitting me a copy of it.

The Original, you will be so good as to retain in your hands, or deliver it to Mrs. Washington as she passes through Baltimore on her way to Virginia.

I am Sir,
Yr Most Obt & Hbl Servt,
(Signed) G. Washington.

Mr. Frans Moore,
Baltimore, Md.

Mount Vernon,
April 20, 1786.

Sir.

Within these few days, I have received your letter of the 12th, and sometime ago, I recollect to have been favoured with another letter from you, which, in the hurry of Business, got overlooked.

It is now more than Two years since, indirectly, I obtained a sight of the deceased Mrs. Savage's Will. I then thought and still do think it strange, that the Executors of this Will should never have made any official communication thereof to the Trustees of that Lady in this country, nor have made any direct enquiry concerning the situation of her affairs here. These may be summed up in a few Words and will be found to be as follows. When matters came to extremity between Doctr Savage and his Wife, and Mr. Fairfax and myself were obliged to put the trust bond in suit to recover her annuity, the Doctr made use of all the chicanery of Law and Lawyers to procrastinate the Suit, which the tardiness of our Courts (and during one period of the revolution the suspension of Justice) but too well enabled him to effect.

It was, therefore, long before a Judgement at common law could be obtained, and this was no sooner done than he threw the matter into Chancery, where I am told (for I have had no share in the management of this Business for the last Ten years, that is since I took the Command of the American Forces) it has been ever since.

I believe Mr. Fairfax has done everything in his power to bring the matter to issue, and I have heard, I think from himself, that there is now a probability of its happening soon. With great Truth, I can assure you that not One Farthing of Mrs. Savage's annuity was ever paid to the Trustees, whilst we have been obliged to advance Money out of our own pocketts to carry on the prosecution, and whilst, moreover, from a representation of the distress that Lady was involved in, I gave her a Bill to the amount of £53. sterling on James Gildart of Liverpool, which is still due to me.

This is the best Account I am able to give you of the Trust, and you are at full liberty to communicate the purport of it to Mrs. Innis.

I am Sir, Your Most Obed^{t} Serv^{t},
(Signed) G. Washington.

Mr. Tho^{s} Brereton,
Baltimore.

SKETCH OF JAMES DePEYSTER OGDEN.

By W. Abbatt, of the New York Life Insurance Company.

James DePeyster Ogden, born in Jamaica, L. I., in 1790, was descended from John Ogden, the first of his name in this country, who resided in Stamford, Conn., about the time of its settlement. A few years afterwards he removed to Long Island, where he acquired large landed possessions at Hempstead, through patents, and at Southampton, through purchase from the Indian sachem. He afterwards removed to New Jersey, and was one of the founders of the town of Elizabeth.

In New Jersey the greater part of his descendants are to be found, though there are others in New York and in Louisiana. Jacob Ogden, M. D., of the fifth generation in descent from John Ogden, resided in Jamaica, L. I., to which place his father removed in 1746. Jacob married Mary Keade DePeyster, daughter of James DeP. and Sarah Reade, and their only child was James DePeyster Ogden, the subject of this sketch.

He entered business life as a clerk for Van Horn & Clarkson, of 129 Pearl Street, in 1805. Later he went to Europe for three years, as agent for the then celebrated dry-goods firm of LeRoy, Bayard & Co., of New York, who were concerned also in financial operations with Amsterdam. In 1820 he began business for himself as a cotton merchant, at 24 Broad Street, under the style of James DePeyster Ogden & Co., and afterwards established the branch firm of Roskell, Ogden & Co., at Liverpool. For thirty-five years he was a prominent figure in mercantile life. He was President of the St. Nicholas Society ; Vice-President of the Union Club from November 14, 1866, to May 24, 1867 ; one of the earliest members of the Chamber of Commerce (1820), of which he was also president from 1842 to 1845 ; one of the most prominent members of the Union Safety Committee of 1861 ; and Chairman of the great Union Defence Meeting at the Cooper Union, January 8, 1861.

In 1845 he was the President of the Nautilus Life Insurance Company, which, by a change of name, became the New York Life Insurance Com-

pany, of which he was the first president, 1845–47. Later on he was President of the Alliance Mutual Insurance Company, and at the same time of the Atlantic Dock Company. From 1845 to 1861 he was the Secretary of the Bank for Savings in Bleecker Street, and in 1861 was elected Comptroller of the Bank, which office he held until his death. He was also President of the Shakespeare Club, of New York, for which the only portrait of him extant was painted, by Elliot, and which is now in possession of the Chamber of Commerce.

During his long life he was an intimate associate of the most distinguished men of the city, and a welcome guest of the most select circles. Philip Hone, in his Diary, notes Mr. Ogden as a guest at almost every dinner party at which he himself—a leader of society—was present. His few remaining contemporaries agree in characterizing him as a man of more than usual intelligence, wide experience, and great information ; as a man of genial and polished manners. Simple in his bearing, vivacious in his conversation, and highly acceptable in social intercourse, as, aside from their testimony, might well be inferred from the fact of his presidency in so many social and business connections.

At the time of his death, which occurred in New York, April 7, 1870, the Chamber of Commerce resolved : "That the widely-extended business career of Mr. Ogden conferred distinction on the commercial character, and placed before the rising generation of American merchants an example of eminent ability, marked intelligence, and integrity."

EARLY SETTLERS OF ULSTER CO., N. Y.—THE VAN WAGENEN FAMILY.

(Continued from Vol. XXI., p. 124, of THE RECORD.)

Children of JACOB AARTSE VAN WAGENEN (475) *and Sara Freer* (489).

(All bp. at Kingston).

549. MARIA, born at Wagendal, Dec. 17, 1731 ; m. at Kingston, Nov. 23, 1751, Abraham Krom, b. at Rochester.
550. REBECCA, born at Wagendal, June 14, 1733, bp. June 17 ; m. at Kingston, Sept. 26, 1755, Jacob, son of Isaac DuBois and Neeltjen Roosa, bp. at Kingston, Jan. 14, 1733.
551. BENJAMIN, born Jan. 14, 1737, bp. Jan. 23 ; died July 2, 1751.
552. JANNETJEN, born Dec. 5, 1740, bp. Dec. 26 ; m. Jacob, son of Heyman Roosa and Jannetjen Freer, bp. at Kingston, Oct. 14, 1739.
553. JOHANNIS, born at Wagendal, Sept. 24, 1743, bp. Oct. 2 ; m. at Kingston, Sept. 11, 1773, Rebecca Van Wagenen (568).
554. JACOB, born April 25, 1747, bp. May 3.
555. JACOB, born at Wagendal, Aug. 7, 1748, bp. Aug. 24 ; m. at Kingston, Aug. 24, 1770, Margriet Van Wagenen (667).

Children of Gerrit Aartse Van Wagenen (477) *and Marytjen Freer* (493).

(All bp. at Kingston).

556. Maria, bp. Oct. 31, 1736.
557. Jan, bp. Aug. 13, 1738.
558. Jan. bp. Feb. 3, 1740; m. at Kingston, Nov. 18, 1763, Margrietjen, daughter of Petrus Louw and Debora Van Vliet, bp. at Kingston, Oct. 30, 1737.
559. Petrus, born at Wagendal, Sept. 10, 1745, bp. Sept. 15; died April 29, 1826: m. at Kingston, Feb. 23, 1781, Anna Viele, daughter of Cornelius Viele and Elizabeth Louw; she died October 16, 1797, at Wagendal.
560. Aard, bp. Jan. 2, 1748; m. Catherine, daughter of Moses C. Depuy and Elizabeth Claarwater, who were m. at Rochester, Nov. 24, 1746.
561. Rebecca, bp. May 1, 1748: m. at New Paltz, Nov. 1, 1768, Henricus, son of Henricus Dubois and Jannetje Hoogtelling, bp. at Kingston, May 1, 1743.

Children of Johannes Van Wagenen (478) *and Elizabeth Freer.*

(All bp. at Kingston).

562. Maria, born at Wagendal, bp. March 25, 1739; m. at Kingston, Dec. 31, 1756, Jan Terwilger, born in Shawangunk, perhaps the son of Evert Terwilger and Sara Freer.
563. Rachel, born at Wagendal. bp. May 13, 1741; married at Kingston. Dec. 24, 1763, Jan (540) son of Solomon Hasbrouck and Sara Van Wagenen (30) Rachel, married 2nd, at New Paltz, Feb. 17, 1770, Petrus Johannes Schoonmaker.
564. Catharina, born in Hurley, bp. Aug. 21, 1743, married at Kingston, Nov. 2, 1765, Abraham, son of Jan Een and Geesjen Roosa, bp. at Kingston, July 12, 1741.
565. Annaatje, bp. Oct. 27, 1745.
566. Aard, bp. May 19, 1748.
567. Elizabeth, born at Wagendal, bp. Oct. 14, 1750; married at Kingston, Sept. 15, 1770, Paulus, son of Hugo Hugesse Freer and Hester Dijo (Deyo) bp. at Kingston, Dec. 28, 1746.
568. Rebecca, born at Wagendal, bp. Dec. 25, 1752; married at Kingston, Sept. 11, 1773, Johannes Van Wagenen (553).
569. Benjamin, born Sept. 19, 1755, bp. Sept. 21; died May 18, 1810; married March 14, 1779, Jacomeintje Heermanse, born Aug. 26, 1759, bp. at Kingston, Sept. 2; died March 17, 1803, daughter of Jacob Heermanse and Marretje Wittaker.
570. Sara, born at Hurley, bp. Oct. 9, 1757; married at Kingston, May 31, 1777, Jeremias, son of Hugo Freer and Hester Deyo, bp. at New Paltz, Nov. 7, 1756.
571. Johannes, born at Hurley, bp. May 7, 1762, married at Kingston, Nov. 27, 1789, Jannetje, (692) daughter of Abraham Krom and Maria Van Wagenen (549).

Children of Aart Van Wagenen (480) *and Rebecca Freer* (495).

(All bp. at Kingston except Aart).

572. Maria, born at Wagendal, June 16, 1750, bp. June 17; married at Kingston, Oct. 31, 1770, Fredrick Wood, born at Marbletown.
573. John Aartse, born July 27, 1752, bp. Aug. 9; married at Kingston, Nov. 2, 1780, Elizabeth Van Wagenen (669).
574. Petrus, born Feb. 9, 1755, bp. March 9; died Nov. 14, 1814; married Rachel, daughter of John Louw and Sara Rosa, bp. at Rochester, Oct. 16, 1757.
575. Rebecca, born May 18, 1758, bp. June 18; married Louis, son of Wessel Brodhead and Catherine Dubois, bp. at Rochester, March 26, 1754.
576. Aart, born June 12, 1763, bp. at Rochester, Sept. 18; married March 8, 1792, Elizabeth Wood.
577. Gerrit, born May 4, 1766, bp. June 3; married at Marbletown, Aug. 23, 1798, Eva Shaw, bp. at Marbletown, Oct. 8, 1780, daughter of John Shaw and Maria Roosa.
578. Jannetjen, born July 8, 1769, bp. Aug. 17.

Children of Petrus Van Wagenen (482) *and Sara Louw.*

579. Jonathan, bp. at Kingston, March 20, 1761; died April 15, 1811, and is buried at New Paltz, married Hester, daughter of John Johnson and Rebecca Wood, bp. at Wawarsing, June 28, 1767; died Dec. 30, 1832; she married 2nd, May 12, 1819, Tobias Hasbrouck.
580. Daniel, bp. at Kingston, Feb. 26, 1763; married Catharine Louw, probably the daughter of Solomon Louw and Judikje Van Vliet, bp. at New Paltz, Jan. 25, 1768.
581. Ezekiel, bp. at Kingston, Sept. 30, 1764; married at Wawarsing, Jan. 5, 1788, Rachel Jansen, (Johnson) daughter of John Johnson and Rebecca Wood, born Jan. 6, 1768, bp. at Wawarsing, Feb. 1.
582. Levi, bp. at Kingston, Aug. 12, 1766, married Elizabeth Louw.
583. Catharine, born May 6, 1768, bp. at New Paltz, May 25, married Thomas Owens.
584. Lucas, born June 14, 1770, bp. at New Paltz, Aug. 10; died Jan. 13, 1805, and buried at New Paltz; married Cornelia Merkel, who died March 21, 1819, and is buried at New Paltz, daughter of Benjamin Merkel and Annatje Osterhout, bp. at Wawarsing, Dec. 26, 1775.
585. Maria, bp. at New Paltz, Sept. 18, 1772; married Simon Rosa.
586. Aart, bp. at New Paltz, Oct. 29, 1775; died July 13, 1827, married at New Paltz, April 24, 1800, Mary Freer, born June 3, 1781, bp. at New Paltz, July 8, daughter of Jonas Freer and Magdalina Bavier.
587. Sara, born May 17, 1778, bp. at New Paltz, July 5, married at Marbletown, Dec. 13, 1797, Jacobus, or James Rosa, said to have moved to Ohio about 1816.

Children of Jacob Van Wagenen (483) *and Helena Van de Bogaard.*

588. Evert, bp. at Poughkeepsie, Oct. 7, 1740.
589. Franz, bp. at Poughkeepsie, June 9, 1742.

Children of Nicholas Van Wagenen (484) *and Hester de Graaf.*

590. Hellegontie, bp. at Rhinebeck, Aug. 22, 1736; married at Poughkeepsie, Nov. 21, 1754, Johannes Bush.
591. Evert, bp. at Poughkeepsie, May 9, 1739.
592. Elizabeth, bp. at Poughkeepsie, Feb. 15, 1742; married Joseph Hegeman, had child Sarah, bp. at Poughkeepsie, Jan. 22, 1769.
593. John, born 1744, died April 20, 1823, aged 79; married Sarah Flagler, born May 15, 1751, died Sept. 15, 1825; both buried at Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
594. Maria, married John Allen at Poughkeepsie, 1753, Oct. 17.
595. Sarah, married Johannes Van Enden.
596. Nicholas, born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 15, 1748; died Jan. 7, 1811; married at Rhinebeck, Nov. 25, 1770, Elsie Ostrander, born Oct. 20, 1743, died April 26, 1832, daughter of John Ostrander and Elizabeth Van Benschoten. Nicholas and Elsie are both buried at Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Children of Sara Van Wagenen (485) *and Teunis Van Vliet.*

597. Gerret, bp. at Fishkill, April 5, 1735.
598. Nelly, bp. at Kingston, Jan. 16, 1737.
599. Evert, bp. at Fishkill, May 27, 1739.
600. Arie, bp. at Fishkill, Oct. 11, 1741.
601. Teunis (Denys) bp. at Poughkeepsie, Feb. 2, 1745.

Children of Gerrit Van Wagenen (486) *and Sara De Graaf.*

602. Evert, bp. at Fishkill, Aug. 13, 1738.
603. Maria, bp. at Kingston, Jan. 25, 1741.
604. Gerrebrand, bp. at Poughkeepsie, May 2, 1742–3.

Child of Marretjen Van Wagenen (488) *and Abraham De Graaf.*

605. Jan, bp. at Poughkeepsie, June 8, 1742.

Children of Solomon Van Wagenen (513) *and Hanna Bruyn.*

606. Simon, born Aug. 29, 1750, bp. at Kingston, Sept. 23; married Oct. 27, 1774, Elizabeth Louw, born Feb. 16, 1755, daughter of Jacobus Louw and Elizabeth De Witt.
607. Tryntje, bp. at Kingston, June 7, 1752; married Abraham Sahler, son of Abraham Sahler and Elizabeth Dubois.
608. Jacobus Bruyn, bp. at Marbletown, Aug. 27, 1754.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.—Meetings have been once a month since April. At the meeting in May, several new members were elected. The Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton read an interesting paper upon the history, traditions, and social life of Halifax, a town well known as an important naval and military station, and one with characteristics peculiar to itself. In June, the Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., delivered an excellent address upon the late John Jacob Astor. We have the pleasure of presenting this address to our readers as the leading article. In June, Gen. Charles W. Darling read a paper on the life and times of Horatio Seymour, twice Governor of New York, once in the piping times of peace and once in the earlier days of the civil war. Doubtless many persons can recall the trying circumstances of those days, and the wisdom, firmness, and devotion to duty with which Governor Seymour met them. Since that time a new generation has grown up to which those times are history; and the history of them is best written by men who, like General Darling, knew them thoroughly, and can write about them without prejudice or passion. A committee was appointed at the April meeting to complete the subscriptions to the Statue of Columbus, to be erected under the auspices of the Society in the Central Park in October, 1892, consisting of the President, General Wilson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William R. Grace, James J. Goodwin, Clarence W. Bowen, and Thomas L. James.

MR. BERTHOLD FERNOW kindly sends the three following specimens of the literary curiosities which he often discovers in his investigations of the Albany Records. The first of them he calls

A LESSON IN INDIAN GEOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMACY.

Extraordinary Meeting of the Magistrates of Albany Septbr 7, 1683. Two Cayougas and one Susquehanna Indians were asked in the Courthouse about the location of the Susquehanna River which W^m^ Haig (?) and James Graham, agents of Governor Pen, intend to buy. They report as follows: It is a day's journey from the Maquas (Mohawk) Castle to the lake, which is the head of the Susquehanna River and then it takes 10 days to reach the Susquehanna Castle.

From the Oneydas, it is a journey of 1½ day to the Kil, which runs into the Susquehanna, one day down this Kil to the river and 7 days more on the river to the above Castle.

Half a days journey by land and one day by water brings the traveller from the Onnondagas to the river and then 6 days on the river to the Castle.

The Cayougas have to march 1½ days and travel by water one day before reaching the river and then go 5 days down the same.

Three days land travel and two days water journey bring you from the first Castle of the Sinnekas to the Susquehanna, on which you have to travel for five days before reaching the Castle, in all ten days of easy travel, mostly in canoes.

The Indians inquired, why they were so closely questioned about the Susquehanna River and whether people intended to come there to live. Being in return asked, whether that would be agreeable to them, they answered, they would be very glad, if white people would settle in their country, for it would be nearer, than this place (Albany) and more convenient to them to carry their packs of peltries to by water, while now they had to carry them to this place on their backs. They added, that then people from here should settle there, which would please them very much, for that would give to the Indians a chance to trade there. (Original in *Dutch.*)

HOW THEY SETTLED CASES OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY AT ALBANY IN OLDEN TIMES.

Whereas William Waddington some time since, Hend. Dow goeing to buy Backon of him, did in the bargaining the same, as Mr. Dow says, beat him and tear his neckcloth I have and do hereby acknowledge to have Rec^d^ of the said William Waddington by the hands of Leit Collins y^e^ sum of five shillings in full Satisfaction for y^e^ same, witness my hand this 6 day of June A^o^ D^o^ 1707 HENDRICK DOW

THE CAMPAIGN OUTFIT OF A COLONIAL LIEUTENANT, 1711.

One Scarlet Shute (suit)

One Gray do mounted with Gold
One Trunk containing
Three hats, one new
Scarlet Cloath, lining, buttons, hair &c. for a Shute
Sixteen pairs of Stockings
Two papers of Inkpowder
Ten Books
One writing Book
Eight Shirts
Ten Neckcloths
Four Shirts 2 of them for his burriall
Six new Handcarchiefs Silk
Two pairs of new Gloves
Two do old
White Lining of an old coat
Colored do
One old Belt
Five and one half yds Holland Lace
One old Wig
One old Pillow & Fieldbed
One blue Coat lined black
One gray do
Two Watch coats one grey & red
One gray Coat & westcoat
One Red Coat
One Bearskin
One pr of Shoes
Eight lbs of Soap
One new Gun
Two old do
One pr of Pistols
One Scarlet Coat & Breeches
One Sash
One Bayonet & Cartouchbox
Four pairs of Stockings
Three pairs of Tongs (?)
Two pairs of Shoes
One Knife and Fork
One Blanket
One Quilt
One Nightgown
One Spoon
One Gimlet
Three Razors
One Cap
One Breastplate
Four pairs of Buckles
One Lookingglass
One Shoebrush
One Tablecloath
One do Towell
Four Napkins
Two woven Night caps

THE UNIVERSITY OF GROENINGEN, HOLLAND, published some years ago a catalogue of all the students who had inscribed their names on the Secretary's books from the day of opening in 1615 to 1773. The names given here show where have been the European homes of many families, who have been more or less prominent in New York history. The date preceding each name is that of entering at the University. B. FERNOW.

1632. Gerh. Gerhardi, of Groeningen.
1633. Rutger Putnam, of Gora.
1633. Johs. ten Broeck, of Zutphen.

1633. Henr. Lansinck, of Geldern.
1634. Johs. de Vries, of Rossem, Geldern.
1634. Casparus Hartrauft, Zittan.
1634. Phil. Becman, Muehlhausen.
1635. Arnoldus de Witt, Dircksland.
1635. Henricus Beecman, Holstein.
1636. Lambert Beecman, Groeningen.
1638. Johs. Petr. Steinmets, Heppenheim.
1638. Fred van Nessen, Mecklenburg, Palatinate.
1640. Corn. Schenck, Hague.
1641. Theo. Draper, Groeningen.
1642. Christ. Tappe, Teiklenburg.
1644. Phil. van Dam, Hague.
1645. Wm. Boreel, Middleburgh.
1647. Johs. Hardenbergh, Groeningen.
1650. Jacobus Swart, Groeningen.
1651. Johs. Rees, Amsterdam.
1651. Johs. Le Roy, Picardy
1651. Lud. de Witt, Cleve.
1651. Auth. van Voorst, Utrecht.
1652. Joh. van Sanden, Groeningen.
1653. Winoldus Bruyns, Deventer.
1654. Arnold Gandsfoort, Groeningen Land.
1654. Johs. Visscher, a Knight of Curland.
1655. Johs. Schoonhoven, Amsterdam.
1657. Adrian van Dyck, Rotterdam.
1658. Jacques de Pottere, Emden.
1658. Petr. Quackenbosch, Leyden.
1659. Wm. van der Menten, Cologne.
1660. Jerry Lepin, Sedan.
1660. Herm. van der Vechte, Frisia.
1660. Petrus van Marken, Enchuysen.
1664. Jacob Abrichs, Groeningen Land.
1664. Henr. van Hoeven, Westphalia.
1664. Marcus Pels, Danzig.
1664. Simon de Vaux, France.
1665. Herm. ten Broeck, Steenwyck.

In the Record for July, 1887, "Genealogist" asks for information as to the parentage of Hon. Peter Vander Voort, who was sheriff of Kings County in 1786, and member of the Assembly for a number of years thereafter. He was the son of Michael Vander Voort and Margaret Stockholm, who were married at Flatbush, October 4th, 1749; he was baptized at that place, April 8th, 1751. Letters of administration were granted upon his estate, December 4th, 1798, as appear from the Surrogate's Records in Kings County. The will of his father, Michael, dated March 16th, 1781, and probated August 10th, 1804, is recorded in the Surrogate's office, Kings County, Liber 1, folio 413. It will be observed that the will was executed during the Revolution; a reference therein to Peter, "if he shall be within the King's lines," is noticeable. The will of his mother, probated December 7th, 1814, and recorded in Liber 2, folio 263, mentions her granddaughter, Margaret, wife of Hon. Elisha W. King. Michael was the eldest son of Peter, "of Bruckland, Yeoman," whose will was probated April 7th, 1761, and recorded in the New York Surrogate's office, Liber 22, folio 487. This will mentions four sons, namely: Michael, to whom he left a farm at Bedford; Cornelius, who married Maiken Bennett, December 9th, 1752, at Flatbush, to whom he also left a farm; Peter, who married Sarah Ledyard, and was a merchant in New York; and Paul, who married Gitty (or Charity) Polhamus, December 6th, 1766, and was a carpenter at Bedford. These two last-named sons were left a house in Queen Street, New York City. The grandfather of Sheriff Vander Voort was doubtless the son of Michael Pauluszen Vander Voort, who married Christiana Schamp, baptized at New Amsterdam, September 18th, 1678, and died prior to 1713, at which time his widow joined in a deed of the Schamp farm to Barent Kool, recorded in Liber 4, folio 89, of Conveyances, Register's office, Kings County. She was still living at the time of taking the census in Brook-

lyn, 1738. Finally, the common ancestor of the family in this country, as given in Bergen's "Early Settlers of Kings County," was Michael Pauluszen Vander Voort, who emigrated from Dermonde in Flanders, and settled in Brooklyn. He married at New Amsterdam, November 18th, 1640, Maria, daughter of Joris Jansen Rapelya, and had a number of children baptized at New Amsterdam, among whom were the following named sons:

Michael,	baptized	January 19th, 1642.
Paulus,	"	January 3d, 1649.
Jan,	"	December 11th, 1650.
Hendrick,	"	August 22d, 1655.
Joris,	"	October 18th, 1656.

I am not able to establish with absolute certainty from which of these sons the sheriff descended, the records of the Kings County Dutch Churches being quite incomplete. Most probably, however, it was from Paulus.

THEODORE M. BANTA.

THE one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the battle of Lexington was commemorated by the PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in old Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 19th, by a special service at four in the afternoon. The blue and buff standard of the Society was carried for the first time in procession on this occasion. This was the second annual service of the Society. The services were conducted by the Chaplain, the Rev. George Woolsey Hodge, assisted by the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, Chaplain of the New York Society, and the following clergymen, members of the Society: the Rev. Alfred Langdon Elwyn, Rev. Benjamin Johnson Douglass, and the Rev. George Livingston Bishop. The church was beautifully decorated with flags and the national colors draped in tasteful profusion. These with the crowded congregation, the patriotic hymns and eloquent sermon by the Rev. S. D. McConnell, of St. Stephen's, made this an impressive occasion. There were many prominent persons present, among others representatives of the recently organized Society of Colonial Dames. A printed pamphlet contained the service, during which the following hymns were sung: the processional 301, before the sermon 309, as a closing hymn 303. Dr. McConnell's sermon, which we presume will be printed, was from the text, 1st Epistle of Peter, 2d chap., 16th and 17th verses: "As free and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God. Honor all men, Love the brotherhood, Fear God, Honor the King." The Committee of Arrangements was composed of the following members of the Society: George Cuthbert Gillespie, chairman; William John Potts, George Steptoe Washington, William Wayne, Jr., Dr. Thomas Hewson Bradford, Caldwell K. Biddle, A. Nelson Lewis, William Macpherson Hornor, William Henry Ashhurst, Hobart Miller. W. J. P.

THE new standard of the Pennsylvania SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, which was first carried in procession on April the 19th, in Philadelphia, at the Second Annual Service of the Pennsylvania Society, has now been formally adopted by the General Society. It was designed by Mr. George Cuthbert Gillespie, of Philadelphia. The design is similar to that of the French tricolor, excepting that the sections are buff, blue, and buff. The centre contains the obverse of the medallion decoration of the Society, viz.: the figure of a Continental soldier, legend 1775, surrounded with thirteen stars, surmounted by the eagle. The staff is crowned with an eagle in the same position. This beautiful flag is of rich silk, and is four feet wide and six feet ten inches in length. W. F. P.

INFORMATION will be thankfully received concerning the ancestry in either male or female line of any of the following-named families. Hints as to where I may look for the information will be acceptable:

Samuel Bleaker (Bleecker), of Bucks County, Pa., whose daughter, Judith, married, 1753, Joseph Ellicott.

Sarah Brown, Bucks County, who married, 1775, Andrew Ellicott.

Ann Bye, Bucks County, who married, 1731, Andrew Ellicott.

John Randall, born 1746, perhaps of Roxbury or Stratford, lived in Dutchess County, N. Y.

Elizabeth Bugby, who married the above-named John Randall.

Hannah Carman, who married, 1727, Barent Van Wyck

Sarah Field, who married, 1697, Jonathan Whitehead, Queens County, N. Y.
Mary Griswold, who married, 1684, Joseph Conally, of Springfield.
David Bates, whose daughter, Sarah, born 1762, married, 1782, Nathaniel Douglass, of N. Y.
Phebe Toppen, who married about 1730, the above-named David Bates, Morristown, N. J.
Esther Reed, who married, 1755, David Douglass, of Hanover Neck, N. Y.
9 East 54th Street, New York. CHARLES B. CURTIS.

NOTICING in the last number of the RECORD, references to undoubted CENTENARIANS, I take the liberty of calling your attention to a well-known case in this vicinity. I was pastor for twenty-five years of the Reformed Dutch Church of Millstone, N. J. There is living there a lady named Mrs. Sarah Van Nostrand, who will be 102 years old on Sept. 6, 1891, if she lives to that date. The baptismal record of the church of Millstone has this record (p. 272): Oct. 11th, 1789. Myndert Van Arsdalen ende Zyne huyse Vrow Caty hebben hav Kent Latin Dopen, Genamt. Sarah, het Kent is Geboren den 6 Septembre, 1789. Her birthday has been celebrated for a number of years past. She married a Mr. John Van Nostrand, and became a member of the church of Millstone in Oct. 1836. (See my Millstone Centennial Memorial, 1866, p. 106.) She now lives with a daughter over seventy years of age, and has numerous children and grandchildren. I wrote an account of her for the New Brunswick and Louisville papers on the occasion of her centenary anniversary. I visited her on her one hundredth birthday.
E. T. CORWIN

MR. RICHARD WYNKOOP sends the following note to his article on the Thompson and Schuurman Families, which was received too late to be inserted in its proper place.

[At page 67, Vol. XXII. of the RECORD, read: Helen Maria, oldest child of Rev. F. B. Thomson, is the wife of Rev. Matthew Newkirk Oliver, now of Tappan, m. Aug. 15, 1871. Her surviving half sister Emma settled in Switzerland, and is the widow of Rev. Louis Germond, of the Swiss Reformed Church. She is an assistant in the Belleville Mission, Paris.

It seems that there was no George Thomson (62); and that Archibald (63) was the lawyer.

Lyall T. Adams (107), was not in the naval service with Farragut, but his brother, La Rue P. A. (108) was.]

THE New York History Company has in preparation, a MEMORIAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as editor of which it has been fortunate enough to secure the services of our esteemed President, Gen. James Grant Wilson. It is to be in four royal octavo volumes of about 600 pages each, illustrated with not less than 1000 portraits, views of historic houses, scenes, statues, tombs, maps, and facsimiles of autographs and ancient documents relating to the history of New York as far back as 1626. Many well-known writers and scholars will be contributors to its pages, and it is hoped and believed that the work will be accurate, complete and trustworthy. It is to be sold by subscription only. The first volume is to be ready, if possible, by October next, and the others will follow at intervals of six months.

THE decision of the PRUSSIAN COLLEGE OF HERALDRY [RECORD, Vol. XXII., p. 107] that the particle "van" used in Dutch names is not a sign of nobility, is perfectly correct; it was simply used to designate the town, village, or neighborhood from which a Hollander comes: with Belgian-Netherland families it was often different, designating not a place but a quality or title, and thus nobility. This has always been well understood among the sensible democratic descendants of the Dutch in New York. G. W. VAN S.

MR. GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN requests us to direct attention to the fact that the Year Book of the Holland Society for 1890 was given by him and not by a namesake of his to whom it is credited in the April RECORD, p. 114. We regret the mistake and can only say, *humanum est errare;* the pens of scribes and the types of printers do sometimes play strange tricks, and even the vigilance of editors cannot always discover them.

OBITUARIES.

Hon. Rufus King, a distinguished lawyer and prominent citizen of Cincinnati, died at his home in that city, March 25, 1891, aged seventy-three. Mr. King's ancestry may be briefly given as follows:

Richard[1] *King*, his great grandfather, born about 1718, died March 27, 1775, was of Scarborough, Maine, where he successfully engaged in business, and became a large land owner. In 1745 he was appointed by Governor Shirley as Commissary of the troops destined for Annapolis Royal. Richard King was twice married: first, in 1753, to Isabella, daughter of Samuel Bragdon, of York, Me.; second, in 1762, to Mary, daughter of Samuel and Dorcas (Bragdon) Black, of the same place.

Hon. Rufus[2] *King*, LL.D., eldest son of Richard, was born at Scarborough, March 24, 1755, and died in New York City, April 29, 1829. He was graduated at Harvard in 1777, served in the War of the Revolution, was Member of Congress from Massachusetts, United States Senator from New York State, and for eight years Minister to England. He married Mary, only daughter of John Alsop, Esq., of New York City, Member of the Continental Congress and President of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Edward[3] *King*, fourth son of Rufus preceding, was born in New York, March 13, 1795. He emigrated to Ohio in 1815, and resided in Chillicothe until 1831, when he removed to Cincinnati. He was an able lawyer, and was several times elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. He was also Speaker of the House for two sessions. Edward King married Sarah, eldest daughter of Hon. Thomas Worthington, member of the Federal Convention, and Governor of the State of Ohio from 1814–18.

Rufus[4] *King*, of Cincinnati, the subject of this memoir, was the elder son of Edward King just mentioned, and was born in Chillicothe, May 30, 1817. He received his early education in the grammar school at Gambier, Ohio, and afterward entered Kenyon College. From thence he was transferred to Harvard University, where he was graduated. He then entered the Harvard Law School and completed his legal studies.

Mr. King returned to Ohio in 1841, and was admitted to the Cincinnati Bar. In 1843 he married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Landon C. Rives, of Cincinnati. Mr. King was a gentleman of the highest character in private and public life, and took an active interest in all that related to the welfare of the city in which he lived. He filled many positions of responsibility. In 1851 he was a Trustee of the Public Schools of Cincinnati, and President of the Board until 1866. He was largely instrumental in founding the Cincinnati Public Library, and was for many years President of its Board of Managers. He was also one of the founders and supporters of the Cincinnati Law Library. In 1871 Mr. King was elected President of the Board of Directors of the University of Cincinnati. He was also Dean of the Law School, as well as one of the founders of the city's Art Museum. In 1888 Mr. King wrote a "History of Ohio," in the American Commonwealth series—an interesting and valuable account of the State's progress.

Mr. King's tastes inclining him to the practice of his profession and the quiet of home life, he declined many positions of public prominence, among which was Governor Brough's offer of a Judgeship of the Supreme Court of Ohio, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Gholson.

Mr. King was a member of the law firm of King, Thompson and Richards, and continued in active practice until within a few years past. His wife survives him, but he leaves no children. His will, which was admitted to probate in April, makes bequests to various religious and educational bodies amounting, in the aggregate, to more than one hundred thousand dollars.

Denning Duer died in his 79th year, at his house, Hawkshurst, at Weehawken, New Jersey, on Tuesday, March 10, 1891, and was buried on the 15th in the parish churchyard at Jamaica, Long Island. Mr. Duer was the oldest male representative of a royalist family of standing and repute which settled in Antigua in Cromwell's time. His great grandfather, John Duer, was a gentleman of fortune, who lived partly in Antigua, partly in England. He married twice. By his first marriage he had one son, Edward, a captain in the British army, who died unmarried. His second wife was Frances, the daughter of Sir Frederick Frye, a general officer who had

a command in the West Indies. The eldest son by this marriage was Rowland, a clergyman, who inherited the estates in Antigua. The second son, William, married Katharine, the second daughter of William Alexander, Lord Stirling. His eldest son, William Alexander Duer, was the father of Denning Duer. It is unnecessary to go again over the ground which has been traversed by Miss Jay in her account of the "Descendants of James Alexander." The latter part of the pedigree will be found set forth, with all necessary detail, in the RECORD, Vol. XII., p. 14–26, 111. Denning Duer was educated at the Albany Academy, and at Dr. Allen's school at Rhinebeck. At an early age he entered the banking-house of Prime, Ward & King, with which he continued connected all his life, and of which he became the head after the death of his father-in-law, Mr. King. Mr. Duer stood high in the confidence of Mr. Chase, when the latter gentleman was Secretary of the Treasury, and to Mr. Duer's valuable advice and assistance the Secretary was indebted, if not for the conception, at least for the successful carrying out of the system of national banks. Mr. Duer never sought nor accepted public office ; he was contented if his skill and wisdom in matters of finance could be made useful, as they were in those trying times of the civil war. Bearing a name honored and respected in New York for three generations, Mr. Duer lived and died a Christian gentleman.

AMONG the well-known New Yorkers who have died since April are : MRS. MARY MASON JONES, eldest daughter of John Mason, and widow of Isaac Jones, in her 90th year ; MRS. CATHARINE A. BLEECKER, widow of Anthony J. Bleecker, who died on the 17th of May, aged 96 ; DR. FORDYCE BARKER, May 30th ; and on May 29th, at his home in Stockbridge, Mass., DR. CHARLES A. JOY, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, who was appointed to his chair in the college in 1858.

BOOK NOTICES.

A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS A GENEALOGY OF ALL TORREYS IN AMERICA. Compiled by D. TORREY. 8vo. pp. 146. lxi. Detroit, John F. Eby, 1890.

This pedigree begins in England in 1535, and gives the male line of the descendants of William Torrey, of Combe St. Nicholas, Somersetshire (d. 1557), to Abner Torrey, of Quincy, Mass., 1767–1809, and then traces the descendants of Abner Torrey in both the male and female lines. The author defends this plan upon the ground that children combine characteristics of all the lineages that have been blended in their parents, which is true enough and well worth considering ; but his inference, or suggestion, that a family name is only one of many hundred names to which men are naturally entitled can hardly be accepted. When genealogy was less of a science than it is at present, there was a question about combining patrilinear and matrilinear descents in the same pedigree ; but the experience of later genealogists has led them to think it wiser to treat of every family by itself. The other system leads to prolixity and confusion. Of course the study of ancestresses and alliances is useful and leads sometimes to surprising results, as may be seen by the study of such books as Burke's "Royal Families." Mr. Torrey, however, seems to have overcome the difficulties of his system. He is concise and clear.

MEMORANDA CONCERNING THE FAMILY OF BISPHAM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Compiled and edited by WILLIAM BISPHAM, of New York. 8vo. pp. 348. 100 copies, No. 16. Privately printed. New York, 1890.

Certainly not only a love for family history but the means of gratifying it must be increasing in America if a private person have the industry to write and the ability to print so elaborate and sumptuous a volume as the one before us. No labor seems to have been spared in the compilation, and no expense in the mechanical execution of Mr. Bispham's book. Mr. Bispham's wish was to connect an ordinary American pedigree, beginning with the settler in the colonies, with his English ancestors. What pains he took, what adventures and what discouragements he met with until he found the records of which he was in search in the hands of an unsuspected cousin, he has told us in a well-written and entertaining preface, from which we will not quote, as Mr. Bispham has been good enough to give the book itself to the Society, and we recommend our members to read it themselves.

Michael Hillegas and his Descendants. By his great granddaughter, Emma St. Clair Whitney. Privately printed. Pottsville, 1891.

This is a well-written life of a Philadelphian of distinction, who took an active part in the events which preceded and followed the establishment of the United States, as a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1765 to 1775, and afterwards as Provincial Treasurer and Treasurer of the United States, under the title for a year or two of Continental Treasurer, continuously from July 29, 1775, to September 11, 1789. Besides a Life of Mr. Hillegas, remarkable for its completeness and conciseness, and pleasant to read in these days of many words, the book contains accounts of his descendants for five generations, appendices of letters and other documents, and an excellent index; telling all that need be told, and condensed into a volume of 118 pages.

The Monumental Inscriptions on the Church and Churchyard of St. Mary's, Lewisham. Edited by Herbert Charles Kirby, and Leland Lewis Duncan. 8vo. pp. 86. 200 copies privately printed. Lee Charles North, 1889.

This is the second of the publications of the Lewisham Antiquarian Society, the first being the Registers of St. Margaret's, Lee. The Society has in contemplation the publication of all the wills relating to the county of Kent, from 1384 to 1559, and of such portions of the Registers of St. Mary's, Lewisham, as were saved from the fire of 1830, which destroyed nearly all the older registers. Many of the entries in them of the 17th and 18th centuries have now no other record than those printed in this volume from the inscriptions. There is an index of names, another of places, and a third, unusual perhaps, but useful, of the arms upon the monuments.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Mrs. J. H. Lazarus. City Hall Recorder, 1816–1820. 124 numbers—Historical Collections, Vol. I. New York Historical Society, New York, 1809—Six Years Residence in Hudson Bay, by Joseph Robson. London, 1752—French Constitution of 1793. New York, 1817—Travels in England, France and Spain, by Mordecai M. Noah. New York, 1845—Colden's Memoir, by Cadwallader D. Colden. New York, 1825—Caraccas, by F. Depons. New York, 1806, and ten pamphlets.

Gen. James Grant Wilson. Two National Epochs, by the Rev. Cornelius B. Smith. New York, 1891—Report of the Trustees of the Astor Library. New York, 1890—Examination of the Subject of Street Cleaning in New York City. N. Y., 1891—Education of Teachers in the State of New York, by Jerome Allen, Ph.D. New York, 1891—Report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. New York, 1891.

Frederick E. Westbrook. The Old Senate House. Kingston, by the donor. Kingston, N. Y., 1883.

James Mortimer Montgomery. Constitution and Membership Roll National Society Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. New York, 1891.

Frederick Diodate Thompson. Memorial of General Hancock, U. S. Service Institution. New York, 1891—Roll of Membership Union Club, 1891—Life of Admiral Coffin, by Thos. C. Amory. Boston, 1886, and ten pamphlets.

Rufus King. Pedigree of Elery. Boston, 1881—Clergy List, 1883. London, England, 1883.

Edmund Abdy Hurry. Register and Manual State of Connecticut. Hartford, 1883—The Lives of the Governors of New York, by John S. Jenkins. Auburn, N. Y., 1851.

Ellsworth Eliot. Life and Letters of Emily C. Judson, by A. C. Kendrick. New York, 1861—Life of Kagh-Ge-Ga-Gah-Bouh, by George Copway. New York, 1861.

Wm. C. Winslow. The Pilgrim Fathers in Holland, by the donor, Chicago, 1891.

Wm. Seward Webb. Year Book of the Societies composed of the descendants of men of the Revolution, by Henry Hall. New York, 1891.

Eugene F. Bliss. Memorial of Elizabeth Haven Appleton. Cincinnati, 1891.

Trustees Newberry Library. Annual Report. Chicago, 1891.

Buffalo Historical Society. Annual Report. Buffalo, 1891.

Gen. Theo. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A. The Bravest 500 of 1861, by the donor. New York, 1891.

THE NEW YORK

Genealogical and Biographical Record.

Vol. XXII. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1891. No. 4.

EXPLORATIONS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COAST PREVIOUS TO THE VOYAGE OF HENRY HUDSON.*

One of the earliest Greek dreams, prominent in the classic literature, was that of a beautiful island in the ocean at the far west. Perhaps, nevertheless, we have been accustomed to think of the conception too much as a dream, a piece of pure imagination; for it is absolutely certain, as Pliny and Strabo prove, that bold Phenician navigators passed far beyond the Pillars of Hercules into the vast Atlantic, discovering and naming the Canary Islands, pushing their observations far and wide. Possibly, like Columbus on his first voyage, they sailed over tranquil seas, smooth as the rivers in Spain, and through ambient air, soft as the air of Andalusia in spring, until they reached the Edenic Cuba, and thus furnished the foundation of that Greek conception of an exquisitely fair isle, the home of the immortals, an Elysium on whose happy, fragrant shores the shrilly-breathing Zephyrus was ever piping for the refreshment of weary souls.

In the fifteenth century the islands in the west formed the object of many a voyage, but even in 1306 Marino Sanuto laid down the Canaries anew, while Bethencourt found them in 1402. The Azores and the Madeira Islands appear in the chart of Pizigani in 1367, and the sailors of Prince Henry the Navigator went to the Azores, the Isles of the Hawks, in 1431, as preparatory to those voyages which, beginning with the rediscovery of the Cape Verde Islands in 1460, were destined to prepare the way for the circumnavigation of Africa, and thus open the way to the Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. Long before this, however, the Spaniards were credited with the establishment of colonies in the western ocean, and on the globe of Martin Behaim, 1842, may be seen the legend crediting Spanish bishops with the founding of seven cities in a distant island in the year 734. In 1498 De Ayala, the Spanish ambassador in England, reported to his sovereign that the City of Bristol had for seven years sent out ships in search of the Island of Brazil and the Seven Cities, which were commonly laid down in maps, together with the great island of "Antillia," by many supposed to refer to the American Continent.

In the time of Columbus enterprise was generally active, and men everywhere were eager to realize the prediction of Seneca, who declared that the Ultima Thule (the extreme bounds of the earth) would in due time be reached. But Columbus would win something more than

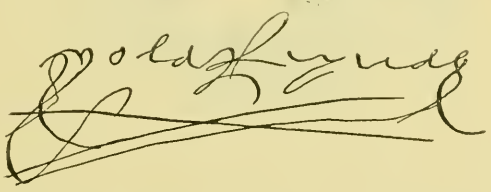
* From advance-sheets of the forthcoming *Memorial History of the City of New York*, furnished by the courtesy of General Wilson. The seven portraits which appear in this chapter are examples of some four hundred that will be included in this important work.

beautiful islands. He aimed at a continent, and would reach the eastern border of Asia by sailing west, in accordance with the early philosophers, who had accepted the spherical form of the earth, not dreaming that, instead of a few islands, scattered like gems in the ocean, a mighty continent barred the way. Dominated by the antique notions of the classic writers, Columbus, after encountering and overcoming every discouragement, finally sailed towards the golden West, finding the voyage a pleasant excursion, interrupted only by the occasional fears of the sailors, lest the light breeze might prevent their return to Spain by blowing all the time one way. At a given point of the voyage Columbus met with an experience and made a decision that perhaps determined the destiny of North America. October 7, 1492, Martin Pinson saw flocks of parrots flying southwest, and argued that the birds were returning to land, which must lie in that direction. He accordingly advised the Admiral to change the course of the ship. Columbus realized the force of the argument, and knew the significance of the flights of birds, the hawk having piloted the Portuguese to the Azores. He was now sailing straight for the coast of North Carolina, and must inevitably have discovered our continent, but the parrots were accepted as guides, the course was changed to the southwest, and in due time the Island of San Salvador rose before their expectant eyes. All his efforts, therefore, after this memorable voyage, were devoted to the West Indies, and in the fond belief that he had reached fair Cathay. Consequently John Cabot was left to discover North America at least one year before Columbus sighted the southern portion of the western continent. Even then Columbus held that South America was a part of India, and he finally died in ignorance of the fact that he had reached a new world.

His error proved a most fortunate one for the English-speaking people; since, if he had continued on the western course, the Carolinas would have risen to view, and the splendors and riches of the Antilles might have remained unknown long enough for Spanish enterprise to establish itself upon the Atlantic coast. This done, the magnificent Hudson would have become the objective point of Spanish enterprise, and a Spanish fortress and castle would to-day look down from the Weehawken Heights, the island of New York yielding itself up as the site of a Spanish city.

The mistake of Columbus, however, was supplemented by what, perhaps, may properly be called a series of blunders, all of them more or less

fortunate, or at least in the interest of a type of civilization very unlike that of Spain, especially as expanded and interpreted in Central and South America. It is, therefore, to the series of nautical adventures following the age of Columbus, and extending down to the voyage of Henry Hudson, the Englishman, in 1609, that this chapter is mainly devoted, showing how this entire region was preserved from permanent occupation by Europeans, until it was colonized by the Walloons under the Dutch, who providentially prepared the way for the English.



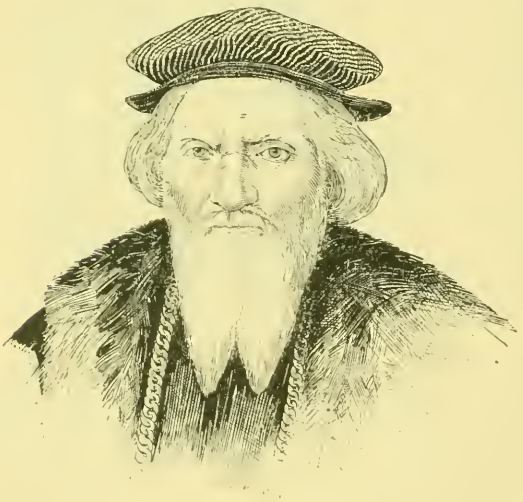
First, however, it may be interesting to glance at voyages made during the Middle Ages, considering whether they had any possible connection with the region now occupied by the City of New York.

That Northmen visited the shores of North America no reasonable inquirer any longer doubts. Even Mr. George Bancroft, who for about half a century cast grave reflections upon the voyages of the Northmen, and inspired disbelief in many quarters, finally abandoned all allusion to the subject, and subsequently explained that in throwing discredit upon the Icelandic narratives he had fallen into error.*

The probability now seems to be that the Irish had become acquainted with a great land at the west, and gave it the name of "Greenland," which name was simply applied by Eric the Red to a separate region, when he went to the country now known as Greenland in the year 985. The next year Biarne Heriulfsson, following Eric, was blown upon the North Atlantic coast, and in the year 1000–1 Leif, son of Eric, went in quest of the land seen by Biarne, reaching what is generally recognized as New England. Others followed in 1002 and 1005, while from 1006 to 1009 Thorfinn Karlsefne visited the same region, then known as "Vinland the Good," and made a serious but abortive effort to found a colony. Freydis, daughter of Eric the Red, visited New England in 1010 to 1012. Vague accounts in the Icelandic chronicles tell of a visit of one Are Marson to a region called White Man's Land (*Hvitrammanaland*) in 983, antedating Eric's appearance in Greenland. We also hear of Biörn Asbrandson in 999, and of the voyage of Gudlaugson in 1027. Certain

* Letter addressed to the writer in 1890.

geographical fragments refer to Bishop Eric, of Greenland, as searching for Wineland in 1121, while in 1357 a small Icelandic ship visited "Markland," the present Nova Scotia. The voyages of Asbrandson and of Gudlaugson are generally viewed as standing connected with a region extending from New England to Florida, known as White Man's Land, or Ireland the Great. In these accounts there is found no definite allusion to the region of the Hudson, though Karlsefne's explorations may have extended some distance southwesterly from Rhode Island; while later adventurers, who came southward and followed the course of Are Marson, who was discovered in the country by Asbrandson, must have sailed along our shores. Still no record of such a visit now remains, which is not at all singular, since many a voyager went by, both before and afterwards, with the same failure to signalize the event for the information of posterity. "They had no poet and they died."



SEBASTIAN CABOT.

Turning to the voyages of the Welsh, who, some think, reached the western continent about the year 1170, led by Madoc, Prince of Wales, there is the same failure to connect them with this region. Catlin, who visited the White or Mandan Indians, supposes that the Welsh sailed down the coast to the Gulf of Mexico and ascended the Mississippi; although there is just as much reason to hold, if the Mandans were their descendants, that they entered the continent and found their way westward from the region of Massachusetts or New York. The latter, however, might be favored, for the reason that our noble river forms to-day the most popular and certainly the most splendid gateway to the far West.

The voyages of the Zeno brothers, who are believed by most competent critics to have reached America about the close of the fourteenth century, and who left a chart, first published in 1558, show a country called "Drogeo," a vast region which stretched far to the south, whose inhabitants were clothed in skins, and subsisted by hunting, being armed with bows and arrows, and living in a state of war. The description would apply to our part of the coast. At this period the Red Indians had come from the west, and dispersed the original inhabitants, known to the Northmen as Skraellings. The red man on this coast was an invader and conqueror, not the original proprietor of the land. In a very brief time, however, he forgot his own traditions and indulged in the belief that he was the first holder of this region, which was deeded to him by

the Great Father in fee simple ; and it was in this belief that, in turn, the simple savage conveyed vast tracts of territory to the white man, in consideration of trinkets and fire-water.

So far as can be discovered, the Skraelling was the first proprietor, and by the Skraelling is meant what is called the "Glacial Man," who appeared on this coast when the great ice-sheet that once covered the highlands of America was melting and sliding into the sea. Geologically the island of New York is one of the souvenirs or wrecks of that ice-period which shaped the character of the entire coast ; being, for a large part, simply a mass of ice-ground rock covered with the gravelly deposits of the glaciers. At the time when Nature was engaged in putting the finishing touches to this rude, Titanic, and wonderful work, the glacial man appeared. Then this ancient island, afterwards known as Manhattan, received its first inhabitant. Whence did this mysterious man come? No one can say, though it seems to be satisfactorily established that, at the period referred to, there were two peoples of similar character and habits living on opposite sides of the Atlantic, dwelling on the estuaries, rivers, and fiords, and obtaining the means of subsistence amid similar dangers and privations. The evidences of the so-called glacial man are found at the present time in the gravels of the Trenton River, of New Jersey, consisting of stone implements that seem to have been lost while engaged in hunting and fishing. With the disappearance of the ice and the moderation of the climate, these men of the ice-period spread along the Atlantic coast from Labrador to Florida, their descendants being the modern Eskimo and Greenlander, whose ancestors were driven northward by the red man when he conquered the country. The immediate region of the Hudson has thus far afforded none of the stone implements that abound at Trenton, yet it may be regarded as beyond question that the first inhabitant of New York was a glacial man, ruder than the rudest red savage, and in appearance resembling the present Eskimo. In the time of Zeno, the glacial man had been succeeded by the red man, who showed a superior condition under the influence of the improved climate, and "Drogeo" was the name of the region which included the territory of New York.

Janus Verra Janus *

We must turn, however, to note what, in this immediate connection, may be styled the course of maritime enterprise, the first voyage of interest in connection with our subject being the voyage said to have been made by Sebastian Cabot along the coast from Newfoundland in 1515. Upon this initial voyage many Englishmen based their claim,

* The vignette above is a faithful representation of the Florentine portrait.

but in the present state of knowledge the expedition itself is considered debatable by some. That John and Sebastian Cabot saw the continent in 1498, or one year before Columbus saw South America, can hardly be doubted: but convincing testimony is required respecting the alleged voyage down this part of the coast in 1515. If we accept the voyage as a fact, this expedition, whose objective point was Newfoundland, may be regarded as the first known English expedition to these shores.

Before this time, however, the Portuguese were very active, and had run the coast from Florida to Cape Breton, evidence of which they left in the "Cantino" Map, and in the Ptolemy of 1513. This was in continuation of the enterprise of the Costas, or "Cortereals," who made voyages to the north in 1500–1–2. The expedition made along our coast at this period left no memorials now known, save the maps to which allusion has been made. As early as 1520 the Spaniards began to navigate to the north from the West Indies, and in that year Ayllon reached the coast of Carolina, on an expedition to capture slaves, though Martyr speaks of the country he visited as "near the Baccaloos," a term applied at that time to the region far south of Newfoundland. Nevertheless, in the year 1524, we reach a voyage of deep interest, for in this year the Bay of New York comes distinctly into view, Europeans being known for the first time to pass the Narrows. Reference is here made to the voyage of the celebrated Italian, Giovanni da Verrazano, in the service of Francis I. of France.

This celebrated navigator is supposed to have been the son of Piero Andrea di Bernardo de Verrazano and Fiametta Capella. He was born at Val di Greve, a little village near Florence, in the year 1485. At one time a portrait of Verrazano adorned the walls of a gallery in Florence. This portrait was engraved for the well-known work entitled, "Uomini Illustri Toscani." A medal was also struck in his honor, but no copy of it can now be found. The family nevertheless appears to have maintained a definite place in local history, the last known Florentine representative being the Cavalière Andrea da Verrazano, who died in 1819.

Verrazano, the great explorer of the American coast, seems to have had a large experience as a sailor upon the Mediterranean, eventually entering the service of Francis I. of France, as a privateer or corsair, in which calling Columbus and many of the old navigators shone conspicuously, the profession at that time being quite creditable, even though dangerous. In 1523 Verrazano was engaged in capturing Spanish ships that brought the treasures of Montezuma from Mexico. In the following year he made his voyage to America, and one statement makes it appear that, subsequently, he was captured by the Spaniards and executed. Ramusio tells us that on a second voyage he was made a prisoner by the savages, and was roasted and eaten in the sight of his comrades. The light which we have at the present time does not suffice for the settlement of the question relating to the manner of his death, but we have overwhelming evidence of the reality of his voyage in 1524, which is vouched for by invaluable maps and relations contained in a lengthy Letter addressed to his employer, Francis I. * * * *

Next, however, the reader's attention must be directed to the voyage of Estevan Gomez, who followed Verrazano in 1525. This adventurer was a Portuguese in the service of Spain. While Verrazano was abroad on his voyage, Gomez attended the nautical congress at Badajos, in Spain, when, we are told, Sebastian Cabot was present. At this congress Portu-

gal opposed the plan presented for an expedition to the Indies, being very jealous, as usual, of the power of Spain. The differences of the two powers were nevertheless reconciled, and the King of Spain, with the aid of several merchants, fitted out a caravel and put Gomez in command. Gomez, if he did not stand as high as some men of his time, was a navigator of experience. In 1519 he sailed as chief pilot with Magellan, but incurred much odium by leaving him in the Straits which now bear Magellan's name, and returning to Spain. Peter Martyr, who gives an account of the congress at Badajos, says: "It is decreed that one Stephanus Gomez, himself a skilful navigator, shall go another way, whereby, between Baccalaos and Florida, long since our countries, he says he will find out a way to Cataia. Only one ship, a caravel, is furnished for him," and, the chronicler continues, "he will have no other thing in charge than to search out whether any passage to the great Chan from among the various windings and vast compassing of this our ocean is to be found." Of the voyage out from Spain few particulars are now available, though the account of the return was penned by Martyr subsequently to November 13, 1525, and probably before the close of the year. The voyage was, upon the whole, a short one. Martyr, however, says that he returned at the end of "ten months," while Navarrete states that he sailed in February. Galvano tells us that, having failed to obtain the command of an expedition to the Moluccas, he went on the coast of the New World in search of a passage to India, observing that "the Earl Don Fernando de Andrada, and the doctor Beltram, and the merchant Christopher de Serro, furnished a galleon for him, and he went from Groine, in Gallicia, to the Island of Cuba, and to the Cape of Florida, sailing by day because he knew not the land." Galvano tells us, likewise, that he passed the Bay of Angra and the river Enseada, and so "went over to the other side, reaching Cape Razo in 46° N." This means that he sailed up from Florida past the coast of Maine. Martyr, writing after the return of Gomez, indulges in a strain of ridicule, and says: "He, neither finding the Straight, nor Cataia, which he promised, returned back in ten months after his departure"; and continues: "I always thought and supposed this worthy man's fancies to be vain and frivolous. Yet he wanted not

* Sir Francis Drake, the chief of the English navigators of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the first captain who circumnavigated the globe in a single voyage, was born in 1546, near Tavistock in Devonshire, and died on board his own ship off Puerto Bello, Venezuela, January 28, 1596, and was buried at sea. The Admiral was the boldest among the band of heroes who baffled and beat the so-called invincible Spanish Armada. EDITOR.

for suffrages and voices in his favor and defense." Still, Martyr admits that "he found pleasant and profitable countries agreeable with our parallels and degrees of the pole." * * * *

As the reverential old navigators were often in the habit of marking their progress in connection with prominent days in the Calendar, it is reasonable to suppose that the Hudson was discovered by Gomez on the festival of St. Anthony, which falls on January 17. Navarrete indeed says that he left Spain in February, but the accounts are more or less confusing. If Martyr, who is more particular, is correct, and Gomez was absent "ten months," he must have sailed early in December, which would have brought him to our coast on the Festival of the celebrated Theban Father. At this time the navigator would have seen the country at its worst. Evidently he made no extended exploration of the river, as in January it is often loaded with ice and snow.

Gomez was laughed at by the courtiers, and had no disposition to return to the American coast. The legend on the Map of Ribeiro proclaiming his discovery, that is, exploration of the coast, declared that here were to be found "many trees and fruits similar to those in Spain," but Martyr contemptuously exclaims, "What need have we of these things that are common to all the people of Europe? To the South! to the South!" he ejaculates, "for the great and exceeding riches of the Equinoxial," adding, "They that seek riches must not go to the cold and frozen North." Gems, spices, and gold were the things coveted by Spain, and our temperate region, with its blustering winters, did not attract natures accustomed to soft Andalusian air.

After the voyage of Gomez, which, failing to find a route to the Indies, excited ridicule, there is nothing of special interest to emphasize in this connection until 1537. In the meanwhile the English were active, and in 1527 two ships, commanded by Captain John Rut, were in American waters. It has been claimed that he sailed the entire coast, often sending men on land "to search the state of these unknown regions," and it has been affirmed that this is "the first occasion of which we are distinctly informed that Englishmen landed on the coast." Also that, "after Cabot, this was the second English expedition which sailed along the entire east coast of the United States, as far as South Carolina." Granting, however, that the expedition of Rut actually extended down the American coast, there is no proof that he gave any attention to the locality of the Hudson. * * * *

The next navigator whose work touched our part of the coast was Jehan or Jean Allefonsce, who, in 1542, came to Canada as pilot of Roberval, and gained considerable knowledge of the North Atlantic shores. This hardy sailor was a native of Saintonge, a village of Cognac, France. After following the sea for a period of more than forty years and escaping many dangers, he finally received a mortal wound while engaged in a naval battle in the harbor of Rochelle. Melin Saint-Gelais wrote a sonnet in his honor during the year 1559. It can hardly be doubted that Allefonsce himself ran down the coast in one of the ships of Roberval, probably when returning to France.

With the aid of Paulin Secalart he wrote a cosmographical description, which included Canada and the West Indies with the American coast. Very recognizable descriptions are given as far down as Cape Cod and the islands to the southward. The manuscript also possesses

interest in connection with the region of the Hudson, though farther south the description becomes still more available. * * * *

Reaching 1552, we have the testimony of the Spanish historian, Lopez de Gomara, who describes the coast, beginning at Newfoundland, and proceeding southward, making the distance eight hundred and seventy leagues to the Cape of Florida. He says, from "Rio Fondo" to "Rio de los Gamos," the Stag River, are seventy leagues, and thence to "Cabo Santa Maria," fifty leagues, with forty more to "Cabo Bajo" Baxos), or Cape Cod; and "thence to Rio San Anton [Antonio] they reckon more than a hundred leagues," while "from the Rio San Anton are eighty leagues along the shore of a gulf to Cabo de Arenas [Sandy Hook], which is in nearly 39° N."

It is also worthy of notice in this connection that prior to 1562 the French had visited this region; as Ribault writes in that year that they undertook to go northward from Florida "and view the coast vntil XL degrees of the eleuation," where "our pilots and some others" had been before. There are no particulars, however, to be obtained in connection with these visits of the French.

It has been already stated (page 170) that it would be impossible to say when the first Englishman visited this region; yet in the year 1567–8, evidence goes to prove that one David Ingram, an Englishman, set ashore with a number of companions in the Gulf of Mexico, journeyed on foot across the country to the River St. John, New Brunswick, and sailed thence for France. Possibly he was half crazed by his sufferings, yet there can be little doubt that he crossed the continent and passed through the State of New York, traveling on the Indian paths and crossing many broad rivers. If the story is true, Ingram is the first Englishman known to have visited these parts.

In April, 1583, Captain Carlile wrote out propositions for a voyage "to the latitude of fortie degrees or thereabouts, of that hithermost part of America," and in 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert had this region under consideration, Hakluyt observing on the margin of his "Divers Voyages" that this was "the Countrey of Sir H. G. Uoyage." Hays says in his account of the region that "God hath reserved the same to be reduced unto Christian civility by the English nation"; and also

that "God will raise him up an instrument to effect the same." All this is very interesting in connection with English claims and enterprise. In the same year the French were active on the coast, and one Stephen Bellinger, of Rouen, sailed to Cape Breton, and thence coasted southwesterly six hundred miles, "and had trafique with the people in tenne or twelve places." Thus the French were moving from both the north and the south towards this central region; but we cannot say how far south Bellinger actually came, as there is nothing to indicate his mode of computation. It is not improbable that he knew and profited by the rich fur trade of the Hudson.

In Kunstman's "Atlas" there is a map bearing date of 1592, in which Sandy Hook is represented as "C. de las Arenas." It was the work of an Englishman, as the inscription reads, "Thomas Hood made this platte, 1592." This may be the result of some visit made to the Hudson at this period by the English colonists of Virginia.

In 1598 and thereabout we find it asserted that the Dutch were upon the ground, for in the year 1644 the Committee of the Dutch West India Company, known as the General Board of Accounts, to whom numerous documents and papers had been entrusted, made a lengthy report, which they begin as follows: "New Netherland, situated in America, between English Virginia and New England, extending from the South [Delaware] river, lying 34½° to Cape Malabar, in the latitude of 41½°, was first frequented by the inhabitants of this country in the year 1598, and especially by those of the Greenland Company, but without making any fixed settlements, only as a shelter in winter. For which they built on the North [Hudson] and the South [Delaware] rivers there two little forts against the attacks of the Indians." Mr. Brodhead says that the statement "needs confirmation." Still it is somewhat easy to understand why a statement of this kind coming from such a body should require confirmation; but the Committee had no reason for misstating the facts, and ought to have been accurately informed. Yet if confirmation is insisted upon, we are prepared to give it, such as it is, from an English, and in fact an unexpected, source. Our authority is no less a personage than Governor Bradford, of Plymouth Colony, whose office and inclinations led him to challenge all unfounded claims that might be put forth by the Dutch. Nevertheless, writing to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the father of New England colonization, who likewise was hostile to the pretensions of the Dutch, Bradford says, under date of June 15, 1627, that the Dutch on the Hudson "have used trading there this six or seven-and-twenty years, but have begun to plant of later time, and now have reduced their trade to some order." Bradford lived in Holland in 1608, and had abundant opportunities for knowing everything relating to Dutch enterprise. It is perfectly well known that the Plymouth Colonists of 1620 intended to settle at the Hudson, though circumstances directed them to the spot pointed out by Dremer in 1619, when in the service of Gorges. Thus, about seventeen years before the Committee of 1644 reported, Governor Bradford, an unwilling, but every way competent and candid, witness, carried back the Dutch occupancy under the Greenland Company to the year 1600. Besides, on the English map of the voyage of Linschoten, 1598, there is a dotted trail from the latitude of the Hudson, 40° north to the St. Lawrence, showing that the route was one known

and traveled at that time. It is evident, from a variety of considerations, that both the Dutch and French resorted to the Hudson at this period to engage in the trade. Linschoten was one of the best informed of Dutch writers, and probably understood the significance of the representation upon his map. The probability is that this route was known a long time before, and that it may be indicated by Cartier, who, when in Canada, 1534, was told of a route by the way of the river Richelieu to a country a month's distance southward, supposed to produce cinnamon and cloves, which Cartier thought the route to Florida. Champlain, writing in Canada, says that in the year previous certain French who lived on the Hudson were taken prisoners when out on an expedition against the northern Indians, and were liberated on the ground that they were friends of the French in Canada. This agrees with the report of the Labadists, who taught that a French child, Jean Vigné, was born here in 1614. Evidently the French had been on the ground in force for some years, and were able to make expeditions against the savages. Very likely the French were there quite as early as the Hollanders.

There seems to be, however, another curious piece of confirmation, which comes from the writings of the celebrated Father Isaac Jogues, who was in New Amsterdam during the year 1646. In a letter written on August 3d of that year, he says that the Dutch were here "about fifty years" before, while they began to settle permanently only about "twenty years" since. The latter statement is sufficiently correct, as 1623 was the year when a permanent colony was established by the Dutch. The former statement carries us back to the date of the "Greenland Company."

It is also interesting to note that the "Remonstrance," describing the occupation of the country by the Dutch, says: "East of the North River, beginning at Cape Cod, named in 1600 by our own people New Holland (whereof also possession was taken, if we are correctly informed, by the erection of their High Mightinesses' arms), down to within six leagues of the North River." This again recognizes the Dutch as here in the year given by Bradford.

* Sir Martin Frobisher, the famous English navigator, was born in Doncaster, Yorkshire, about 1536, and died in Plymouth, November 7, 1594. After exploring different parts of the American coast, and entering the strait that bears his name, he accompanied his friend Sir Francis Drake to the West Indies, taking part on board the Triumph in the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588, for which he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. EDITOR.

The period under consideration was a period of reconnoissance, one that offered some romantic incident, but more of disappointment and mortification. Here was a site for one of the noblest cities in the world, but the voyager was blind. The river offered no route to the gorgeous Indies, and Verrazano had little inclination to test its swift tide. Gomez, in the short January days of 1525, had no desire to ascend, for when his ship met the drift ice tossing on the cold, swirling stream, he thought of Anthony in his desolate retreat on the Red Sea, put the river under his charge, and sailed away in search of happier shores. Sailors of other nationalities, doubtless, ascended the river; but finding it simply a river, they took what peltries they could get, and, like Gomez, turned the whole region over to the care of the solitary Saint, who for nearly a century stood connected with its neglect. Much remained to be done before steps could be taken with regard to colonization. The initial work, however, was inaugurated by the sturdy Englishman, Henry Hudson, and in a succeeding chapter the proud Spanish caravel disappears, while the curtain rises upon the memorable voyage of the quaint Dutch fly-boat, the Half-Moon.

STEPHEN THORNE, THE LOYALIST, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

By the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton.

So far as I know no Loyalist family has ever before been completely traced in the pages of the *Record*, or indeed has ever had its full genealogy published. I have the more satisfaction, therefore, in giving here an extended record of the descendants of the Loyalist, Stephen Thorne.

Joseph Thorne[3], b. 22, 7, 1682 (Joseph[2] and Mary Bowne, William[1]), moved from Flushing, L. I., to Cow Neck, afterwards Manhasset, in the town of Hempstead. He m. Catherine Smith, a widow, and made his will August 1, 1751. The will was recorded in 1752, and he is called Joseph Thorne, *Esqure*. In it he mentions his wife, all his children, his grandson Joseph, son of his daughter Catherine and her husband, Joseph Cornell, and his granddaughter, Catherine, daughter of his deceased son, Richard. His son Stephen gets all his lands, buildings, orchards, etc., and is to pay all legacies. His negro wench, Hagar, he leaves to his daughter Margaret, "if she wants her." His executors are Caleb Cornell, his son-in-law, and his "trusty friend," Richard Thorne[4] of Great Neck (Richard[3], William[2]), father of Major Richard Thorne[5], who fought on the Whig side in the Revolution. Witnesses were Samuel Latham, Henry Sands, and Benjamin Smith.

Children.

Margaret[4], } baptised in St. George's Parish, Hempstead, 21 Feby.,
Stephen[4], } 1725.*

* This is among the earliest existing records of the parish. "Capt." Joseph Thorne was a warden and vestryman of the parish from 1718 to 1727; Richard Thorne, from 1749 to 1757; William Thorne, from 1765 to 1767.

Thomas[4], m. in 1738 Mary Dodge, and had nine children, of whom Thomas[5] m. (1) Abigail, daughter of Henry and Martha Cornell Sands, (2) Sarah Onderdonk.

Catherine[4].

Richard[4], m. 10 June, 1738, Mary Hyatt, and had at least one child, Catherine. Of these daughters, *Margaret* was perhaps never married. *Catherine* was m. to Caleb Cornell, and had children: Richardson, Stephen, Caleb, Catherine, Aspinwall, the latter m. (1) Jane Mitchell, (2) Priscilla Mitchell. This family is among the richest and most important of the Thorne families of that period. Thomas Thorne[4] left tw slaves.

FOURTH AND FIFTH GENERATIONS.

Stephen[4], b. 1717, bap. in St. George's Parish, Hempstead, 21 Feb'y., 1725 (Joseph[3], Joseph[2], William[1]), m. (1) in Hempstead, 27 July, 1746, Sybil Sands[4], (Edward[3], John[2] and Sybil Ray, James[1]). She was second cousin once removed to Comfort Sands[5], b. 26 Feb'y., 1748 (John[4], John[3], John[2], James[1]), d. 22 Sept., 1834, a rich merchant of New York, very prominent during the War of the Revolution, a member of the Provincial Congress, who began his career as a clerk in Stephen Thorne's office. Sybil Sands had a sister Deborah, who was second wife of Edward Mott, and died Sept. 1, 1762, aged 26. Their mother was Mary Cornell, b. Sept. 3, 1727. Sybil d. at Cow Neck, March 1, 1759, "aged 32," and is buried in the Sands' burying-ground at Cow Neck. It is possible that Stephen Thorne did business in New York City, as well as in Long Island, but of this I am not sure. In a memorial to Sir Guy Carleton, signed by over six hundred persons some time before the evacuation of New York, appear the names of four Thornes—Stephen, William, Joseph and Melancthon.*

These memorialists state that having been deprived of very valuable landed estates and considerable personal property without the lines, and being also obliged to abandon their possessions in this city on account of their loyalty to their sovereign, and attachment to the British Constitution, and seeing no prospect of their being reinstated, "they have determined to remove with their families and settle in His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia on the terms which they understood were held out equally to all His Majesty's subjects." Undoubtedly many, perhaps all of these persons went to Nova Scotia in 1783. Joseph, William, and, I believe, Melancthon Thorne became grantees† of Parr Town, now St. John, New Brunswick; Stephen Thorne settled in Granville, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia, not far from the historic fort and the ancient town, known in French times as Port Royal. A description of his lands will no doubt be found in the Annapolis records.

Children by first Marriage.

Edward[5], b. 10 August, 1747, bap. 29 July, 1756.
Stephen[5], born 1750, bap. 29 July, 1756.
Joseph[5], bap. 29 July, 1756.

* Sabine says that twenty-three Thornes of Queen's Co., N. Y., acknowledged allegiance to Britain, in October, 1776.

† I think these men must all have returned to New York, for I have never been able to find any trace of their descendants in New Brunswick.

Philip[5], bap. 3 March, 1759.
Richard, bap. 3 March, 1759.

Stephen[4], m. (2) Jannetie (or Jane) Lefferts Rapalje, b. 21 or 25 June, 1729, widow of Jeronemous (or Jeronimus) Rapalje, who d. 13 March, 1754. She d. 13 March, 1795, in Granville.

Children by second Marriage.

Sybil[5], b. 1762, d. 3 April, 1807, unmarried. A tombstone in Lower Granville churchyard.
James[5], b. 2 July, 1767, bap. 2 August, 1767.
Jane[5], ? b. 28 Dec., 1767, "d. unmarried."

For the fact of *Jane's*[5] existence I am indebted solely to the Rapalje Genealogy. Her father's will mentions his daughter *Sybil*, but not Jane, and since her birth is said to have been in the same year as her brother James', I do not believe there was a Jane. Stephen Thorne died December 11, 1800, in his 84th year, and was buried in the Lower Granville churchyard. His wife, Jane, died January 5, 1805, in her 76th year, and is buried beside her husband.

Captain Thorne, as he was called, with two others, were mainly instrumental, about 1791, in building the Parish Church at Lower Granville, in whose churchyard he and his family are buried. This quaint little wooden church, but slightly altered since it was first built, is still in use. I am not aware that services have ever been suspended there since the beginning. Mr. Thorne "maintained his vigor to old age."

FIFTH AND SIXTH GENERATIONS.

Family of Edward[5], son of Stephen[4].

Edward[5] (Stephen[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], William[1]), b. 10 August, 1747, bap. 29 July, 1756, licensed to marry, 15 April, 1773, Jannetie (Jane or Jean) Rapalje, who was b. 29 December, 1753, daughter of Jeronimus and Jane Rapalje. The marriage is recorded in St. George's Parish, Hempstead. They went to Granville, Nova Scotia, in 1783. Jeronimus Rapalje, a brother of Jannetie (Rapalje) Thorne, is buried in the Lower Granville churchyard. He died 13 March, 1795, in the 44th year of his age.

Edward Thorne was elected a member of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly for the township of Granville, in the year 1799, and served until 1806. He died 9 December, 1820, in the 73d year of his age. Stone in Lower Granville churchyard. His wife, Jane, died 20th August, 1828. Stone in Lower Granville churchyard.

Children.

Stephen[6], b. 2 July, 1774.
Edward[6], b. 18 April, 1781.
Jane[6], b. 14 July, 1786.

Stephen[6] (Edward[5], Stephen[4]), b. 2 July, 1774, d. unmarried, 25 May, 1828, in New York City. He early returned to New York, where he became a prominent merchant. His partner in business was his friend

Adam Tredwell. Mr. Thorne's will was made Sept. 12, 1827, and proved Sept. 16, 1830. He wills his share in his late father's estate to his mother during her lifetime, "that she may have the income of it." After her death it is to go to his brother Edward Thorne, and his sister Jane, wife of Timothy Ruggles, "both of Granville, in Nova Scotia, to be equally divided between them, and to their heirs." etc., etc. He gives to his sister Jane the sum of $25,000, and to his brother Edward a like sum. He gives to the children: Stephen, William K., and Sally Hatfield, of his deceased Uncle Stephen, each, $1,500. He remembers also the children of his late Uncle James of Granville, the eldest child of his partner Adam Tredwell, and the eldest child that shall be living of his friend Leffert Lefferts, Esquire, of Kings County, N. Y. Adam Tredwell and Leffert Lefferts were his executors.

Edward[6] (Edward[5], Stephen[4]), b. 18 April, 1781, m. 2 January, 1809, Catherine Bogart, who was b. 1790, d. 12 February, 1860. Stone in Lower Granville churchyard. Edward died 8 May, 1837, aged 57 years, and is buried beside his wife. His children were:

Stephen Rapalje[7], b. 5 May, 1810, d. at St. John, N. B., 13 June, 1836, m. 28 June, 1832, Maria Sands. He left one child, Elizabeth Sands[8] (b. 13 January, 1834), who was m. to G. Sidney Smith, of St. John, N. B., barrister, and is still living.

Abraham Bogart[7], b. 29 Nov., 1812, d. 1876, *circa* m. Eliza Ann Dickson (*nee* Sands), who died 31 January, 1850. Stone in Lower Granville churchyard; m. (2) Elizabeth Shaw Kennedy. Children: Richard[8] (who married and left two children, Jane, E.[9], and one other), Martha, Edith[8], who m. Edward Lefferts[7] (James Townsend[6], James[5], Stephen[4]), and has two children living—James Townsend and Hilda A.—and John Kennedy[8].

Jane[6], b. at Granville, N. S., 14 July, 1786, m. at Granville, 3 May, 1810, to Timothy Ruggles, b. in Massachusetts, 7 March, 1776, a grandson of General Timothy Ruggles; went to Nova Scotia in 1795, was elected to House of Assembly for Township of Granville in 1818, and served until his death, 21 February, 1831. Their children were:

(a) Jane Rapalje[7], b. 22 July, 1812, m. to Abel Sands of St. John, N. B., merchant.

(b) Harriet[7], b. 16 Aug., 1814, m. a Mr. Bartlett of Halifax, N. S., by whom she had one child, Elizabeth J., who married (1) William Hazen, of Loyalist descent, of St. John, N. B., civil engineer, (2) William J. Starr, of Halifax, N. S. Died at St. John, N. B.

(c) Armanilla[7], b. 17 January, 1816, died 23 Oct., 1831, at St. John, N. B.

(d) Timothy Dwight[7], b. 20 Dec., 1818, m. 12 July, 1842, Havilah Jane Thorne[7] (Stephen Sneden[6], James[5], Stephen[4]). Mr. Ruggles resides at Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, and is a leading lawyer and banker of Annapolis County.

Children.

Timothy Dwight[8], *Stephen Sneden*[8], *Edwin*[8], *Anna*[8], *Harry*[8], *Charles*[8], and *Fanny*[8]. Fanny is dead.

(e) Edward Thorne[7], b. 19 Oct., 1820. Dead.

(f) Stephen Thorne[7], b. 18 February, 1833. Dead.

Family of Stephen[5], Son of Stephen[4].

Stephen[5] (Stephen[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2]), William[1], b. 1750 (probably), bap. 29 July, 1756. He did not go to Nova Scotia. There was a Stephen, Jr., *probably* this Stephen, licensed to marry Sarah Platt, 14 Oct., 1773. [A Stephen, Jr., was licensed to marry Sarah Kippin, 23 Feby., 1779. These *may* have been the first and second marriages of Stephen[5], son of Stephen[4], above.] A Stephen Thorne d. in New York City, 23 Oct., 1814, aged 64, of typhoid pneumonia, and was buried in Trinity churchyard. Sarah, his wife, d. in John Street 17 Dec., 1826, "of old age," aged 74, and is likewise buried in Trinity churchyard, but whether it is this Stephen or not I do not certainly know.

Stephen[5], son of Stephen[4], had

Children.

Stephen.
William K.
Sally, m. to Richard Hatfield.*

Joseph[5], Son of Stephen[4].

Joseph[5] (Stephen[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], William[1]). Like his brother Stephen, Joseph remained in New York. It is said that he was a physician, and that he died unmarried.

Family of Philip[5], Son of Stephen[4].

Philip[5] (Stephen[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], William[1]), bap. 3 March, 1759, m. in Wilmot, Nova Scotia, Miss Woodberry, and was buried at Wilmot, N. S. Children, Edward[6], Richard[6], Woodberry[6], and others. Woodberry was a physician.

Family of Richard[5], Son of Stephen[4].

Richard[5], bap. 3 March, 1759 (Stephen[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], William[1]), m. Ann Williams of Digby, Nova Scotia, and died at the age of 71, *circa*. The stone in the Lower Granville churchyard is weather-worn and indistinct. He left one son, William[6], who married and had four children: Richard[7], Eugenia[7], Eliza[7], and Frederick Williams[7].

Family of James[6], Son of Stephen[4].

James[6] (Stephen[4], Joseph[3], Joseph[2], William[1],), b. 2 July, 1767, bap. 2 August, 1767, died 15 July, 1819, aged 52 years. Stone in Lower Granville churchyard. He m. in Nova Scotia, 22 March, 1792, Anna Sneden, daughter of Stephen Sneden, a Loyalist, and his wife Margaret (Townsend), b. 22 August, 1774, d. 21 Sept., 1855, in her 81st year. Stone in Lower Granville churchyard. Stephen Sneden's mother was a Ward, of Ward's Island. Margaret Townsend, daughter of John, first of East Chester, then of West Chester (b. 1712, m. in 1739, Anne Gedney, d. in 1787, and is buried in St. Paul's churchyard, East Chester),

* In April, 1810, in Flushing, Richard Hatfield received 65 votes for the Legislature.

was one of eight children. She had a sister Martha, m. to Isaac Ward in 1773, and d. in 1825. Her nephew was John, son of Daniel Townsend, b. 1779, for 43 years a warden of St. Paul's Church, East Chester ; elected in 1816 a member of the Assembly, a member of the last Council of Appointment that sat in the State, later Sheriff, and d. in 1849. Margaret herself was m. to Stephen Sneden of West Chester in 1763. Hetty, a daughter of Stephen and Margaret Sneden, was m. in West Chester to Stephen Pell of Pelham Manor, a descendant of Sir John Pell, second Lord of the Manor. They did not go to Nova Scotia. (This Townsend family is descended from John, one of the three brothers who came from England to Long Island.)

Children.

Margaret Anna[6], b. 20 May, 1793.
Stephen Sneden[6], b. 28 June, 1795.
Jane[6], b. 9 August, 1797.
James[6], b. 28 May, 1800, d. in infancy.
Mary[6], b. 21 Sept., 1801.
Sybil[6], b. 25 April, 1804.
Edward Lefferts[6], b. 9 Sept., 1807.
Sarah Hester[6], b. 10 Feby., 1810.
Richard Ward[6], b. 10. Feby., 1812.
James Townsend[6], b. 30 May, 1815.

Of these daughters *Margaret Anna*[6] was m. in Granville to John McCall, to whom she bore several children. She lived in Lower Granville. *Jane*[6] was m. 21 January, 1820, to James Hall, b. Feby., 1795, d. 19 Sept., 1834, brother of Mehitable, wife of Stephen Sneden Thorne[6]. She d. in St. John, N. B., 24 Nov., 1885. Her children were : (a) James Thorne, m. 29 August, 1850, Anna de Forest, of St. John, and d. in St. John, 5 Jany., 1867 ; (b) David Harris, b. 5 March, 1824, m. 11 May, 1848, Susan Mary Gove, daughter of Jeremiah, of St. John ; (c) Stephen Sneden, m. 11 Sept., 1851, Havilah Shaw Fellows ; (d) Anna Maria, m. 11 Sept., 1850, to George Sylvester de Forest, of St. John. *Mary*[6] was m. to Joseph Shaw of Granville, and had children : (a) Joseph, (b) Moses, (c) Phebe, m. to John J. James of Richibucto, N. B., barrister, (d) Sarah Jane, m. to ——Mathewson of Halifax, N. S., (e) Mary, m. first to Dr. T. A. D. Foster of St. John, second, to Geo. H. Trueman, of St. John, (f) Sybil, m. to Capt. Vibert, (g) Margaret, m. to Joseph Salter, (h) Letitia, m. to —— Bowles, of Ottawa ; (i) James. *Sybil*[6] was m. first to Capt. Moses Hall, of Granville, and had one child, Elizabeth Prichard, b. 5 Feby., 1831, m. to John H. Foster, of St. John. Sybil[6] was m. second, 23 April, 1834, in Granville, to Edward Thomas Knowles, b. 5 Jany., 1804, at Windsor, N. S., to whom she bore : (a) Joseph Shaw, b. 11 Aug., 1835, m. 28 Feby., 1887, Emma Mary Noble, of Halifax, (b) Edward Thorne, b. 14 July, 1837, d. 8 Sept., 1837, (c) Anna Sneden, b. 17 Nov. 1838, m. 8 Jany., 1863, to Stephen James King, of St. John. *Sarah Hester*[6] was m. first, 4 Oct., 1838, to Shadrach Ricketson, of Granville, to whom she bore one child : Harriet Anna, b. 8 July, 1839, m. 29 July, 1863, to Rev. Fletcher Hayward Wilson Pickles. Shadrach Ricketson, d. 7 June, 1840, and Sarah Hester was m. second, 12 Oct., 1856, to Henry Blakslee, of Bear River, N. S., where she is buried.

SIXTH AND SEVENTH GENERATIONS.

Family of Stephen Sneden[6], son of James[5], son of Stephen[4].

Stephen Sneden[6], b. 28 June, 1795, m. 21 December, 1818, Mehitable Paton Hall, b. 11 June, 1797, d. 13 November, 1882, daughter of James and Mary Hall, of Granville. He died 29 December, 1874. Both are buried in Halifax.

Children.

James Hall[7], 28 Sept., 1818.
Stephen[7], b. 18 July, 1821.
Havilah Jane[7], b. 18 April, 1823.
Anna Sneden[7], b. 15 July, 1825.

Of these four children, James Hall[7], m. 13 October, 1847, Mary Piper Robinson, daughter of Dr. Silas and Rhoda (Burgess) Piper, and d. 8 May, 1887. Children : *Lydia Ann*, b. 1847, m. John B. Gray, and d. 8 August, 1877, leaving one daughter. *James Hall*, b. 6 Feby., 1850, m. Jessie, daughter of Charles Robson, and d. 23 Oct., 1887. *Stephen Sneden*, b. 31 Dec., 1851, m. 28 April, 1891, Ada Sayre Harrison. *Edward Lefferts*, b.—, m. Jessie, daughter of James McNab. *Livingston Morse*, d. young. *Sancton*, d. young. *Sarah Frances Almon*, b. 10 March, 1863. *Augusta Billing*, b. 26 January, 1866, m. 16 June, 1887, to Leslie Seymour Eaton. Stephen[7], m. 18 Sept., 1843, Lydia Ann, b. Nov. 10, 1823, daughter of George A. and Ann (Shaw) Lockhart. Children : *Annie Lockhart*, b. 18 July, 1844. *Charles Sturgis*, b. 13 Oct., 1845. *Stephen Sneden*, b. 11 June, 1847, *Georgina*, b. 21 Sept., 1849. *James Edward*, b. 6 May, 1851. *Cordelia Swinburne*, b. 5 April, 1853. *Grace Irene*, b. 14 Oct., 1855. *Frances Lavinia Sanford*, b. 3 July, 1858. *George A.*, b. 19 Feby., 1860. *Albion Parris*, b. 17 Dec., 1861. *Richard Hamilton*, b.—. Havilah Jane[7], m. 12 July, 1842, to Timothy Dwight Ruggles, son of Timothy Dwight and Jane[6] (Thorne) Ruggles. Children : *Timothy Dwight*, m. Emma Morse. *Stephen Sneden*. *Edwin*, m. (1) Annie Wheelock, daughter of Joseph, (2) Minnie Fitz Randolph, dau. of Charles. *Anna*, m. Arthur Johnston, son of Judge James Johnston. *Harry*, m. Augusta Taylor. *Charles*, m. —— Gibson. *Fannie*. Anna Sneden[7], m. 6 June, 1850, to Dr. Lewis Johnston, son of Dr. Lewis, and nephew of Judge James William Johnston. Children : *Florence*, m. Edwin Gilpin. *Fannie*, m.—— Partridge. *Minnie*.

Stephen Sneden Thorne[6] resided in Bridgetown. He was elected to the House of Assembly for Granville, in 1836, and served until 1854 when he resigned. During a portion of his 18 years of public service as a Representative, he was a member of the Government as Chairman of the Board of Public Works. He died at Bridgetown, but was buried at Camp Hill Cemetery in Halifax, where there are grave-stones for both him and his wife. From the election of Edward[5] in 1799 until the resignation of Stephen Sneden[6] in 1854, with only short intermissions, members of the Thorne family were continually acting as Representatives to the Legislature. James Hall[7] (Stephen Sneden[6]) was graduated B.A. at Kings College, Windsor, in 1840, admitted to the Bar in 1844, and

became Master of the Supreme Court, and Registrar of the Divorce Court. At the time of Confederation, he held the position of Deputy Provincial Secretary, and for many years was Chief of the Money-Order Office in Halifax. Stephen[7], brother of James Hall,[7] lives in Chicago.

Family of Edward Lefferts[6], son of James[5], son of Stephen[4].

Edward Lefferts[6], b. 9 Sept., 1807, m. 5 July, 1835, Susan Scovil, (of Loyalist descent), b. 3 Nov., 1816; still living in 1889. He was for many years Chairman of the Customs' Appraisers in St. John. He died there.

Children.

Mary Lucretia[7], b. 20 April, 1836.
William Henry[7], b. 12 Sept., 1844.
Daniel Scovil[7], b. 26 Feby., 1848.
Susan Louise[7], b. 15 March, 1854.
Arthur Townsend[7], b. 19 April, 1859.

Of these daughters: *Susan Louise* was m. to Legh Richmond Harrison, lawyer, of St. John, of Loyalist descent.

Family of Richard Ward[6], son of James[5], son of Stephen[4].

Richard Ward[6], b. 10 February, 1812, removed in 1833 from Granville, N. S., to St. John, N. B., where he was for many years engaged in a wholesale and retail flour business, in partnership with Edward T. Knowles, the firm being known as "Knowles & Thorne." He is at present Clerk of the Board of Health of St. John. He m. 4 May, 1842, Catherine Alder Hennigar, b. 25 April, 1823, daughter of Henry Hennigar, late of the Ordnance Department of Her Majesty's Forces at St. John, and his wife Ann Spurr, daughter of Abraham Spurr of Annapolis, N. S. [He d. 16 May, 1891, while this article was going through the press. It is by his careful research that many of the facts here given have been obtained.]

Children.

Richard Ward[7], Jr., b. 6 July, 1843, m. 14 Sept., 1881, Mary Ada Chapman, daughter of Martin Chapman, of Point de Bute, N. B. They have one child, Nellie Keilor, b. 23 August, 1882. He is with Clarke, Kerr & Thorne, hardware dealers, St. John, N. B.

Henry Hennigar[7], b. 16 Nov., 1844, d. — Aug., 1845.

Stephen Sneden[7], b. 11 May, 1846, m. 4 Sept., 1883, Alice Bertha Lowenson, daughter of Captain Richard Lowenson, ship-owner, of Amherst, Nova Scotia. He is of the firm of Thorne Brothers, hatters, St. John, N. B.

James Lefferts[7], b. 5 December, 1847, m. 17 June, 1878, Amelia Freelove Capers, daughter of Judge Le Grand G. Capers, of the Florida Courts (b. 15 Sept., 1808, d. at Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 January, 1868). They have one child, Catherine Thorne Capers, b. 9 May, 1884. He is also of the firm of Thorne Bros.

. Kate Ellen[7], b. 29 May, 1849, m. —Sept., 1879, William F. Fleming, now of Boston, Mass.

Anna Sibell[7], b. 11 December, 1851, m. 21 May, 1874, Robert Chestnut Thorne, son of Henry John Thorne, late of Fredericton, N.B., postmaster, Mayor of St. John, (formerly of Plymouth, England), and his wife, Agnes (Chestnut). Children: *Robert Burpee*, b. 3 April, 1875. *Edna Louise*, b. 24 August, 1876. *Helen Capers*, b. 15 March, 1878. *Henry John*, b. 23 November, 1879. *Janet Lowenson*, b. 27 June, 1881. *Percy Chestnut*, b. 28 August, 1882. *Anna Maud*, b. 10 September, 1884, *Richard Ward*, b. 13 January, 1887.

Mary Hennigar[7], b. 30 September, 1853, m. 3 July, 1888, Edward Thomas Chesley Knowles[4], b. 26 January, 1850; son of Edward Thomas Knowles[3] (Henry[2], Henry[1]), and his wife, Phoebe Jane[3] (Chesley), b. 21 April, 1821; daughter of Samuel Chesley[2] (b. 4 April, 1762, d. 17 November, 1853); the first English male child born in the township of Granville, N. S. His father, Samuel Chesley[1], fought at the siege of Louisburg, and after the war was granted lands in Granville, N. S. Mr. E. T. C. Knowles practices law in St. John, N. B.

Ada Louise Sancton[7], b. 31 August, 1859, m. 7 June, 1881, Peter Wellington Snider, b. 14 July, 1854; son of Samuel Snider, of Brantford, Ontario. Mr. P. W. Snider is Superintendent of the Canada Pacific Railway Telegraph Service at St. John, N. B.

Harriet Prichard[7], b. 17 February, 1861.

Family of James Townsend[6], son of James[5], son of Stephen[4].

James Townsend[6], b. 30 May, 1815, m. 11 April, 1839, Eliza Robblee, b. 9 July, 1819.

Children.

James Hall[7], b. 14 February, 1841, m. Lydia Worster, daughter of John Worster, of Granville, N. S.

Mary Emily[7], b. 10 March, 1843.

Anna Sneden[7], b. 12 May, 1845, m. Benjamin Condon, of Berwick, King's Co., Nova Scotia, and has several children.

Joseph Reed[7], b. 3 October, 1847, m. Blanche Pickup, daughter of Samuel Pickup, of Granville, N. S., d. 15 July, 1860.

Frederick Williams[7], b. 26 August, 1851, m. Emma Croscup, and has one child.

Edward Lefferts[7], b. 31 December, 1853, m. Martha Edith[8], daughter of Abraham Bogart Thorne[7] (Edward[6], James[5], Stephen[4]), and has two children: *James Townsend* and *Hilda A.*

Sybil Shaw[7], b. 18 January, 1855, d. 15 July, 1860.

Stephen Ernest[7], b. 2 July, 1860.

RECORDS OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—Baptisms.

(Continued from Vol. XXII., p. 148, of The Record.)

A° 1735.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Mar. 5.	Abraham Andrieszen, Elisabeth Búÿs.	Mattheús.	Nicolaús Soefman, Willemtje Buÿs, z. h. v.
9.	Cornelis Túrk, Catharina v. Tilbúrg.	Belitje.	Johannes de Graaf, Claasje Van Schaÿk, z. h. v.
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12.	Rúlard Norwood, Maria Kool.	Vanderklÿf.	Gerrit Rottery, Margareta Vanderklÿf, Wed v. Gerrit Rottery.
	Walther Heÿer, Jenneke Van Vorst.	Catharina.	Victoor Heÿer, Jannetje Van Gelder, z. h. v.
16.	Philip Melsbag. Catharina Cloúwrÿn.	Petrús.	Willem Corceliús, Maria Cloúwrÿn, j. d.
19.	Gerard Beekman, Catharina Provoost.	Magdalena.	Willem Beekman, Catharina de Lanoÿ, z. h. v.
	Willem 't Swansich, Hester Van Norden.	Rachel.	Jan Haarn, Rachel Webbers, z. h. v.
	Gerardús Hardenbroek, Heiltje Coolÿ.	Sara.	Nicolaas Rozeveldt, Rachel Twintÿman, j. d.
23.	Laúrens Lammerdze, Lea Bras.	Johannes.	Jan Van Pelt, Helletje Lammerdze, h. v. v. Jan Markel.
	Abraham Kip, Maria Vanden Berg.	Isaac.	Isaac Kip, Catlÿntje Kip, h. v. Van Pieter Marshalk.
	Jacobús Pieter Snÿder, Elisabeth Lot.	Catharina.	Pieter Corcelius, Anna Catharina Staar, j. d.
26.	Gÿsbert Van Deúsen, Annetje Ten Broek.	Jacob.	Johannes Paúlsze, Trÿntje Van Deusen, z. h. v.
30.	Christiaan Hertel, Annatje Koster.	Petrús.	George Pietersze, Marÿtje Koster, h. v. v. Van Cornelis Tiboút.
April 2.	Bartholomeús Schaats, Jacoba Lúwes.	Reinier.	Reinier Schaats Nak, Francÿntje Lúis, j. d.
7.	Wÿnant Van Zant, Catharina Ten Eÿk.	Maria.	Henderik Van Bossen, Margrietje Van Zand, z. h. v.
13.	Thomas Bayux, Júnior, Sara Cúiler.	Hendrik.	Benjamin Doriette, Anna Oúwtmans, z. h. v.

A° 1735.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
16.	Stephen Baÿard, Alida Vetch.	Nicolaas.	Samúel Baÿard, Júnior, Margriet Harden, h. v. v. Robt Livingston.
	Pieter Andriesze, Cornelia Homs.	Cornelia.	Joris Hom, Jenneke Bogaert.
	Petrús Loúw, Rache Roseveldt.	Jannetje.	Jacobús Roseveldt, Sara Kip, h. v. v. Johs v. d. Heúl.
20.	Petrús Rútgers, Helena Hooglandt.	Helena.	Antonÿ Rútgers, Cornelia Rútgers, j. d.
	Paúlús Heÿer, Sara Búrger.	Sara.	Caspar Búrger, Sara Waldron, z. h. v.
23.	Joris Brinkerhof, Elisabet Bÿvank.	Aaltje.	Evert Bÿvank, Marÿtje Cannon, z. h. v.
	Johannes Clopper, Elisabet Ten Eÿk.	Cornelis.	Cornelis Clopper, Catharina Geveraat, z. h. v.
27.	David Schot, Claasje Bensing.	David.	John Lake, Annatje Bensing, j. d.
	Abraham Persel, Jannetje Van Yeveres.	Mÿndert.	Búrger Van Y. Veren, Elsje Van Yveren, j. d.
30.	Johannes Boekenhoven, Elisabet Van Gelder.	Johannes.	Stephanús Boekenhoven, Annatje Van Gelder, h. v. v. John Brasjer.
	Richard Kip, Maria Elles.	Elias.	Elias Elles, Sara Paers, z. h. v.
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Maÿ 4.	Henrÿ Cúiler, Maria Jacobs.	Abraham.	Robberd Livingston, Júnior, Sara Cúiler, h. v. van Thomas Baÿúx.
	Johannes Poel, Sara Wilkes.	Tietje.	Jan Wilkes, Marÿtje Wilkes, j. d.
7.	Johannes Van Deúrsen, Geertje Minthorn.	Johannes.	John Man, Júnior, Anna Minthorn, z. h. v.
	Robbert Livingston, Júnior, Maria Thong.	Sara.	Pieter Livingston, Júnior, Júdith Baÿard, Wed van Rip Van Dam, Júnior.
15.	Abraham Potro, Marÿtje Vrelant.	Aletta.	Abel Hardenbroek, Aletta Vreland, h. v. van Johs Vrelant.
	John Richard, Elisabet Rensselaar.	Catharina.	Paúlús Richard, Elisabet Garland, s. h. v.
23.	Cornelis Van Gelder, Elisabet Mesier.	Elisabet.	Abraham Mesier, Jannetje Wessels, h. v. van Peter Mesier.
	Richard Waldron, Antje de Graaf.	Antje.	Jan Bogaart, Philippús Goelet, Annatje Waldron, h. v. van Ysaak Van Deúrsen.

A° 1735.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Johannes Smith, Esther Riché.	D'Harriette, geboren 3 Februárÿ laatst.	Benjamin D'Harriette, Júnr, Anna Oútman, h. v. van Benjamin D'Harriette, Senior.
26.	Adam Koning, Annatje Day.	Willem.	Paúlús Hoppe, Rachel Peek, h. v. van Arÿ Koning.
Júny 1.	John Tarp, Apolonÿ Heerman.	Anna.	Thomas Montanje, Annatje Heerman, j. d.
	Timotheús Tarp, Margrietje Heerman.	Rebecca.	Vincent Montanje, Margrietje Eckersen, Wede van Folker Heerman.
4.	Gerrit Heÿer, Annetje Roome.	Annetje.	Walter Heÿer & Bregje Roome, h. v. van Isaak Boka.
15.	Frederik Fÿn, Rachel Bensing.	Frederik.	Wÿnand Van Zandt, Jannetje Van Zandt, h. v. van John Co.
	Wessel Wessels, Rachel Van Imbúrg.	Anna.	Obadia Húntt, Jannetje Wessels, s. h. v.
	James Túcker, Marÿtje Woertendÿk.	Robbert.	Elias Ellis, Janneke Peers, h. v. v. Cornelis Woertendÿk.
	Nicolaas Goúverneúr, Geertrúÿd Reÿnders.	Nicolaas.	Nicolaas Baÿard, Johanna Reÿnders, h. v. v. David Provoost.
22.	Pieter Vliereboom, Jannetje Vander Voort.	Christina.	Pieter VanderVoort, Christina Schamp, h. v. v. Cornelis Vander Hoef.
29.	Petrús Montanje, Annetje Dÿer.	Thomas.	Jan Ekkerson, Sara Dÿer, sÿn h. v.
25.	Hendrik Kermer, Rachel Gerrits.	Nicolaas Gerritse.	Ide Mÿer, Júdikj Gerritse, j. d.
Júly 2.	Philippús Goelet, Catharina Boelen.	Catharina.	Jacob Goelet, Catharina Boelen, syn h. v.
6.	Johannes Van Wÿck, Catharina Doúw.	Johannes.	Johannes Doúw, Cornelia Waldron, h. v. v. Gerrit de Foreest.
13.	Frederik Philipse, Johanna Brockhols.	Anthonÿ.	David Clarkson, Maria Ver Plank, h. v. v. Henry Brockhols.
	Pieter Lammerse, Maria Bennet.	Aaltje.	Jan Bennet, Antje Van Sikkelen, syn h. v.
	Adam VandenBerg, Maria Spoor.	Gerrit.	Harmen VandeWater, Maria Coljer, sÿn h. v.
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16.	Nicolaas Dÿkman, Anneke Sevenoogen.	Wÿntje.	Nicolaas Kortregt, Anneke Dÿkman, j. d.

A° 1735.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
23.	Jan Foos, Willemÿntje Broúwer.	Sara.	Cornelis Broúwer, Maria Foos, j. d.
27.	Jan Cannon, Junior, Jerúsa Sands.	Sara.	Evert Bÿvank, Maria Canon, s. h. v.
	Jan Pieterse, Marÿtje Stevenson.	Margareta.	Joseph de Voe, Sara Blom, s. h. v.
Aúg. 3.	Jacobús Stoútenbúrg, Maria Túrk.	Isaak.	Johannes Túrk, Annetje Kúÿper, sÿn h. v.
6.	Jan de Wit, Anna Van Horne.	Johannes.	Dr Archibald Fisher, Elsebet Van Horne, h. v. v. Do H. Boel.
10.	Simson Bensen, Annetje Ament.	Mattheús.	Johannes Van Zandt, Trÿntje Bensen, sÿn h. v.
13.	Andries Van Albadi, Annatje Montanje.	Jan.	Jacobús Montanje, Maria Pels, sÿn h. v.
	Jan Alver, Antje Blom.	Johannes.	Joseph de Voe, Sara Blom, sÿn h. v.
	Elbert Herring, Elisabet Bogard.	Elbert.	Elbert Lieversen, Catharina Bogaard, sÿn h. v.
	Samúel Lawrence, Anna Van Túÿl.	Margareta.	Hendrik Crúger, Sara Crúger, j. d.
17.	Willem Bogaart, Júnior, Annatje Pel.	Willem.	Willem Bogaard, Senior, Hillegond Joris Van Horne, sÿn h. v.
	Thomas Montanje, Rebecca Brÿen.	Rebecca.	Jan Ekkerson, Nellÿ Potter, j. d.
20.	Hendrik Bogardt, Cornelia de Graúw.	Henricús.	Cornelis Bogardt, Cornelia Van Dúÿn, sÿn h. v.
	Marten Bogardt, Christina Parcel.	Lea.	Gisbert Bogard, Elisabet Provoost, Wed. van Johannes Beekman.
	Johannes Mÿer, Elisabet Pel.	Debora.	Antonÿ Ham, Geertrúÿ Pel, h. v. van Simon Van Sÿse.
	Thomas Windover, Elisabet Elsworth.	Maria.	Hercúles Windover, Maria Pieters, sÿn h. v.
29.	Hendrik Christofr: Springer, Rachel Koning.	Rachel.	Arie Koning, Rachel Peek, z. h. v.
	Isaac Chardevine, Anna Caar.	Maria.	John Lúwis, Maria Caar, j. d.
	Willem Vredenbúrg, Catharina Schot.	Willem.	Willem Vredenbúrg, Willemÿntje Nak.
31.	Nicolaas Antonÿ, Hester Rome.	Theophilús.	Jan Goshereÿ, Jesÿntje Elsworth, Wed v. Davd. Care.
Sept. 5.	Johannes Broúwer, Súsanna Draljet.	Susanna.	Jacob Brouwer, Súsanna Wede van Paúl Draljet.

A° 1735.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
7.	Pieter Van Norden, Anna Willemsze.	Pieter. geboren den 25 August.	Abraham Ten Eŷk, Jesŷntje Berkels, z. h. v.
10.	Abraham de Peŷster, Margareta V. Cortland.	Maria.	Stephanús V. Cortlandt, Cornelia Schúŷler, h. v. van Pierre de Peŷster.
14.	Willem Laton, Margrietje Kittel.	Johánna, Maria, tweelinge.	James Favier, Charlotta Boeje, z. h. v. Hermanús Rútgers, Jannetje Brat, h. v. v. Teúnis v. Gelder.
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17.	Resolvert Waldron, Jannetje Mŷer.	Catharina.	Pieter Waldron, Elisabeth Mŷer, z. h. v.
21.	Jan Ekkerson, Sara Dŷer.	Jannetje.	Petrús de La Montague, Jannetje Dŷer, z. h. v.
	Abraham Brasher, Elizabeth Dallŷ.	Elizabeth.	Philip Dallŷ, Cornelia Van Gelder.
	Johannes Vredenbúrg, Annatje Blom.	Jannatje.	Jacob Blom, Appolonia Vredenbúrg, h. v. v. Vrederŷk Blom.
20.	Pieter Hendrikse, Megteltje Sabrisko.	Elisabet.	Johannes Sabrisko, Margrietje Derje, z. h. v.
	Abraham Bocké, Rebecca Paers.	Johannes.	Johs Paers, Maria Bocké, Wed: v. Samn Bensing.
Oct. 1.	Joris Elsworth, Jannetje Mesjerol.	Marretje.	Johs Minthorne, Geertje Minthorne, h. v. v. Johs v. Deusen.
5.	Johannes Tevo, Bregje Pels.	Theophilús.	Jacobús Serlŷ, Elisabeth Blaúwveld, Wed. v. Christofr Pels.
	Fracis Barée, Aaltje Túrk.	Elisabeth.	Jacobús Stoúwtenbúrg, Marŷtje Túrk.
8.	Teúnis Tiboúwt, Margrietje Drinkwater.	Albertús.	Albertús Tibouwt, Cornelia Bogaart.
	David Gordon, Elisabeth Wol.	Annatje.	Ericús Wol, Rachel Gordon.
12.	Johannes Ten Eŷk, Antje Drinkwater.	Hendrik.	Teúnis Tiboúwt, Annatje Varik, j. d.
	Adriaan Banker, Elisabth Van Taerling.	Jannatje.	Hermannús Schúŷler, Neeltje Lansing.
19.	Jan Van Aarnem, Jenneke V. Deúrsen.	Anna.	Edward Man, Maria V. Deúrsen, z. h. v.
	Philippús Lúwis, Lúcretia V. Teerling.	Elisabeth.	Johs de Kaŷ, Helena de Kaŷ, h. v. v. Saml Schoffel.

A° 1735.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
	Johannes Doúvepach, Christina Herder.	Geertje.	Michiel Christoffel Roúw, Marÿtje Corcelius, j. d.
	Willem Elsworth, Marÿtje V. Grúmme.	Marÿtje.	Christoffel Elsword, Pieternelle Roome, h. v. W^m^ Elsword.
22.	Jan Basset, Elsebeth Visher.	Frederÿk.	Isaac Swits, Rebecca Oukelbach, Wed. v. Búrger Sipkens.
	Jacobús Rosevelt, Catharina Hardenbroek.	Adolphús.	Nicolâs Rosevelt, Helena Rosevelt, j. d.
	Philippús Minthorne, Anna Rall.	Sara.	Aarnoúd Webbers, Sara Minthorn, z. h. v.
26.	Thomas Oakes, Eva Búrger.	Sara.	Joseph Jémÿn, Sara Rÿers, Wed. v. Gerrit Búrger.
	Pieter Ament, Elisabeth Tienhoven.	Johannes.	Lúcas Tienhoven, Sara Tienhoven, j. d.
Nov. 2.	Aswerús Túrk, Hillegond Kúiper.	Jacobús.	Pieter Van Bendhúizen, Margrietje Olphers, z. h. v.
5.	Daniel Ebbets, Marÿtje Van Vorst.	Anna.	Jan Van Vorst, Wÿntje Van Vorst, j. d.
	Hendrik Ellis, Marÿtje Siggels.	Jannetje.	Jan Siggels, Anna Siggels, j. d.
	Nicolaas Schopman, Willemÿntje Búis.	Nicolaas.	Jacobús Kip, Nelletje Kip.
[537.]			
9.	Hennerÿ Filkens, Elsebeth Smit.	Hennery.	Abraham Filkens, Trÿntje Tiboúwt, z. h. v.
	David Schúiler, Elisabeth Marschalk.	Cathalina.	Jques dú Mon, Cathalina Kip, h. v. van G. Marschalk.
	Johannes Denemarken, Rachel Beekman.	Johannes.	Thomas Goodlad, Maria Witveldt, z. h. v.
12.	Hendrik V. de Water, Anna Skilman.	Elisabeth.	Cornelis Clopper, Maria Skilman, h. v. van Johs Band.
16.	Barend Bosch, Aafje Brúÿn.	Súsanna.	Pieter Bosch, Súsanna Janssen, z. h. v.
23.	Nicolaas Kermer, Aaltje Sebring.	Thomas.	Hendricús Kermer, Jacomÿntje Gerrits, z. h. v.
	Johan Jonas Bakker, Anna Geertrúÿ Wagenaar.	Catharina.	Pieter Bakkers, Catharina Folpert, Wede v. Paúl Wagenaar.
28.	Joseph Waldron, Aafje Ellaken.	Willem.	Hendrik Van Winkelen, Catharina Waldron.

A° 1735.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
30.	Richard Langdon, Anna Kúiler.	Hendrik.	Hendrik Kúiler, Júnior, Maria Jacobs, h. v. v. Hendk Kúiler.
Dec. 7.	Joost Paalding, Súsanna Wŷt.	Willem.	Willem Wŷt, Jún., Elisabeth Wŷt, Wed. v. Toms Kilmaeswz.
14.	Jacobús Jansse, Margrietje Fŷn.	Mattheús.	Frederik Fŷn, Rachel Bensen, z. h. v.
	Lúcas Van Vegten, Tanna Woedert.	Christiaan.	Christiaan Stoúber, Anna Maria Hofman, z. h. v.
21.	Willem Rome, Anna Wessels.	Wessel.	Isaac Van Hoek, Maria Rome, j. d.
	Francis, Knegt v. Hermanús v. Gelder, Elisab. Bikker, Meyd v. Gúiliaan Ver Plank.	Sara.	Philip Matthis, Knegt Van Stephen Baŷard, Sússek Samburŷ, Knegt v. de Wed: Biklŷ, Súsanna Boún, Meŷd v. Abrm Van Vlek.
25.	Daniel Bonnet, Nelletje v. Water.	Nelletje.	Albartús Tiboúwt, Sara Tiboúwt, Wed. v. Ewoúwd Ewoúwdse.
	Pieter Bondt, Catelŷntje Meŷer.	Jmmetje.	Abraham Bondt, Hendrikje d'Meŷer, h. v. v. Joris Lam.
28.	Pieter Van Ranst, Sara Kierstede.	Jacobús.	Jacobús Kierstede, Maryŷtje Rŷkman, h. v. v. Lúcs Kierstede.
		A° 1736.	
Jan. 11.	Benjamin Jarvis, Maria Koning.	Maria.	Adam Koning, Rachel Koning, h. v. v. Hendrik Christoffr Springer.
18.	Johannes Peffer, Eva Van Vegten.	Michiel.	Lúcas Van Vegten, Maria Hofman, h. v. v. Christiaan Soúber.
21.	Isaac Bokee, Bregje Rome.	Isaac.	Jacob Harssen, Maryŷtj Bokee, Wede v. Saml Bensen.
	Dirk Ten Eŷk, Maryŷtje Coúwenhoven.	Maryŷtje.	Johannes Coúwenhoven, Sara Coúwenhoven, j. d.
25.	Johs de La Montagne, Súsanna Bússing.	Hermannús.	Johannes Vredenbúrg, Annatje Blom, z. h. v.
	Adolf Bras, Maria Kersteng.	Catarina.	Hendrik Bras, Margrietje Helling, z. h. v.
	Andries Barheit, Rachel Holst.	Catharina.	Nicolaas Kortregt, Margrietje Barheit, j. d.
[538.] 28.	Josúa Slidel, Elisabeth Janszen.	Nicolaas.	Abraham Aalstŷn, Maryŷtje Jansze, z. h. v.

A° 1736.	OUDERS.	KINDERS.	GETUŸGEN.
Feb. 1.	Johannes Búrger, Jannetje Broúwer.	Jannetje.	Cornelis Túrk, Catharina Van Tilbúrg, h. v. v. C. Túrk.
	Willem Hoppe, Elisabeth Van Norden.	Jacomÿntje.	Paúlús Hoppe & Marÿtje Qúakkenbosch, h. v. v. P. Hoppe.
4.	Henricús Boelen, Jannetje Waldron.	Catharina.	Philippús Goelet, Jannetje Goelet, j. d.
8.	Gÿsbert Uitdenbogard, Catharina Húnter.	Beelitje.	Jacobús Stoútenbúrg, Maria Túrk, z. h. v.
15.	Willem Pasman, Jústina Lee.	Willem.	Victoor Bikker, Annatje Cregier, z. h. v.
	Gÿsbert Gerritze, Margarita Lescher.	Willem.	Gideon Carstang, Catharina Cokkever, z. h. v.
	Willem Crollius, Veronica Corceliús.	Petrús.	Petrús Corceliús. Elisabeth Lott, h. v. v. Jacob Peter Snÿder.
11.	Johannes Aalstÿn, Catharina Rapalje.	Hieronimús.	Hieroninimús Rapalje, Hilletje Van Vegten, z. u. v.
	George Eikleÿ, Sara Van Amen.	Johanna.	Johan Pieter Zenger, Johanna, h. v. v. Sam[l] Carter.
22.	Isaac Van Hoek, Aafje Van Schaÿk.	Hendrikje.	Joh[s] de Graaf, Hendrikje Brevoort. j. d.
27.	Abraham Kip, Maria Vanden Berg.	Sara.	Isaak Kip, Catalÿntje Kip, h. v. van Pieter Marschalk.
	Henricús Smit, Titia Rapalje.	Elsje.	John Ten Broek, Annatje Smit, sÿn h. v.
	Wilhelmús Popelesdorph, Anna Stÿn.	Elisabet.	Frans Walter, Elisabet Haan, sÿn h. v.
	Johannes Hoppe, Marÿtje Van Orden.	Andreas.	Andries Hoppe, Elisabet Bras, sÿn h. v.
Maart 14.	Cornelis Low, Júnior, Johanna Goúverneúr.	Corneliús.	Lewis Morris, Júnior, Sarah Goúverneúr, j. d.
	Jacobús Kip, Catharina Kip.	Margrietje.	Johannes Kip, Nelletje Kip, j. d.
21.	John White, Súsanna Defenne.	Hester.	Harmen Bensing, Hester Defenne, h. v. Thomas Shebo.
	Evert Pels, Catharina de Graúw.	Catharina.	Hendrik Bogart, Elisabet Blaúvelt, Wed. van Theophilús Pels.
	Willem Corceliús, Elisabet Vredenbúrg.	Jannatje.	Johannes Vredenbúrg, Apolonia Vredenbúrg, h. v. van Frederik Blom.

JASPER GRIFFIN OF SOUTHOLD, N. Y., AND SOME OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

Communicated by Edmund J. Cleveland, of Hartford.

The following notes have been furnished chiefly by George Butler Griffin, Esq., of Los Angeles, Cal., and Justus Alonzo Griffin, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, now actively engaged in compiling the *Genealogy of the Griffin Family*. May the publication of these items lead to the collection, into one handsome volume, of the genealogies of *all* Griffins or Griffings (whether perceptibly related or not), who immigrated to America at various periods. Researches should be made in Wales and in Devonshire, and other places in England.

The Welsh ancestors of Jasper Griffin called themselves *Gruffid*, an approach to the true pronunciation as close as can be conveyed by the English sounds of the alphabet. With regard to the spelling of the name in England: Sir John Griffin, a baronet of Yorkshire, spelled it Griffin; his descendants so spell it to-day. The brothers William and Kirkland Griffin, who were with Paul Jones in the fight off Scarborough Head, were taken prisoners by the British subsequently, and afterward were visited in prison by Sir John, who recognized them as kinsmen. Lady Franklin, wife of the Arctic navigator, was before marriage Miss Jane Griffin.

There appears to have been a large number of emigrants to America bearing the name Griffin and Griffing. *Savage's Genealogical Dictionary* mentions the following: Hugh, one of the first settlers of Sudbury, Mass.; Hugh, of Stratford, 1654; Humphrey, of Ipswich, 1641; Jasper, of Southold; John, of Windsor, 1646; John, of Boston, before 1655; John, of Salisbury; Matthew, of Saybrook, 1645 [and Charlestown, Mass., kinsman of Richard, of Concord, Mass.—see *Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies*]; Nathaniel, of Salisbury; Philip, of Salisbury; Philip, of Scarborough; Richard, of Roxbury; Richard, of Boston, gunsmith and pirate; Robert, of Newport, 1654; Samuel, of Charlestown, and Thomas, of New London, 1651. *Wyman's Charlestown* mentions also, Moses, born 1788, and John, married in 1797.

Deacon Ebenezer Griffin, from Cambridge, Mass., of Windham, Conn., 1733, m. Hannah Chandler, dau. of Philemon[3] (William[2] m. Mary Dane; William[1], of Roxbury, 1637) Chandler and Hannah Clary. For descendants see *N. E. His. Gen. Register, XIII*, 108.

It is evident that there were a number of later Griffin emigrants, and some from other countries than Great Britain: Jonathan, b. 1757, from Dutchess Co. to Quaker Springs, N. Y.; Jacob, b. 1757, of N. Y., whose father came, 1700, from England and Holland; Smith Griffin, b. 1772, whose ancestors in Conn. were of Welsh descent, of Westerlo, N. Y., m. Amelia Stanbrough; Samuel Griffin * was an original grantee of Horton, N. S., 1760; Richard, of Middletown, N. Y., about 1790; Benjamin, of Ohio, who m. Clarissa Mather, b. Aug. 10, 1774, and not unlikely others yet untraced.

* Samuel Griffin is supposed to be ancestor of —— Griffin, who m. Olivia Caroline Coaldwell, b. about 1814, of Horton, dau. of William Coaldwell and Sarah Cleveland. William Coaldwell, Coldwell or Caldwell was son of Jonathan, son of

1.

Major JASPER[1] GRIFFIN was b. in Wales, 1648; came to America prior to 1670. He used a coat of arms which he brought to America, and which are very similar to those of the heraldic family of Griffin, Penrhyn, Wales.

Griffin arms: Gules, on a fesse or between three fusils of the second, each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the first, a demi-quatrefoil between two gryphons segreant of the first. *Crest*—A gryphon segreant gules. *Motto*—Semper paratus. The helmet above the shield is with the visor closed, indicating a gentleman's arms, Jasper Griffin being a cadet only. [*Burke's Armory* gives 10 different Griffin arms.]

JASPER[1] GRIFFIN came to Massachusetts before 1670. There is a notice of him in Essex Co., Mass., in 1670, and in Marblehead, Mass., in 1674. In 1675 he came with his young wife [and not improbably bringing the three children first named below] to Southold, Suffolk Co., Long Island, N. Y. He was a farmer. A man of some importance; was a major of provincial militia troops; had two cannon mounted on the bank [of Long Island Sound?] in front of his house. A street in Southold still bears his name. He d. at Southold Apr. 17, 1718, aged 70 years. He m., either in Wales, Eng., or Mass., probably in Mass., Hannah —— [whose maiden-name is not learned], b. at Manchester, New England, about Aug. 20, 1652, d. Apr. 20, 1699, aged 46 years, 8 months. On her tombstone it is inscribed that she was the mother of 18 children. Of these 18 children it is not unreasonable to conjecture that there were the below three first named, and the names of the others have been traced:

+2(?)EDWARD[2], said to have been b. ab. 1670 in Wales, supposed to be of this family.

3(?)JAMES[2], brother of above Edward[2], and accompanied him from Wales [according to statement of Smith[5] Griffin + 40], but remained in the British Navy, where he was an officer.

William Coldwell, who was b. in south of England about 1695, was pressed into the British Navy, left the ship in America, came from Connecticut to Horton, d. 1801, aged 106 years, m. Abigail Sutherland.

Sarah Cleveland, a dau. of Deacon Benjamin$_4$ Cleveland, who was b. in Windham, Conn., Aug. 30, 1733, of Horton, the Baptist hymn writer, author of the well-known hymn: "O could I find from day to day," and compiler of a Baptist hymn book, renowned for his piety, by his first marriage with Mary Elderkin; son of Benjamin[3] Cleveland, who m. Ann Church, a dau. of John Church and Sarah Beckley; son of Aaron[2] Cleveland (ancestor of Ex-President Grover[8] [Rev. Richard Falley[7], William[6], Rev. Aaron[5], Aaron[4], Aaron$_3$] Cleveland) by his first marriage with Dorcas Wilson, a dau. of John Wilson and Hannah his wife; son of Moses[1] Cleveland, of Woburn, Mass., 1640, who m. Ann Winn, a dau. of Edward Winn and Joanna his wife.

Cleveland arms: Per chevron, sable and ermine, a chevron engrailed counterchanged. *Crest*—A demi old man ppr. habited az. having on a cap gu. turned up with a hair front, holding in the dexter hand a spear, headed ar. on the top of which is fixed a line ppr. passing behind him, and coiled up in the sinister hand. *Motto*—Semel et semper [once and always].

Winne Wynne [originally Llewelyn, Gwer (Owen) Gwynedd, Prince of N. Wales] *arms:* (as cut in relief in stone on the wall of the porch of the Winn Public Library at Woburn; this elegant library building and books, built and purchased by a princely bequest [$200,000] of Charles Bowers[8] [Jonathan Bowers$_7$, William[6], Timothy[5], Timothy[4], Timothy[3], Joseph[2], Edward[1]] Winn, of Woburn), Vert. three eagles displ. in fesse or. *Crest*—A boar's head gu. couped or.

4(?)Obadiah[2], another stated brother of Edward[2], with whom he came from Wales, was also an officer of the British Navy, and settled in Boston, Mass.

+5 Jasper[2], b. about 1675, at Southold, N. Y.

6 John[2], b. about 1676, at Southold, d. 1714, m. Hannah; descendants are many on L. I. and throughout the U. S.; ancestor of John[3], of Riverhead, L. I., and Guilford, Conn., m. Sarah Paine; James[4], b. 1746, m. Nancy Overton, dau. of —— Overton and Deborah Priton; Nathaniel[5], b. Mar. 15, 1780, m. Azubah Herrick, desc. of James Herrick, an orig. settler of Southampton, L. I.; Rev. Nathaniel Herrick[6], b. Westhampton, L. I., Dec. 28, 1814, prof. in Williams coll., m. Hannah Elizabeth Bulkley, dau. of Maj. Solomon Bulkley and Mary Wells (desc. of Rev. Peter Bulkley, of Concord) and had issue: Rev. Edward Herrick[7], dean of Johns Hopkins Univ., Rev. Henry L[7]., and Solomon Bulkley[7] Griffin, managing editor of *Springfield, Mass., Republican.*

7 Susanna[2], b. ab. 1684–5, m. Oct. 3, 1704, Joseph Peck, b. Mar. 20, 1680, son of Joseph Peck, of Lyme, Conn., and Sarah his wife, third son of Deacon William Peck, one of the founders of New Haven, Conn., and Elizabeth his wife, of New Haven, Conn.

8 Robert[2], b. 1685, d. 1729. m. Lydia Kirkland, b. Oct. 11, 1685, of Saybrook, Conn., dau. of Lieut. John Kirkland and Lydia Pratt, dau. of Lieut. William Pratt. Descendants live principally on L. I. and at Guilford, Conn. Ancestor of the following line: Samuel[3]; James[4]; Augustus[5] Griffin, b. at Southold, 1767, of Orient, L. I., who in 1857, at the age of 90, published the remarkable work, *Griffin's Journal,* the typographical work mostly the labor of his own hands. Ancestor also of Samuel[3]; Elizabeth[4] Griffin, whose grand-daughter, Miss Clara J. Stone, d. Mar. 25, 1880, of Guilford, compiler of *Genealogy of the Descendants of Jasper Griffin.*

2.

EDWARD[2] GRIFFIN (?Jasper[1]). b. in Wales (so thought) about 1670, said to have settled on Long Island about 1697. Smith[5] Griffin said that his great-grandfather Edward[2] came from Wales about 1697, and was accompanied by two brothers, James and Obadiah; that James remained in the British Navy where they had all been officers, that Obadiah settled in Boston, and Edward on L. I. It is possible that Smith[5] had some of the family traditions mixed. (Mr. Justus A.[8] Griffin is told that there are many descendants of Edward[2] in Dutchess Co., and along the Hudson River, and in New York City, but has not yet succeeded in getting the address of one of them. They should at once correspond with Mr. Justus A. Griffin, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.) The name of the wife of Edward[2] Griffin is not given. He had at least 5 sons:

+9 Edward[3], b. —— —— 1708.

10 James[3], supposed to have d. in Pennsylvania, where he commanded a garrison.

11 Joseph[3], settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he d. at an advanced age, leaving numerous descendants, some of whom emigrated to Canada, soon after the Revolution.

12 Jonathan[3], settled at White Plains near New York City, and d. there; had no children of his own, but adopted Jonathan Griffin Tompkins, b. 1737, revolutionary patriot (father of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York), to whom he bequeathed his large property.

13 Youngest son[3] of Edward[2], of whom nothing is known, not even his name.

5.

JASPER[2] GRIFFIN (Jasper[1]), b. at Southold ab. 1675, farmer; after his father's decease, 1718, he sold his share of the estate, at Southold, N. Y., to his brother Edward; removed to Lyme, Conn., and there purchased a tract of land. He lived to be more than 90 years old; m. Apr. 29, 1696, Ruth Peck, b. at Lyme, Aug. 19, 1676, dau. of Joseph Peck, son of Deacon William Peck, of New Haven. Had issue:

14 Jasper[3], b. Jan. 28, 1698, m. Mary Reed, of Lyme, and left descendants.

15 Hannah[3], b. —— —— 1700.

+16 Lemuel[3], b. —— —— 1704, at Southold, N. Y.

17 Nathan[3] Griffin.

18 Joseph[3] Griffin.

9.

EDWARD[3] GRIFFIN (Edward[2] ?Jasper[1]), b. 1708, removed from Long Island, date unknown, but supposed shortly before the Revolutionary war, as he is reported to have said: "There will be war, and the British will land here, so we will remove"; settled first at White Plains with his brother Jonathan, but afterwards located at Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he d. in 1785; m. Miss —— Taylor; had issue:

+19 Richard[4], b. June 22, 1732.

20 Bridget[4], b. March 29, 1734.
21 Susannah[4], b. July 24, 1736.
22 Isaiah[4], b. July 14, 1738.
} The descendants of these are located in Nova Scotia, N. B., and Ontario.

23 Thomas[4], b. Feb. 6, 1741, was an officer in the British Army in Nova Scotia, where he d.; some of his descendants are still in N. S.

24 Obadiah[4], b. Mar. 9, 1743, removed to Canada 1812, and settled in Western Ontario, where he d.

25 Amy[4], b. March 24, 1746.
26 Sarah[4], b. January 30, 1748.
27 Marian[4], b. May 3, 1749.
28 Elizabeth[4], b. December 25, 1752.
29 Gershom[4], b. April 1, 1755.
30 Jonathan[4], b. May 11, 1757.
} The descendants of these settled in the Hudson Valley, New York State, etc.

16.

LEMUEL[3] GRIFFIN (Jasper[2], Jasper[1]), b. at Southold 1704; farmer, m. Phœbe Comstock, who was probably of Lyme, Conn., a woman of rare grace and artistic taste. Their sons were:

+31 GEORGE[4], b. July 10, 1734, East Haddam, Conn.

32 LEMUEL[4] GRIFFIN.

19.

RICHARD[4] GRIFFIN (Edward[3], Edward[2]), b. June 22, 1732, emigrated to Canada in 1788 with 11 of his 12 children, settled in Grimsby tp., Lincoln Co. (in what was then called Niagara District), Ontario, d. there in 1794, m. Mary Smith, b. in Connecticut, a dau. of Judge Abraham Smith, a judge in New York. They had issue:

33 AMELIA[5], b. in 1758; m. Richard Slater.

34 ABRAHAM[5], b. Apr. 16, 1760, soldier war 1812, d. May 14, 1818.

35 BETHIAH[5], b. 1762, m. firstly, S. Hill, son of Capt. Hill, secondly, Dr. Myers.

36 EDWARD[5], b. 1764, a soldier in the war of 1812, d. at Smithville, Ont., Sep. 13, 1862.

37 NATHANIEL[5], b. 1766, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

38 MARIAN[5], b. 1768, married a Mr. Meredith.

39 ISAIAH[5], b. Apr. 24, 1771, was a soldier in the war of 1812, d. at Waterdown, Ont., Apr. 12, 1865.

+40 SMITH[5], b. August 9, 1772.

41 JONATHAN[5], b. 1774, soldier, d. on the field, some time during the war of 1812–14.

42 ELIZABETH[5], b. —— —— 1776.

43 MARY[5], b. 1778, d. in 1880 in her 103d year, m. Isaac Wardle.

44 RICHARD[5], b. 1780, d. at Smithville, Ont., 1807.

31.

GEORGE[4] GRIFFIN (Lemuel[3], Jasper[2], Jasper[1]), b. at East Haddam, Conn., July 10, 1734; lived at E. Haddam, farmer. "George Griffin was a man of strong mental ability, of rare judgment, and decided character. He endeavored to develop the mental powers of his children, by giving them subjects to write upon, and not infrequently required from them poetical effusions."—From *Sprague's Memoirs of Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin*. He d. Aug. 6, 1814; both he and his wife are buried in the Old Cemetery at North Lyme, New London Co., Conn. He married March 9, 1762, Eve Dorr, b. at Lyme, Conn., March 4, 1733, d. Apr. 3, 1814, a lady of much natural artistic talent and skill; though untaught she painted landscapes and decorated her home with tapestry woven by her own hands; she was dau. of Edmund Dorr* and Mary Griswold, the dau. of Matthew Griswold, † of Lyme, and Phebe Hyde, dau. of

* Edmund[2] Dorr, b. at Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 16, 1692, a man of mind and indomitable perseverance, had a lengthy ecclesiastical controversy with Rev. Jonathan Parsons, of Lyme; son of Edward[1] Dorr, of Roxbury, and Elizabeth Hawley, dau. of Thomas Hawley, of Roxb., by second wife, Mrs. Dorothy (Harbottle) Lamb, wid. of Thomas Lamb, of R.

† Matthew[3] Griswold, son of Matthew[2] Griswold, of Windsor, Conn., 1639, and Ann Wolcott; son of George[1] Griswold of Kenilworth, Eng. Ann[17] Wolcott, the dau.

Samuel Hyde * and Jane Lee, the dau. of Thomas Lee and —— Brown. George[4] Griffin had issue :

45 Mary[5], b. June 15, 1763. m. her third cousin Nathan Hibbert Jewett, son of David Jewett and Sarah Selden, of East Haddam ; descendants in N. Y., Conn., etc.

46 Livia[5], b. Oct. 12, 1764, m. Sept. 26, 1791, Barzilla Beckwith, son of Barzilla Beckwith and Mary Butler, of E. Had., the son of Rev. George Beckwith, of N. Lyme, a descendant of Matthew Beckwith, b. in Eng., 1610, of New London, 1652, Hartford and Lyme. Their descendants are numerous.

47 Col. Josiah[5], b. June 7, 1766, col. of militia, judge of the county court, member of Conn. legislature, lived and d. at East Haddam, m. Feb. 21, 1791, Dorothy Gates, b. June 6, 1767, dau. of Timothy Gates and Hannah Percival, of E. Haddam. Descendants still reside at E. Haddam.

48 Phœbe[5], b. May 4, 1768, d. Nov. 25, 1841, m. Nov. 25, 1794, her third cousin Joseph Lord, b. June 3, 1757, d. March 15, 1812, son of Capt. Enoch Lord and Hepsibah Marvin of Lyme, the dau. of Joseph Marvin and Jane Lay. Capt. Enoch Lord, the son of Richard Lord (son of Lieut. Richard Lord, of Lyme) and Elizabeth Lynde, dau. of Nathaniel Lynde and Susannah Willoughby, of Saybrook, Conn. They had several children, of whom only one : *Phœbe*[6] *Lord*, who m. Daniel Noyes, of Stonington and Lyme, left descendants.

+49 Edward Dorr[5], b. January 6, 1770.

50 Lucy[5], b. March 21, 1773, d. Dec. 9, 1852, m. Jan. 14, 1806, Rev. Elijah Gardner Welles, b. at New Hartford, Litchfield Co., Conn., Feb. 3, 1780 ; many descendants in St. Louis, Mo., and Western cities.

51 Elizabeth[5], b. Feb. 23, 1775, d. March 12, 1847, m. firstly, in 1800, Montgomery Austin, b. 1778, d. in 1808, son of Judge Aaron Austin, of Litchfield Co., Conn., and Esther Kellogg, of New Hartford. She m. secondly, in 1811, Rev. John Wilder, b. 1757, of Attleborough, Bristol Co., Mass., d. Feb. 9, 1836. Had issue by both marriages ; descendants live in Mass., Ohio, etc.

+52 George[5], b. Jan. 14, 1778, at East Haddam, Conn.

40.

Capt. and Rev. SMITH[5] GRIFFIN (Richard[4] Edward[3] Edward[2]), b. at Nine Partners, or Partures, Dutchess co., N. Y., Aug. 9, 1772,

of Henry[16] (John[15], Thomas[14], Thomas[13], William[12], William[11], Roger[10], John[9], John[8], Thomas[7], Sir John[6], of Wolcott, Eng., 1382, the grantee of the *Arms :* Cross with fleur-de-lis—one of the very few coats that an American family is *legally* entitled to use ; John[5], Sir Philip[4], Roger[3], Jerean[2], Sir John[1]) Wolcott, Bap. Lydiard, Somersetshire, Eng., 1578, of Dorchester and Windsor, and Elizabeth Saunders, dau. of Thomas Saunders.

* Samuel[2] Hyde, ancestor of Ex-Pres. Grover Cleveland, the great grandson of Rev. Aaron Cleveland and his first wife Abiah[5] (James[4] m. Sarah Marshall, dau. of Abiel Marshall and Abiah Hough, John[3] m. Experience Abel, dau. of Caleb Abel, of Norwich, Conn., and Margaret Post) Hyde, and son of William[1] Hyde from Eng., 1633, an original proprietor of Hartford, Conn., 1636, and of Norwich, 1660.

emigrated to Canada with his father in 1788, and settled in Grimsby tp., Lincoln co., Ont., where the village of Smithville now stands. He made his home in Smithville during the active years of his life, and carried on a large mercantile and manufacturing business with branches in other villages and towns. Was captain of a militia company during the war of 1812–14, and took part in the battle of Lundy's Lane and other engagements. After the war he was ordained local preacher of the Methodist Church. Was a Justice of the Peace, and for many years the only Magistrate in a large district. For some years he was one of three commissioners appointed to investigate the claims in connection with Welland Canal; d. in Brantford tp., Ont., Sept. 28, 1849, m. firstly, Eleanor Culver or Colver, she d. 1812, dau. of Ebenezer Culver, Esq., the son of Rev. Jabez Culver. He m. secondly, June 14, 1814, Harriet Douglas, a dau. of Wheeler Douglas, and a cousin of Hon. Stephen Arnold Douglas, the great grandson of Benajah Douglas, son of William Douglas and Sarah Proctor, son of William Douglas and Abiah Hough, son of William Douglas of Boston, 1640, New London, 1660, and Ann Marble, dau. of Thomas Marble of Ringstead, Eng., son of Robert Douglas, b. 1588, of Scotland. Smith[5] Griffin by his first marriage had issue:

+53 Ebenezer Culver[6], b. Feb. 16, 1800, at Smithville, Ont.
54 Elizabeth[6], b. Nov. 20, 1801, d. at Sylvania, Lucas co., O., Aug. 25, 1889, m. Rev. Elijah Warren.
55 Mary[6], b. Oct. 15, 1803, d. at Brantford, Ont., Jan. 29, 1889.
56 Absalom[6], b. Dec. 7, 1805, was partner with his brother Ebenezer C. in building and operating mills, and as merchant; d. at Watertown, Ont., April, 1863.
57 Henry[6], b. Dec. 30, 1807, residing 1891 in Grand Haven, Ottawa co., Mich.

By the second marriage there was following issue:

58 Douglas[6], b. March 24, 1815, d. —— —— 1879.
Minerva[6], b. June 4, 1817, d. —— —— 1817.
59 Alanson[6], b. Oct. 15, 1819, living at Brantford.
60 Sutherland[6], b. July 9, 1822, living in Minnesota.
61 Cyrus R.[6], b. May 11, 1824, lives at Brantford.
Martha Ann[6], b. June 19, 1826, d. Dec. — 1834.
62 Samuel Stewart[6], b. March 2, 1829, lives in New Zealand.
Content[6], b. Mar. 4, d. Oct., 1831.
63 Alvin Torry[6], b. Dec. 7, 1832, d. June — 1849.
64 Harriet Victoria[6], b. July, 1837, d. 1869, m. Mr. Lawrence.

49.

Rev. EDWARD DORR[5] GRIFFIN, D.D. (George[4] Lemuel[3] Jasper Jasper[1]), b. Jan. 6, 1770, grad. Yale 1790, Congregational pastor at New Hartford, Conn., Newark, N. J., Boston, received D.D. from Union college 1808, was Bartlett Professor of Pulpit Eloquence at Andover, was 15 years President of Williams college, author of several religious works; d. Nov. 8, 1837, m. May 17, 1796, Frances Huntington, b. Coventry, Tolland co., Conn., Sep. 14, 1769, d. July 25, 1837, sister of Gov. Samuel Huntington, of Ohio, dau. of Rev. Joseph Huntington, niece and adopted dau. of Gov. Samuel Huntington, of Norwich, Conn. (sons

of Nathaniel Huntington), and Hannah Devotion, dau. of Rev. Ebenezer Devotion of Windham, Conn., son of Rev. Ebenezer Devotion of Suffield, Hartford co., Conn., son of John Devotion and Hannah his wife, son of Edward Devotion and Mary his wife of Brookline, Norfolk co., Mass., 1645. He had issue :

65 Frances Louisa[6], b. April 4, 1801, d. Jan. 11, 1852 ; poetess and authoress, m. Nov. 20, 1823, Dr. Lyndon A. Smith of Newark, N. J., and left descendants.

66 Ellen Maria[6], b. Jan. 10, 1810, m. Rev. Dr. Robert Crawford, and left descendants.

52.

GEORGE[5] GRIFFIN, LL.D. (George[4] Lemuel[3] Jasper[2] Jasper[1]), b. at East Haddam, Conn., Jan. 14, 1778, grad. Yale, 1797, Litchfield Law School, lawyer, received LL.D. from Columbia college, New York City, 1837. Began to practice law at Wilkes-Barré, Luzerne co., Penn., and in 1806 removed to the City of New York. He soon took that position at the bar which he maintained for more than half a century. In a speech delivered at the Centennial Anniversary of the Supreme Court, celebrated at New York, Mr. Justice Field, in speaking of the great New York lawyers of his own younger days, put the name of Mr. George Griffin first in the list. After retiring from the bar Mr. Griffin wrote and published two theological works: *The Sufferings of Christ* and *The Gospel its own Advocate.* He d. at New York, May 6, 1860; he and his wife are buried in the Marble Cemetery, New York City. He m. at Wilkes-Barré, July 3, 1801, Lydia Butler b. at Wilkes-Barré, Oct. 2, 1783, d. at New York, May 1, 1864, youngest dau. of Col. Zebulon Butler*

* Col. Zebulon[3] Butler, U. S. A., b. at Lyme, Conn., 1731, an officer in the French and Indian war, was leader, 1769, of the colony from Connecticut which settled the Valley of Wyoming, Penn., was in command of the American forces at the Massacre of Wyoming ; Col. Z. Butler was by Gen. George Washington put in command at West Point, N. Y., after the attempted treason of Arnold—see *Allen's Biographical Dictionary ; Miner's History of Wyoming.* This gallant soldier and estimable citizen d. July 28, 1795, interment in the graveyard in Wilkes-Barré ; Col. Butler m. firstly, in Conn., Miss Anna Lord ; secondly, Miss Lydia Johnson, dau. of the first Gospel minister of Wyoming ; thirdly, while on duty at West Point, Miss Phœbe Haight. By the first marriage there was issue :

Gen. Lord[4] Butler d., m. the daughter of Abel Pierce, Esq., and had issue :

Pierce Butler had a fine plantation between Wyoming and Kingston.

John[5] Butler, Chester[5] Butler, and Lord[5] Butler, all active business men of Wilkes-Barré.

Rev. Zebulon[5] Butler, Presbyterian pastor, Port Gibson, Miss.

Sylvina[5] Butler the eldest dau. d., m. Hon. Garrick Mallery.

Ruth Ann[5] Butler m. Hon. John N. Conyngham, president judge of Wyoming judicial district.

Phebe[5] Butler m. Dr. Donalson, rem. to Iowa.

The daughter[4] of Col. Z. Butler, by his first marriage, m. Col. Roswell Welles, a lawyer of ability, judge ; one of their daughters : *Harriet*[5] *Welles* m. Col. Cowles of Farmington, Hartford co., Conn.

By the second marriage of Col. Zebulon Butler there was issue :

Capt. Zebulon[4] Butler d. in the prime of life ; his numerous and interesting family are widely scattered.

By the third marriage of Col. Zebulon Butler there was issue of whom the following three were living, 1845 :

Steuben[4] Butler of Wilkes-Barré, editor of the *Wyoming Herald.*

Lydia[4] Butler, b. Oct. 2, 1783, m. George Griffin ; and Mrs. Ann[4] Butler Robinson,

and his third wife Phœbe Haight of Fishkill, Dutchess co., N. Y. They had issue :

67 Francis[6], b. Nov. 26, 1802, grad. Yale, 1820; one of the most prominent and popular members of the bar of New York City ; d. at New York, July 12, 1852, is buried at Greenwood ; m. Nov. 27, 1829, Mary Ichabod Sands, who d. in Dresden, Germany, March 9, 1888, dau. of Joseph Sands (of the L. Island Sands family) and Theresa his wife. After decease of her husband she removed to Dresden, where she published for private circulation, 8 *Volumes of Travels and Novels ;* she founded and endowed liberally an orphan Asylum at Dresden ; she d. at the house of her youngest dau., Emily Seaton (Griffin) Von Lengwicke. Descendants live at N. Y. city, Paris, France, etc.

68 Rev. Edmund Dorr[6] Griffin, b. Sept. 10, 1804 ; grad. Columbia college, N. Y. city, with the highest honors of his class, at the age of 17 ; grad. N. Y. Theol. Seminary, 1825 ; Episcopal clergyman ; poet ; travelled extensively in Europe. His head was as classically handsome as that of Byron. At time of his early death he was filling the chair of belles-lettres at Columbia College ; d. at New York, Sept. 1, 1830, unmarried.

69 Ellen[6], b. Feb. 15, 1807, d. Dec. 9, 1823, unmarried.

Caroline Ann[6], b. May 7, 1809, d. Apr. 23, 1810.

70 George[6], b. Feb. 25, 1811, grad. Williams College, 1832 ; engaged in farming at Kaatskill, N. Y., where he d., 1880 ; he m. firstly, Anne Augusta Neilson, she d. March 20, 1841, dau. of James Neilson and Malvina Forman of New Brunswick, Middlesex co., N. J. He m. secondly, May 20, 1845, Mary Augusta Cooke, she d. Aug. 19, 1848, dau. of Judge Apollos Cooke of Kaatskill. He m. thirdly, Oct. 14, 1851, Elizabeth Frances Benson, b. March 2, 1820, dau. of Abraham Benson of Fairfield, Conn. His widow resides, 1891, at Elizabeth, Union co., N. J. There was issue by all three marriages.

+71 Charles Alexander[6], b. Nov. 8, 1814, in New York City.

72 Caroline Lydia[6], b. March 1, 1820, d. May 10, 1861, unm.

73 Ellen Ann[6], b. Feb. 6, 1826, d. Nov. 30, 1831.

53.

EBENEZER CULVER[6] GRIFFIN (Smith[5] Richard[4] Edward[3] Edward[2]) b. at Smithville, Ont., Feb. 16, 1800 ; settled in East Flamboro tp., Wentworth Co., Ont., where the village of Waterdown now stands.

whose late husband, John Robinson, Esq., was a direct descendant of the pilgrim minister. Their only daughter m. Hon. H. B. Wright, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Penn., and, for many terms, a Rep. in U. S. Congress.

Col. Zebulon[3] Butler was eldest son of John[2] Butler of Lyme and Hannah Perkins, son of Lieut. William[1] Butler, b. ab. 1653, from England, of Ipswich, Mass., who m. 1675, Sarah. *Arms of Butler, or Boteler* (*Kent, Eng*) : Sa. three cups covered or, within a bordure of the last. *Crest*—A covered cup or, betw. two wings, the dexter or, the other az.

In 1821 he purchased 400 acres of land, built a saw mill and a woolen factory, and, in partnership with his brother Absalom, built a grist mill and a second saw mill. The two brothers also carried on a mercantile business. These enterprises built up a thriving village. Like his father he was, for many years, the only magistrate in his neighborhood, and all local cases were tried before him. He had the name of being very lenient; he d. at Waterdown, Oct. 15, 1847; he m. 1821, Eliza Kent, she d. Jan. 15, 1848, dau. of William Kent, Esq.,* of Saltfleet tp., Wentworth Co., Ont. They had issue:

73 James Kent[7], b. Feb., 1823, resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

+74 George Douglas[7], b. Aug. 12, 1824.

75 Rev. William Smith[7] Griffin, b. 1826, Methodist minister, living at Stratford, Ont.

76 Dr. Egerton Ryerson[7], b. Mar. 17, 1828, physician, living at Brantford, Ont.

77 Eleanor Rebecca[7], b. June 1, 1831, m. John Nellis, res. Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., Mich.

78 Franklin M.[7], b. June 10, 1833, became a lawyer, d. at Brantford, Ont., June 4, 1877.

79 Watson Ebenezer[7], b. 1835, now a banker in Nevada. Charles[7], b. 1837, d. 1841; Caroline[7], b. 1840, d. 1841.

80 Eliza Augusta[7], b. June 1, 1842, m. Wesley Spokes, res. in Ancaster, Ont.

81 Hervey Augustus[7], b. April 10, 1844, now editor of the *Cleveland* (Ohio) *Leader*.

71.

CHARLES ALEXANDER[6] GRIFFIN (George[5] George[4] Lemuel[3] Jasper[2] Jasper[1]), b. in the city of New York, Nov. 8, 1814; grad. Williams Coll. 1833, and at Yale Law School 1835; practiced law in New York City, living in the later years of his life at New Brighton, Richmond Co., Staten Island, N. Y., where he d. Oct. 6, 1859; he m. Oct. 26, 1836, Pastora Jacoba De Forest, b. at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, South America, Dec. 30, 1815, youngest dau. of David Curtis De Forest † and

* William Kent, brother to the Countess de Puisage, a noted beauty in the early days of this century, whose husband, Gen. Count Joseph de Puisage, came to Canada in charge of a colony of French gentlemen who settled in Upper Canada, now Ontario, and induced his brother-in-law to settle there also. He himself bought, in 1799, Mr. Sheehan's place on the Niagara River, between Queenstown and the Fort, and had a house in York, now Toronto. He imported trees and shrubs, and intended to build a windmill. The Count's gold-mounted sword bears this inscription: "Given by William Pitt to General Count Joseph de Puisage, 1794, and by him to Mr. William Kent, 1827."

† Hon. David Curtis[6] De Forest, b. at Huntington, Fairfield Co., Conn., in early life went to South America, was a merchant at Buenos Ayres, where he amassed a considerable fortune. He returned as first Consul General of the Argentine Republic to the United States in 1818, bringing his family, settled at New Haven, Conn., and built the house still standing corner of Church and Elm streets. In 1823 he founded four livings at Yale for the benefit of the De Forest family. He is the donor of the *De Forest Gold Medal*, the highest under-graduate honor obtainable at the University; he d. at New Haven, 1823 (George Butler Griffin possesses portraits of Hon. David Curtis[6] De Forest and wife, painted by S. F. B. Morse); son of Benjamin[5] De Forest, son of Benjamin[4] De Forest, son of David[3] De Forest, son of Isaac[2] De Forest, b. at Leyden, Holland, July 10, 1616, who with his brother Henri came to New Amsterdam

Julia Wooster, a dau. of Dr. Wooster, of Huntington, and later of New Haven. Mrs. Pastora J. (De Forest) Griffin resides 1891 at Santa Barbara, Cal. They had issue, all b. in the city of New York :

+82 George Butler[7], b. September 8, 1840.

83 Caroline Lydia[7], Ellen Anne[7], } b. Sept. 19, 1842, d. N. Y. city, Dec. 7, 1844. Miss Ellen A.[7] Griffin resides at Santa Barbara, Cal., 1891.

84 Charles De Forest[7], b. Sept. 17, 1844, d. at Clifton Springs, Ontario Co., N. Y., July 8, 1863.

74.

GEORGE DOUGLAS[7] GRIFFIN (Ebenezer Culver[6] Smith[5] Richard[4] Edward[3] Edward[2]), b. Aug. 12, 1824; bought his father's woolen mill, which he operated till he was burned out in 1850; has since been engaged in other manufacturing enterprises, and has done some literary work; published an illustrated temperance paper, 1860, published and edited the *Canadian Quarterly Review*, 1864–6, and has contributed many articles on financial and trade matters to the daily and weekly press of the country; resides, 1890–1, at Parkdale, a suburb of Toronto, Ont.; m. May 30, 1845, Cynthia A. Williams, dau. of Justus W. Williams,* Esq., J. P., of Oakville, Ont. They had issue :

+85 Justus Alonzo[8], b. June 6, 1846, at Waterdown, Ont.

Ann Eliza[8], b. May 24, d. 25, 1848.

86 Horatio Milford[8], b. April 10, 1849, now a manufacturer, Galt, Ont.

87 Emma A.[8], b. June 12, 1853.

88 Charles Henry[8], b. Jan. 24, 1856, was 18 years in the Solicitor's Office, G. T. R., d. at Belleville, Ont., Jan. 30, 1889.

89 Ida E.[8], b. September 22, 1858.

90 Ebenezer Watson[8], b. Nov. 4, 1860, now managing editor of *Montreal Weekly Star and Family Herald;* author of the novel *Tivok*, and of many magazine articles (of several in the *Magazine of American History*). In Feb., 1890, he lectured before the Geographical Society of New York, in Chickering Hall, a report of the lecture appearing in the *Society's Quarterly* for Sept., 1890.

in 1636, and founded Harlem, N. Y., was magistrate, alderman, great burgher, and councillor of the colony; a wealthy and important citizen, he m. at Harlem, Sarah de Trieux, who was, like himself, of a Protestant Walloon family; he was son of Jesse[1] De Forest, b. at Avernes, France, in 1575, who was leader of the first Walloon colony from Holland, which planted New Amsterdam and Albany, N. Y. Recent investigations in the Dutch archives establish the date of his commission from the States General, and other particulars, all going to show that HE WAS THE FOUNDER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK; he d. in New Amsterdam in 1625. The ancestry of Jesse[1] De Forest has been traced up to the feudal Lords of Forest, and remounts to the Knight Herbert de Forest, who went with Godfrey de Bouillon to the first crusade in 1096.

Arms of De Forest: Argent, three crescents, sable; two in chief, one at point. *Crest*—A monkey proper, holding to his mouth an apple gules. *Motto*—Trith.

* Justus W.[8] Williams, grandson of Maj. John Chester[6] Williams, an officer in the army of Washington, and a descendant (8th generation) of Robert[1] Williams, who came from Norwich, Norfolk Co., Eng., with his first wife, Elizabeth Stratton, was of Roxbury, Mass., 1637.

91 GEORGE ALEXANDER[8], b. June 1, 1863, now in Costa Rica, Central America.
92 JOHN WILLIAMS[8], b. Oct. 8, 1865; d. May 22, 1885
CHESTER ERNEST[8], b. July 20, 1868; d. March 10, 1872.
93 ALVIN DOUGLAS[8], b. September 18, 1871.

82.

GEORGE BUTLER[7] GRIFFIN (Charles Alexander[6] George[5] George[4] Lemuel[3] Jasper[2] Jasper[1]), b. in the city of New York, Sept. 8, 1840: was educated at the grammar school of Columbia College, and at that college until the junior year. He became a civil engineer, and was, in 1857, in the service of the State of New York. In 1857–8 took part, as acting midshipman, in the U. S. Atrato survey for an inter-oceanic canal to the southward of the Isthmus of Darien; in 1859–60 was assistant engineer in Mexico, in the service of the Louisiana-Tehuantepec company. After his father's decease he studied law at the Yale Law School and the University of Albany, where he graduated. He was admitted to the bar of New York, before graduation, in May, 1861. Removed to Davenport, Scott Co., Ia., on his marriage, practiced law, returned to Albany, N. Y., in 1862; became treasurer of the Watervliet Railway Co., and was, for two terms, treasurer of the Young Men's Association of Albany. His wife's health failing, he removed to St. Paul, Minn.; continued to reside in Minn., Ia., and Ill., and in 1866–7 was assistant engineer in charge of the U. S. Survey for a ship-canal from Chicago to the Mississippi River. In 1867 he went to the U. S. of Colombia, S. A., where he became Engineer-in-Chief—with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel—in the service of that government. Resigning that position in 1869, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Buenaventura RR., and succeeded in finding a practicable route from the Cauca Valley to the Pacific Ocean. His name was given to the spur of the Cordillera which his line followed. Later he was appointed State Engineer of the State of Antioquia, and resigned that office in order to make a visit to the U. S. in 1874. On returning to Colombia he became a planter and an exporter of tobacco, etc. Forced by a revolution to leave Colombia in Dec., 1876, he came to San Francisco in Jan., 1877, arriving with a wife and three children and without funds. Utilizing his extensive knowledge of Spanish-American history, and of the Spanish, French, and Italian languages, he was for three years a translator and writer in the Bancroft Library, and assisted in preparing the works of Mr. H. H. Bancroft for the press. In July, 1880, he was summoned by telegraph to his sister, who was seriously ill at Rome, Italy, whence he brought her home in the fall of 1880. On his way back he met in Philadelphia, Penn., the late James B. Eads, C. E., and accompanied him to Mexico as Chief-of-Staff, and aided in obtaining from the Mexican government a concession for the construction of the inter-oceanic ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. On their return to New Orleans, in January, 1881, Col. Griffin was sent at the head of a corps of engineers to make a survey of the bar of Tampico and the mouth of the Pánuco River with a view to its improvement by the jetty system. This work finished, he returned to California, became division engineer in the Atlantic and Pacific RR., and made an exhaustive examination of the passes of the Sierra Nevada, leading from the Mojave Desert plains to the San Joaquin Valley, and located the line.

Col. Griffin had removed his family from San Francisco to Los Angeles, Cal., and learning of the death of a daughter, of whose illness he had been entirely unawares, he abandoned engineering, settled at Los Angeles, and resumed the practice of law, the examination of land titles, and non-litigated cases, an affection of the throat preventing his speaking for any length of time. During the past twenty years Col. Griffin has published in the magazines of the day articles in prose, and some poems,—among them translations from the classics and from the Spanish. He has a library of over 3,000 volumes, and a choice collection of paintings, and one of the most admired gardens of Los Angeles. After serving some time as First Vice-President, Col. Griffin was, in January, 1891, elected for 1891 President of the Historical Society of Southern California; is a member of the Huguenot Society of America; is a director of the East Side Bank, Los Angeles, and of the South Riverside Coal Co.; in politics, a Democrat; and takes an active interest in national and local affairs. He m. firstly, Nov. 26, 1861, Sara Edwards, b. March 11, 1841, d. at St. Paul, Minn., March 20, 1866, youngest dau. of Judge James Edwards and Susan Tabor of Albany, N. Y. He m. secondly, at Buga, in the State of Cauca, Oct. 26, 1870, Eva Guadalupe Garcia de la Plaza, b. at Palmira, Cauca, Dec. 12, 1850, youngest dau. of Judge Manuel María Garcia de la Plaza, Doctor of Civil Law, and María Engracia Gi de Tejada. Issue by first marriage:

94 Llewellyn Edwards[8], b. Sept. 5, 1862, at Davenport, Ia.; d. at Albany, N. Y., July 25, 1864.

95 Edmund Dorr[8], b. Jan. 23, 1865, at Albany; d. at St. Paul, Minn., April 26, 1866.

Issue by second marriage:

96 Eva Rosa[8], b. June 19, 1872, at the Villa de la Candelaria de Medellin, Antioquia, U. S. of Colombia. Miss Griffin has shown marked ability—even genius—as a sculptress and in painting; in 1887 this lady completed a bust of her brother, a work which was awarded two first premiums; and has recently executed a profile in relief of her father (of which we have a photograph); and is, 1890–1, engaged on a statue of Junípero Serra, founder of California, and one of her ancestor, Jesse De Forest, founder of New York.

97 Pastora Engracia[8], b. May 29, 1874, at the same city.

98 Helena María[8], b. May 19, 1876, at Palmira, Colombia.

99 Georgina Lydia[8], b. April 23, 1878, at San Francisco, Cal.

100 Francisca Julia[8], b. April 30, 1880, at San Francisco; d. at Los Angeles, Nov. 26, 1881.

101 Jasper[8], b. June 26, 1883, at Los Angeles, Cal.

102 Clementina Kuth[8], b. Sept. 7, 1886, at Los Angeles, Cal.

103 Carolina Alma De Forest[8], b Feb. 25, 1889, at Los Angeles.

85.

JUSTUS ALONZO[8] GRIFFIN (George Douglas[7] Ebenezer Culver[9] Smith[5] Richard[4] Edward[3] Edward[2] ?Jasper[1]). b. at Waterdown, Ont., June 6, 1846; resided, in 1871–3, in Winnipeg, Manitoba; returned in 1873 to Hamilton, Ont., where he still resides, 1891, No. 58 King William Street, and has always engaged in the printing and publishing business. Mr.

Griffin is now gathering material for a complete *History of the Griffin Family in America,* and it is important that all of the Griffin name or descent communicate with him immediately. He m. June 30, 1880, Miss Sara Acheson, dau. of Mr. John Acheson, of Hamilton, formerly of Newtown, Hamilton, Ireland. They have had issue:

104 Bertha Acheson[9], b. June 15, 1881; d. Aug. 3, 1881.
105 Ruth Moore[9], b. Nov. 26, 1885.

WEDDINGS AT ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, FROM A.D. 1616 TO 1625.

Communicated by John V. L. Pruyn.

(Continued from Vol. XXII., p. 77, of The Record.)

30, Sidrach Smith and Mary Pett.
30, Thomas Hayes and Elizab: Johnson.

October 1621.

5, William Greene and Amey Keymishe.
8, Thomas White and Joane Allam.
9, John Baynes and Alice Phillips.
[Blank], John Mathewes and Katheren Hudday.
10, Thomas Beadle and Anne Orpinn.
13 Thomas Gryphin and Alice Humfrey.
17, Roberte Midleton and Alice Diamond.
17, Thomas Thomas and Edith Faulkener.
23, Tymothy Tompson and Rebeca Warde.
24, Nicholas Kayes and Katherin Homes.
28, Thomas Jackson and Amey Brewer.
28, Chediock Pinder and Mary Harvye.
28, John Hawkins and Mary Kirke.
30, John Wichfeild and Susan Lawne.
31, John Packer and Katherin Brankin.
31, Thomas Hartcastle and Margaret Metcalfe.

November 1621.

1, William Phillips and Mary Thomas.
4, Mathew Rushforth and Alice James.
4, William Nipping and Agnes Evans.
[Blank,] William Jione and Frances Hayes.
14, Tytus Mellsam and Anne Saunders.
14, Henry Thompson and Alice Cresswell.
15, William Rowles and Ellyn West.
19, Tho: Hudday and Margaret Chower.
21, ffrancis ffowler and Alice Wepham.
26, Tho: Mince and Anne Becke.
26, William Storky and Margaret Crome.
30, Sidrach Miller and Rebecah Langford.

December 1621.

2, Robert Stayner and Judith Bedlowe.
9, John Johnson and Joane Bliforde.
11, Peter Lerefaict and Judith Harris.
17, Edward Stagwell and Elizab: Brenton.
17, Richard ffeewaters and Judith Harris.
18, Christopher Lewby and Sissely Hough.
22, fflashey Cocney and Anne Barnett.

January 1621.

5, Alexander Williams and Elizab: White.
6, William Sturdy and Susan Atkins.
13, Anthony Roberts and Emme Cooke.
22, Richard Wright and Anne Styles.
27, John Worthington & Barberah Cole.
31, James Benson and Agnes Groue.

ffebruary 1621.

5, Edward Gresnal and Anne Howse.
7, George Allen and Margaret Swanton.
17, Francis Burbeck and Margaret Thornell.
20, William Perkes and Anne Wallis.
24, Nicholas Robinson and Agnes Currant.
25, Nicholas Armstrong and Sarah Honnywell.
26, Andrew Purdy and Dorithy Drackett.

March 1621.

3, William Leake and Awdry Cadmer.
3, Thomas Mulbisse & Vrsula Darling.
4, William Gervasse and Mary Bird.
4, Tho: Faulkner and Jane Samuell.
4, William Barker and Joane Palmer.
4, Thomas Betts and Honer Knight.
4, Nathaniell Hutchinson and Fresam Felton.
5, Richard Mawson and Mary Hill.
5, James Hall and Joane Maior.
10, John Scampion and Elizabeth Ryme.
25, James Stonhowse and Margaret Griffin.

April 1622.

22, John Walters and Bathsheba Chappell.
22, Phillip Bisshop and Mary Norton.
25, Henry Norris and Elizabeth Mynett.
25, Mathew Newby and Mary Clarke.

May 1622.

1, Richard Martin and Joane Katherns.
1, Ambrose Andrewes & Jane Asmotherlaw.
1, John Williams and Mary Bembrick.
6, George Archer and Anne Thorley.
7, Robart Amisse and Margaret Rutlingam.
9, Thomas Stebbing and Grace Michell.
10, John Day and Alice Robinson.
12, Thomas Wight and Rachell Mathewes.
12, Robert Scott and Elizab: Haxwood.
12, Edward Harberd & Margaret Norris.
19, Thomas Beard and Ann Kennynge.

19, George ffrye and Anne Parnell.
19, Richard Day and Elizabeth Vause.
21, John Bernard and Joane Martin.
26, Charles Mullam and Joane Skerrett.
30, John Simmons and Mary Busby.

June 1622.

2, William Bird and Thomazin Goodfellow.
8, Nathaniell Russell & Joane Allforde.
17, Edward Landsdell and Joane Browne.
23, Robert Nichollson & Dorithy Ga e.
23, Thomas Smith & Mary Moysies.
24, Edward Vnatt & Dorithy Bowyer.
26, Edward Powell & Margaret Price.
29, Thomas Damarill and Elizab : Taylor.
29, Abraham Payne & Hester Seabery.
30, Henry Skerratt and Susan Greenloe.

July 1622.

8, Timothy Flye & Mary Purchas.
16, Stephen Payne & Susan Bett.
22, William Chappell & Ellyn Linsey.
23, George Shaw and Margaret Tutty.
25, John Langton & Abigaill Woorsley.

August 1622.

5, William Clefford and Marcy Stapleton.
8, Procter Gervasse and Anne Taylor.
11, Olliver fletcher & Agnes Spicer.
12, William Gardner & Sarah Cockin.
13, Samuell Cooke & Joyce Pinnox.
16, Lawrence Staples & Ruth Roberts.
22, John Mercer and Elizabeth Moone.
26, Gabriell Throgman & Elizab : Balandier.
27, Thomas Allen & Mary Latner.
27, John Gaye and Joane Carter.
28, Robert Ferres and Jone Stanton.

September 1622.

3, William Croft and Judith Collman.
23, Roger Connington & Grace Rayner.
24, John Tvrner and Elizab : Litleton.
26, Nicholas Marvin and Susan Harte.
30, Abraham Ellinge and Mary Waterton.
30, William Barret and Agnes Goldringe.

October 1622.

3, Thomas Knight & Honor Guyle.
8, Henry Roe and Sarah Walton.
8, Hugh Gelly and Mary Kyte.
10, Sampson Colethorpe & Bridget Ball.
18, James Pannier & Margaret Price.
18, ffrancis Browne & Frances Watson.
20, John Grymes & Margaret Willett.
21, Phillip Bayley & Elizab : Adisson.
23, Roger Cotterman and Emery Nicholls.
26, William Brittaine and Christian Nash.

27, Nicholas Knight and Katherin Paine.
28, Clement Kellat and Elizab : Browne.

November 1622.

3, Thomas Lacy and Frances Morris.
11, Henry Webber and Joane Osbourne.
12, Daniell Smith and Dorithy Edmitt.
14, John Kempe and Katheren Wignall.
17, William Brackson and Awdrey Score.
18, George Apleby and Alice Wood.
21, Humfrey Howland and Margaret Calvert.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, as the leading article, a part of the first chapter of the forthcoming Memorial History of New York, of which General Wilson is the editor, and of which mention was made in the July Record. This chapter was written by the Rev. Dr. B. F. Da Costa. It is not given completely or continuously in the Record, but it has been abbreviated by omissions in various places, made in such a way as to give a clear and interesting narrative, and a general idea of the character of the book. We are indebted to the thoughtfulness of General Wilson and the courtesy of the New York History Company for the use of their proof-sheets and illustrations. The first volume of the work will be ready by the end of the present month of October.

The readers of the Record will remember perusing with pleasure and profit an admirable address by our esteemed president, General Wilson, upon Bishop Provoost, in the Record for January, 1887. The Rev. Isaac Smithson Hartley, D.D., appears, likewise, to have read that paper, doubtless with pleasure, but beyond all question with profit. We beg leave to refer our readers to an article by this reverend gentleman upon the same subject, Bishop Provoost, in the August Magazine of American History, which we commend to them as a literary curiosity. It is pretty clear that the reverend gentleman has walked into a trap, of the existence of which both author and editor were unaware, until it caught this clerical poacher. The fact is, that General Wilson's paper is strictly original, in which character it by no means resembles the production of this reverend doctor. General Wilson took the greatest pains with his paper. It was founded upon original records and original oral information from the bishop's descendants and many other sources, and it contains a great deal that was unknown and unpublished until General Wilson brought it to light, and that, of course, cannot by any possibility be found anywhere else than in his admirable monograph. This is the trap, unconsciously laid, into which the reverend gentleman has walked. This unique information, or so much of it as took his fancy, reappears in his paper, usually under some transformation, but proclaiming plainly enough whence it came. We have nothing to say to the reverend gentleman; but we will add a word of advice to literary freebooters, viz., if they steal, to steal intelligently, lest they be found out; but as this advice may appear to some minds to be hardly moral, perhaps it might be better not to steal at all. It is unnecessary, for honest authors are not likely to object to an honest use of their writings, providing an honest acknowledgment be made.

Who were the wives of Caleb Abell; Rev. Stephen Batchelder, of Lynn, 1637; Thomas Bliss, Sr.; John Boradell, of Cork, Ireland, 1625; Daniel Brown, of Ipswich, 1620; Humphrey Brown, of Ipswich, 1730; Edward Dillingham, of Sandwich; Tristram Dodge, Sr., of Block Island; Thomas Ford, of Dorchester, 1643; Thomas Hopkins, of Providence, 1640; Samuel Hanson, of Delaware, 1740; William Hyde, of Hartford, 1650; Matthew Mitchell, 1635; Thomas Merritt, of Rye

N. Y., 1670; Samuel Porter, of Hadley, 1680; Isaac Sheldon, Sr., of Dorchester, 1629; Richard Smith, of Narragansett, 1664; Richard Strong, of Taunton, England, 1600; Joseph Thomes, of Abingdon, Pa.; Anthony Thompson, Sr., of New Haven, 1632; Micah Tompkins, of Milford, Conn., 1660; William Wood, of Dartmouth, 1723; Samuel Wright, father of Hannah, 1640?

DOUGLAS MERRITT,
Leacote, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

WHO WERE THE PARENTS OF Esther Allen, wife of Samuel Thompson, of New Haven, 1730; Helen Anthony, wife of John Thompson, of New Haven, 1665; Alice Archer, wife of Stephen Dummer, of Newbury, 1630; Hannah Avery, wife of William Sutherland, of Dutchess Co., 1720; Mary Clark, wife of Richard Thomas, of Abingdon, Pa., 1745; Isaac Cox, of Talbot Co., Md., 1734; Lydia Croxton, wife of Kenelm Skillington, of Talbot Co., Md., 1692; Mary Dingy, wife of Nehemiah Merritt, of Quaker Hill, N. Y., 1760; Henry Glover, of New Haven, 1660; Judith Griffin, wife of David Sutherland, of Bangall, N. Y., 1760; Mary Hauxhurst, wife of Robert Coles, of Roxbury, 1630; Susanne Holmes, wife of Valentine Wightman, of Groton, 1703; Ichabod Hopkins, of Oyster Bay, L. I., 1669-1730; Mary Hughes, wife of John Scott, of Spencertown, N. Y., 1744; Ann Hunt, wife of Henry Sewall, of Newbury, 1634; Jane Lee, wife of Samuel Hyde, of Norwich, 1659; Thomas Merritt, of Rye, N. Y., 1670; Elizabeth Newlin, wife of Robert Shepherd, 1730; Sarah Proctor, wife of William Douglas, of Plainfield, Conn., 1710; John Scott, of Spencertown, N. Y., 1744; William Sutherland, of Dutchess Co., 1720; Helena Wakeman, wife of Henry Glover, of New Haven, 1663; Rebecca Wheeler, wife of Asa Douglas, of Plainfield, Conn., 1737; William Wood, of Dartmouth, 1720?

DOUGLAS MERRITT,
Leacote, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

ON Sedgwick Avenue and Fordham Landing Road, southeast corner, in this city, is to be found an old graveyard, or portion thereof. The avenue has been cut through the same, and many of the graves are by and in said roadway, unfenced and apparently uncared for. Some tombstones are fallen and made stepping-stones. Other tombstones are removed from the graves. Among the names on the remaining stones are Baker (Wm. H.), Valentine (Mary), Hart (Jacob), Berrian, Lawrence, Crowell (Steph. and Elizabeth). The earliest date found is only 1810. What can be done to save this graveyard from added ruin? Who knows its owner? Does the city have any claim on it? Will your readers answer? W. E. K.

INFORMATION is desired as to the parentage of JOHN PRICE, of the Royal Navy, who married, in this city, Rachel Brownjohn, about 1782. Also the parentage of Rachel Brownjohn's father, Dr. William Brownjohn, or Brunjean, a well-known physician during the colonial and revolutionary days. G. B. F.

THE following letters from FITZ-GREENE HALLECK to his father are contributed by General Wilson. They are now printed for the first time. "The flood of years" has unfortunately rendered portions of the first of the two letters illegible.

NEW YORK, *Feb. 17th*, 1812.

DEAR SIR:—Since my last a ship has arrived from Liverpool bringing English papers to the 20ieth of December; they contain nothing however of material importance except the death of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, and the appointment of the Duke of Clarence Prince William Henry to succeed him in his station of commander in chief of the British Navy. Sir Peter died at the age of 95—80 years of which he had spent in the service of his Country—the amount of the settlement. . . . . between the English Minister and our Government had been received in England and occasioned some agitation in the commercial part of that Country.

A great deal of anxiety was created in this city the last week in consequence of a report from Washington that the treaty negociated in London some years since by Mr. Monroe and refused Signature by Mr. Jefferson on account of some obnoxious articles . . . . . renewed with the satisfactory erasures and additions. This of course excited considerable interest in all parties, but at last proved to be a *quiz!*

A schooner recently arrived here in a short passage from France brings intelligence of the release of several American Vessels, which had been detained under the Rambcullet decree.

Whether this measure proceeds from the actual repeal of that decree and its attendants, or whether it is but policy in Bonaparte to decoy American property into his harbor for the purpose of laying his iron gripe upon it, and crushing the expectations of its owners at "*one fell swoop*" is uncertain.

In my opinion Bonaparte is amply able and I make no doubt willing to put the latter in execution . . . . . and 'tis the part of prudence to be cautious . . . . . some atonement in that way—for the injury he has done us but still I am not disposed to submit tamely to all his arbitrary measures, and in the words of Shakespeare, "*Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee*" to him.

My letter of last week I trust is received.

Yours affectionately,
F. G. Halleck.

New York, *June* 20, 1815.

My dear Sir:—Business is very lively here at present, daily increasing. The streets are thronged with foreigners of every description and every vessel from England brings in a fresh importation of boys who come here for the laudable purpose of supplying us with scissors, sledge-hammers, ganges, and green-baize. They are generally speaking a set of ignorant conceited blockheads—who have never before passed beyond gun-shot of their smoky manufactories—and now palm themselves upon the good people of this country as *English gentlemen of distinction*. Since the departure of the Marquis we have not been *honored* by a visit from any of the British Officers. The Marquis and the Colonel O'Neele I mentioned to you, were the only decent looking men among them. The former was really a handsome fellow and might have vied with Hercules, in symmetry of form, just proportions, and manly appearance. He and a Mr. Powell of Philadelphia had a famous boxing match (a la Crib) in which to the honor of American pugilism His Lordship was beaten. Undoubtedly in a few years we shall be able to rival the *mother country* in this as well as other *fashionable accomplishments*.

We are anxiously expecting news daily from Europe, though not perhaps immediately interesting to the country, yet as it may decide whether war or peace is to prevail there, cannot but be more or less important in the estimation of every friend to humanity.

The last date received here up to May 2d at which time altho' preparations for war appeared to be going on rapidly, yet no blow had been struck by either party. I am satisfied that Bonaparte will not at present, be the aggressor. He will only act on the defensive, and if the allies are determined to force a King upon the French people and carry sin and sword through the finest country in the world, I can only say that I sincerely hope that their hordes of Cossacks, Wellingtonians &c, will soon find, what every soldier fights for, and every hero claims—an *honorable grave*.

Your affectionate
F. G. Halleck.

Israel Halleck, Esq.

Addresses before our Society are expected early in the season from Berthold Fernow, Esq., of Albany; the Hon. James W. Gerard, of New York City, and William Paterson, Esq., of Perth Amboy, N. J. Other well-known gentlemen will follow the above speakers during the winter. W.

OBITUARY.

Rebecca Yates, widow of William B. Wemple, died at her residence, Fultonville, Montgomery County, N. Y., on the 27th of last February. Her ancestors for many generations were identified with the early history and settlement of the Mohawk Valley, her family name, Yates, being one of the most ancient historical names in the city of Schenectady, where she was born January 14, 1811. Her father, Joseph Yates, was a greatly-respected and well-known citizen of that old cathedral town. He was commissioned by the General Synod of the Reformed

Dutch Church to translate from their native Dutch into English some of the creeds and documents of that reverend and religious body. Mr. Yates removed to Caughnawaha, Montgomery County, when his daughter Rebecca was but three years of age. Then again in 1821 to Fultonville, where the family made their permanent home. In 1833 Miss Yates was united in marriage to William B. Wemple, a life-long resident of Fultonville, prominently identified as its most enterprising and leading citizen in every department pertaining to the welfare of the place and its inhabitants. Their union was most happy until broken by the death of Mr. Wemple in 1869. Mrs. Wemple was a woman of marked personality and striking characteristics, commanding and dignified in appearance. In conversation she was original, instructive, and entertaining. She possessed a strong and vigorous mind, well balanced, of most excellent common-sense, reliable in judgment, and so upright, so established her character for veracity, that her word was law. She fulfilled to a remarkable extent her duty in every position and relation in life. While her family were around her she gave to them her undivided care and attention. A true and faithful wife, the heart of her husband safely trusted in her. A devoted mother to her children, who have well repaid her sacrifice and care. As they began to leave the parental hearth for homes of their own, the husband of her youth was removed as by a sudden stroke. From this time onward she lived the life of a Christian widow, a power in her own home and among the varied branches of her family, her neighbors, and her church. In 1851 she united with the Reformed Dutch Church of Fultonville, and until the day of her death was identified with every department of Christian work within its bounds. She was a life member of the American Bible Society, and of the Woman's Missionary Society of that church, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and vice-president of the Auxiliary of the Children's Home Society of Montgomery County; and above all a devoted Christian, faithful and loyal to her church and all its services. In the various changes of the pulpit of this church, its ministry ever found a home with her. She was indeed a sister of the Church, whose house ever held a prophet's chamber, and many of the clergy of that denomination will recall her hospitality with the same gratitude that St. Paul evinced to the Christian sisterhood of the early church, in the sixteenth chapter of Romans. Thus she quietly moved on in her course of usefulness, for her work and usefulness only ended with incapacity. When past the age when many feel that their days of service are over, and they are entitled to rest, she entered upon a new field of work, associating herself with a noble band of Christian women in the support of a home for the benefit of the poor children of the entire county of Montgomery. Mrs. Wemple was the vice-president of the association, and one of its most devoted and faithful workers. She was a constant visitor to the institution. Her contributions were large, and many were the garments fashioned by her own skilful hands; and by every means in her power did she manifest her deep and loving interest in the lambs of Christ's flock. To Mrs. Wemple was accorded the high privilege of dwelling among her own people. She removed to Fultonville many years before the Erie Canal was made, and when that now thriving town was merely forests and fields. She resided there for the long period of seventy years. She grew with the place, and witnessed its growth and prosperity. She became identified both with its history and interests, loved the town, and Fultonville loved her. On the 14th of last January she celebrated her eightieth birthday, an occasion which will be forever remembered by children, grandchildren, neighbors, and friends. Tender and true are the memories which will cluster around that vacant fireside, not only to children and grandchildren but to the entire community. This was her last act of hospitality. A few weeks later she was stricken with paralysis. She lingered a few days; her work was done; she had nothing to do but to die, and passed away peacefully and painlessly. "Like a shock of corn fully ripe, she went down to her grave in due season." She was buried from the home in which she had dwelt so long; her funeral was most largely attended by almost the entire population, while there were many there from surrounding towns to pay the last tribute of respect to their own, and in many cases their parents', friend. She was then laid to rest in the old village cemetery by her parents, the partner of her life, her son, and her little grand-children. Mrs. Wemple was the mother of six children, five sons and one daughter. One son, Abram, died in his early manhood. The surviving sons are Nicholas and William H. Wemple, Franklin P. Wemple, of the firm of Wemple Brothers; the Hon. Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York. The daughter, Anna-Alida, is the wife of the Rev. Francis M. Kip, of Harlingen, Somerset County, New Jersey.

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